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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES

FOR THE YEAR 1895.

TRANSMITTED TO THE LEGISLATURE MARCH 25, 1896.

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STATE OF NEW YORK.

No. 58.

IN SENATE,

MARCH 25, 1896.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

STATE OF NEW YORK:

OFFICE OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES, }
ALBANY, *March 25, 1896.*

To the HON. CHARLES T. SAXTON,

Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate:

SIR.—By direction of the Board I transmit to the Legislature herewith, the twenty-ninth annual report of the State Board of Charities.

I am, respectfully,

WILLIAM R. STEWART,

President.

STATE OF NEW YORK.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS

OF THE

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

1896.

MEMBERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

- First Judicial District...* WM. R. STEWART, 54 William street, New York.
New York County..... STEPHEN SMITH, 574 Madison avenue, New York.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
New York County..... Mrs. BEEKMAN DE PEYSTER, 101 West Eighty-first
street, New York.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
Second Judicial District.. EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD, 2 Montague terrace,
Brooklyn.
Kings County..... TUNIS G. BERGEN, 74 Willow street, Brooklyn.
(Under chapter 571, Laws of 1873.)
Third Judicial District.. SELDEN E. MARVIN, 344 State street, Albany.
Fourth Judicial District.. EDWARD W. FOSTER, Potsdam, St. Lawrence
county.
Fifth Judicial District... ROBERT MCCARTHY, Syracuse.
Sixth Judicial District... PETER WALRATH, Chittenango, Madison county.
Seventh Judicial District. E. V. STODDARD, 62 State street, Rochester.
Eighth Judicial District. WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH, Buffalo.

OFFICERS.

- WILLIAM R. STEWART..... *President.*
ENOCH VINE STODDARD..... *Vice-President.*
CHARLES S. HOYT..... *Superintendent of State and*
Alien Poor.
JAMES O. FANNING..... *Inspector of Charities.*
EDMUND LYON..... *Secretary.*

Office of the Board: CAPITOL, ALBANY.

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REPORT.

To the Honorable the Legislature:

The State Board of Charities, in accordance with the requirements of law, respectfully submits this its twenty-ninth annual report.

Establishment, Composition and Functions of the Board.

The State Board of Charities was established by act of the Legislature in 1867, as the "Board of State Commissioners of Public Charities," which title was retained until 1873, when it was changed to that now used. By article VIII of the Constitution, adopted in 1894, the Board was created a constitutional body and its general duties and jurisdiction defined; and in chapter 771 of the Laws of 1895, the powers and obligations of the Board are specifically set forth.

The Board is composed of eleven members, who are appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The law specifies that one member shall reside in each judicial district of the State, one additional member in the county of Kings, and two additional members in the county of New York; that they shall be known as Commissioners of the State Board of Charities, and shall hold office for eight years; and that no com-

manages said facility or enter upon the duties of his office or remain therein while he is ~~such~~ manager, director or other administrative officer of any of the institutions subject to the supervision of the Board.

Each commissioner in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution requiring compensation to all State officers named therein is entitled to receive as compensation the sum of ten dollars for each day's attendance at meetings of the Board or any of its committees said compensation, however, not to exceed the total sum of \$500 for any one year for each commissioner, and his reasonable expenses while engaged in the performance of the duties of the office and his salary for any and all services that may have been required in the performance of such duties.

It is the duty of the State Board of Charities to visit, inspect and maintain a general supervision of all institutions, societies or associations which are of a charitable, ~~educational~~, ~~educational~~, ~~educational~~ or reforming character whether State or municipal, incorporated or not incorporated which are made subject to its supervision by the Constitution, and to make an annual report to the Legislature of its acts, proceedings and conclusions for the preceding year with results and recommendations. The duties of the Board may be further specified as follows:

1. To aid in securing the most humane and economic administration of all institutions subject to its supervision.

2. To advise the officers of such institutions in the performance of their official duties.

3. To aid in securing the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the inmates of the institutions aforesaid.

4. To approve or not approve the regulations and inspection of institutions as authorized by law.

5. To investigate the management of all institutions made subject to the supervision of the Board, and the conduct and efficiency of the officers or persons charged with their management, and the care and relief of the inmates of such institutions therein or in transit.

6. To secure the best sanitary condition of the buildings and grounds of all such institutions, and to protect and preserve the health of the inmates.

7. In the case of institutions having the care of children, to aid in securing the establishment and maintenance of such industrial, educational and moral training as is best suited to the needs of the inmates.

8. In accordance with the provisions of section 14 of article VIII of the Constitution, to establish rules for the reception and retention of inmates of all institutions therein described which are subject to the Board's supervision.

9. To investigate the condition of the poor seeking public aid, and advise measures for their relief.

10. To administer the laws providing for the care, support and removal of State and alien paupers and the support of pauper Indians.

11. To collect statistical information in respect to the property, receipts and expenditures of all institutions, societies and associations subject to the supervision of the Board, and the number and condition of the inmates thereof, and the poor receiving public relief.

The institutions subject to the supervision, inquiries, inspections and examinations of the State Board of Charities and of its members, officers and inspectors, include reformatories as specified in article VIII of the Constitution, asylums or institu-

tions for idiots, for epileptics, poor-houses, almshouses, orphan asylums, and all asylums, hospitals (except hospitals, houses and retreats for the insane) and institutions, societies and associations, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated, or not incorporated, private or otherwise, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, reformatory, or correctional character or design.

No poorhouse can be built or reconstructed, in whole or in part, except on plans and designs approved in writing by the State Board of Charities.

The Board may, by order, direct an investigation by a committee of one or more of its members, of the affairs and management of any institution, society or association, subject to its supervision, or of the conduct of its officers and employees, and the commissioner or commissioners, so designated to make such investigation, are hereby empowered to issue compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses and the production of papers, to administer oaths, and to examine persons under oath, and to exercise the same powers as belong to referees appointed by the Supreme Court. The Board is also empowered to enforce its recommendations by summary legal process.

Jurisdiction of the State Board of Charities.

By article VIII of the Constitution, the State Board of Charities is made the residuary recipient of the right of visitation and inspection of all institutions of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, after excepting the institutions which are subject to the State Commission in Lunacy, and the State Commission of Prisons. It was evidently the intent of the framers of the Constitution that these three supervisory

bodies should not have concurrent jurisdiction, but they have not so accurately defined the institutions of the State over which each should exercise its powers that no questions could arise. For example, the line of demarcation between idiocy and certain forms of dementia and imbecility is so doubtful that perplexing questions have already arisen between this Board and the State Commission in Lunacy. There is also a liability to complications between this Board and the State Commission of Prisons in regard to the supervision of certain reformatories. By the provisions of section 11, article VIII, of the Constitution, the State Commission of Prisons is authorized to "visit and inspect all institutions used for the detention of sane adults charged with or convicted of crime, or detained as witnesses or debtors." If it be assumed that the word "adult" defines a person who is 21 years of age and upwards, institutions which receive only persons above that age who are convicted of crime unquestionably come under the supervision of the State Commission of Prisons, and all institutions who receive persons convicted of crime, but invariably dismiss them before reaching the age of 21 years, are unquestionably subject to the supervision of the State Board of Charities. In the case of such institutions as the Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion, and the House of Refuge for Women at Hudson, to which females may be committed who are between the ages of 15 and 30 years, and where the maximum age of the inmates is liable at times to fall below, and again to exceed 21 years, a very complicated state brought by accidental causes first under the supervision of of affairs may arise. These institutions may thus be brought by accidental causes first under the supervision of

the State Board of Charities and then under that of the State Commission of Prisons.

As the welfare of juvenile delinquents is generally intrusted to the care of this Board, and as there are always such persons detained in these institutions, it is not fitting or proper that this Board should be compelled to surrender supervision and oversight for the simple reason that one or more of the inmates have passed beyond the age of 21 years. This matter is presented with the suggestion that it might be desirable to enter into some arrangement with the State Commission of Prisons whereby there shall be exercised by the two bodies a concurrent jurisdiction over the institutions above mentioned, or else to take steps looking to the ultimate separation of juvenile and adult females, by placing them in institutions exclusively devoted to a single class.

Membership of the Board.

On January 30, 1895, Tunis G. Bergen, Esq., of Brooklyn, was appointed in place of Hon. Carl H. De Silver, whose resignation was filed May 3, 1893; and on March 27, 1895, Gen. Selden E. Marvin, of Albany, was appointed to fill the vacancy created by the expiration of the term of office of Hon. John H. Van Antwerp. These were the only changes in the personnel of the Board during the past year. The following table gives a complete list of the commissioners who were members of the Board during the year 1895, together with their years of service and their attendance at the stated and special meetings of the Board:

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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ATTENDANCE OF COMMISSIONERS UPON MEETINGS OF THE BOARD HELD DURING THE YEAR 1895.

A.—ABSENT. P.—PRESENT.

COMMISSIONERS.	Me- m- ber of Se- nate	Stated meeting, Jan. 9-10.	Special meeting, Jan. 23.	Special meeting, Jan. 30.	Special meeting, Feb. 14.	Special meeting, March 14.	Stated meeting, April 10.	Special meeting, June 7&8.	Stated meeting, July 10.	Stated meeting, Oct. 9&10.	Special meeting, Nov. 13.	Special meeting, Nov. 14.	Special meeting, meeting, Dec. 11.
William R. Stewart, First Dis- trict	14	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
Stephen Smith, New York county	2	P	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Mrs. Beekman de Peyster, New York county	5	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	P
Edward H. Litchfield, Second District	3	A	A	P	P	A	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
Tunis G. Bergen, Kings county. .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	P
John H. Van Antwerp	17	P	P	P	P	A	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Selden E. Marvin, Third Dis- trict .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	P	P	P	P	A	P	P
Edward W. Foster, Fourth Dis- trict	27	P	P	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
Robert McCarthy, Fifth Dis- trict	10	A	A	A	A	A	A	P	P	P	P	P	P
Peter Walrath, Sixth District.	9	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P
E. V. Stoddard, Seventh Dis- trict	2	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P
William P. Letchworth, Eighth District	22	P	P	A	P	P	P	P	A	P	P	P	A
Total present .....	.....	8	6	7	9	7	10	10	7	10	10	10	10

Standing Committees of the Board.

STATED.

On Annual Report — The President, Commissioners Stoddard, Letchworth, Litchfield and Smith.

On Finance — The President (ex officio) and Commissioner Marvin.

On Inspection of Charities — Commissioners Stoddard, Smith and Bergen.

On State and Alien Poor — Commissioners Letchworth, Walrath and Foster.

ADDITIONAL.

On Construction of Buildings — Commissioners Litchfield, Smith and Marvin.

On Hospitals — Commissioners Smith, Stoddard and Bergen.

On Idiots and Feeble-minded — Commissioners Walrath, Stoddard and Marvin.

On Legislation — Commissioners Bergen, Marvin and Stoddard.

On Organization — Commissioners Stoddard, Smith and Letchworth.

On Orphan Asylums and Children's Homes — Commissioners Letchworth, Bergen and de Peyster.

On Poorhouses — Commissioners Walrath, Letchworth and Foster.

On Reformatories — Commissioners Litchfield, de Peyster, Stoddard and Foster.

On the Blind — Commissioners Letchworth, Bergen and de Peyster.

On the Craig Colony and Epileptics — Commissioners Stoddard, Letchworth, Foster and Walrath.

On the Deaf — Commissioners Bergen and Foster, and, as secretary, Edmund Lyon.

Reorganization of the Work of the Board.

With the enlargement of the powers and obligations of the Board under and by virtue of the State Constitution which went into effect January 1, 1895, and under special laws which were enacted by the Legislature of 1895 to make the constitutional provisions operative, it became necessary for the Board to reorganize and greatly extend the scope of its work.

The duties pertaining to the enforcement of the provisions of the Law of 1873, relating to the support and care of State paupers; of the Law of 1880, in regard to the removal of paupers to their homes in Europe; and of the Law of 1894, relating to the care and support of pauper Indians, had become so large and important that a branch of service was created, devoted especially to that work. Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, for twenty-seven years the secretary of the Board, and the officer designated by the statute to supervise the execution of the laws above referred to, was appointed chief of this service, under the title of "Superintendent of the State and Alien Poor." For more than a quarter of a century Dr. Hoyt has administered the affairs of the two offices above named with a painstaking care which insured the highest efficiency and economy. The members of this Board desire to make a formal record of their grateful appreciation of his intelligent devotion to those public interests committed by the Constitution and the Legislature to its care.

The Board also created a branch of service to be devoted to the visitation and inspection of charitable institutions under its

supervision. James O. Fanning, Esq., for twenty-one years Assistant Secretary of the Board, was appointed as the chief of that service, with the title "Inspector of Charities." In selecting Mr. Fanning for this responsible position, the Board recognized his special qualifications for the performance of the duties devolving upon this new department of work, and his long and faithful services as Assistant Secretary.

Edmund Lyon, Esq., of Rochester, who has devoted much time and thought to the education of the deaf, was appointed to the position of Secretary.

These officers entered upon the discharge of their respective duties on the first day of July, 1895.

Number and Classification of Beneficiaries.

Idiotic and feeble-minded.....	1,828
Epileptics in poor-houses and almshouses.....	547
Blind.....	670
Deaf.	1,453
Dependent children.	27,974
Juvenile offenders.	5,432
Reformatory prisoners.	380
Disabled soldiers and sailors.....	1,100
Hospital patients.	6,655
Aged and friendless persons.....	8,131
Poor-house inmates.	13,658
<hr/>	
Total.	67,828
<hr/>	

This table is exclusive of insane in State hospitals and almshouses and of adult felons in reformatories.

State Institutions.

Special attention is called to the list of State institutions now subject to the supervision of this Board as set forth in appended Table No. 1-a. It is thought proper to confine the designation "State" exclusively to institutions whose managers or trustees are appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. With this as a criterion the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children; the Rome State Custodial Asylum; and the New York State Home for the Aged Dependent Veteran and his Wife, Veterans' Mothers, Widows and Army Nurses, residents of New York, have been included in Table No. 1-a: while the New York Institution for the Blind; the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; and the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York, commonly called the House of Refuge, have been transferred to Table No. 1-b, which is devoted to institutions under private management, mainly supported by the State. The order of arrangement in Tables Nos. 1-a and 1-b is dependent upon the date of establishment or of incorporation.

All the institutions enumerated in Table No. 1-a, and not a few of those given in Table No. 1-b, have, in addition to inspections made by the several standing committees of the Board, been visited by the president of the Board, for his personal information as to their present condition, and particularly with regard to their several needs for legislative appropriations in 1896, other than for maintenance. The by-laws empower the president to represent the Board before the Governor, executive departments and legislative committees, and in order that he might be well qualified to answer any questions relating to these institutions the per-

sonal visitations here referred to were made, and he is, therefore prepared to respond to any request for information.

The State Board of Charities, in its efforts to guard and promote the interests of the institutions intrusted to its care, is no unmindful of the common weal, and will strive to encourage only such a judicious and economic expenditure of public moneys as shall lighten, so far as may be, the burdens of the taxpayers. The wise and timely recommendations regarding legislative appropriations contained in Governor Morton's recent message are thoroughly appreciated and indorsed by this Board, and all request for appropriations by institutions under its jurisdiction have been and will be, most carefully scrutinized. After a thorough inquiry into the needs of the various State institutions the Board is prepared to state that, in its judgment, only small appropriations for purposes other than maintenance are now absolutely needed except in the case of the Craig Colony for Epileptics, the Roman State Custodial Asylum, and the Reformatory for Women at Bedford. The needs of these three new institutions are however, imperative and every proper effort of the Board will be directed to prevent misapplied and unnecessary appropriations elsewhere which may in any way prejudice their just claims.

In the following detailed consideration of the State institutions the requirements of each one is specially set forth, together with the recommendations of the Board.

State Industrial School at Rochester.

This institution has forty-two acres of land and buildings that cost nearly \$473,000, with a capacity for 900 inmates. It receives during the year from special appropriations, \$11,098.84; from deficiency appropriations, \$11,963.23; from unexpended appropri-

ations of former years, \$11,116.19; from general appropriations, \$166,370.28; and from other sources, \$13,908.14; making its total receipts for the year \$214,456.68.

At the commencement of the fiscal year there were present 614 boys and 119 girls; total, 733. During the year, 394 boys and 80 girls were received, and 329 boys and 75 girls discharged, leaving a population September 30, 1895, of 679 boys and 124 girls; total, 803, or an increase of 70.

The ordinary expenditures during the year were \$179,893; of which 37 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 20 per cent. for provisions and supplies; 10 per cent. for clothing; 9 per cent. for fuel and lights; one-half of 1 per cent. for medicines and medical supplies; 6 per cent. for furniture, beds and bedding; 6-10 of 1 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses; 3 per cent. for ordinary repairs; and 14 per cent. for other ordinary expenses.

The extraordinary expenses during the year amounted to \$33,754.59, making the aggregate of expenditures during the year \$213,647.59, leaving a cash balance, September 30, 1895, of \$809.09.

This reformatory, established in 1846, will, at the close of the present year, have completed a half century of existence. This period of five decades has been marked by the same experiences met in all experimental institutions. This institution had its origin during the prevalence of ideas of congregate prisons, with corporal punishment and a reign of fear. Formerly, and even up to a comparatively recent period, it suffered from the evils arising from these mistaken theories, and emancipation from them is owing to the development of the true reformatory idea and its substitution for the harsh and mediaeval methods.

Development along these newer lines is continuous, though hampered by the association of the girls reformatory with that

of the boys, under the same management. This is unfortunate for both departments. They should be dissociated and removed to a distance from each other. The girls department could, most profitably, be transferred to the Refuge at Albion, under a system of classification of inmates of these several reformatories for women, which is, at present, lacking. The State Industrial School has developed its educational and technical schools to a great degree, and has reached that point, in both, where a careful consideration should be had of the further character and extent to which these departments should be expanded. This is especially the case in the boys department.

The object of the instruction and training of this institution is so to conduct the institution life of the boys, or girls, as to fit them, according to their capacities, for self-support and usefulness as members of society. The State provides, for its children and its young wards, instruction in the rudiments of a common school education. In technical pursuits, also, careful instruction in trades and other occupations is afforded. In developing methods, much judgment is required. While the provision made should be liberal, the tendency to extravagance, which very frequently accompanies such efforts, should be early recognized and effectually checked. The financial affairs of the institution, during the past three or four years, so far as they can be computed, show a large per capita expenditure, and suggest careful study on the part of the authorities, of these conditions and tendencies.

The fact that many changes have been necessary in the buildings formerly constructed, involving considerable expense, is recognized; as well as the improvements which have been demanded by the substitution of new and advanced methods for the old and imperfect ones; still the necessity for a careful super-

vision of the expenditures of the institution is necessary. The fact that about one-fifth of the inmates are girls, for whom, in comparison with the boys, a moderate provision for technical instruction is made, makes the pro rata expenses of the boys department seem high.

This Board can not too strongly recommend that immediate steps be initiated for the transfer of the girls department to Albion.

The general work of the institution has gone on steadily during the past year, and the changes in the old dormitories, with the addition of the new assembly building, will facilitate in many ways the administration.

House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895, were \$74,894.69, viz.: Cash balance of the previous year, \$17,747.09; received from the State, special appropriations, \$5,180.60; from the general appropriation, \$47,168.42; from all other sources, \$4,798.58. Its expenditures during the year were: For buildings and improvements, \$5,180.60; for supervision, maintenance and care, \$62,542.25; total, \$67,722.85. Its balance October 1, 1895, was \$7,171.84, and it was reported then free of debt.

The whole number of inmates during the year, 417; the discharges, 113; the daily average, 307, and the average weekly cost of support, \$1.52.

Of the ordinary expenditures for the past fiscal year 39 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 17 per cent. was for provisions and supplies; 8 per cent. for clothing; 12 per cent. for fuel and lights; 2 per cent. for medicines, medical supplies and pro-

professional services; 4-10ths of 1 per cent. for furniture, beds and bedding; 4 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses; 5 per cent. for ordinary repairs, and 13 per cent. for other ordinary expenditures.

In its detailed report on this institution, the committee of this Board recommends the substitution of cells, well ventilated and lighted from above, for the dark, associated, depressing and unsanitary cells now in use for punitive purposes. This Board is satisfied that the dark cells fail to attain the end for which they are designed and, on the contrary, tend to depress mentally and physically the subjects committed to them, to such an extent as generally to defeat the purpose of reformation.

A careful analysis of the causes for commitment to the dark cells, sometimes for a period extending over several weeks, and for transfer back to the prison from the cottages, reveals the fact that many commitments have been made for trivial breaches of decorum and of ordinary discipline, such as loud talking at inopportune times, and even for leaving the ranks in walking exercise, and running across the lawn. The committee recommends, and this Board concurs in, the immediate establishment of an exercise ground, properly fenced and provided with a shelter and simple apparatus and appliance for exercise, such as swings, etc. The Board believes, as does the medical officer of the institution, that by the adoption and use of this playground the health of the inmates of the institution will be improved and discipline much more easily maintained. The routine should be so systemized that the members of the several grades shall each receive a proper amount of exercise, in the open air, freed from all except custodial restraint.

The industrial and technical training of the institution is inade-

quate for the full preparation of the outgoing inmate for a successful effort for self-support, and needs immediate attention on the part of the managers to secure an ample and more specific development.

As this institution is well provided with the necessary buildings for the prosecution of its work, this Board recommends special appropriations for the following items only:

1. For the construction of light disciplinary rooms, \$1,000.
2. For the playground and adjuncts, \$500.
3. That a reasonable sum be appropriated for the necessary apparatus and appliances for the schools in cooking and laundry work; the entire three appropriations to be expended subject to the approval of the State Board of Charities.

Western House of Refuge for Women at Albion.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year were \$33,947.15, viz.: Cash balance from the previous year, \$2,860.93; received from the State, special appropriations \$2,500; deficiency appropriations, \$7,500; from general appropriations, \$20,000; from sales of farm and garden produce, \$988.12; from all other sources, \$98.10. Its expenditures during the year were: For extraordinary repairs and expenses and for equipment, \$3,646.04; for supervision, maintenance and care, \$24,936.34; total, \$28,582.38. Its cash balance October 1, 1895, was \$5,364.77 and there was no outstanding indebtedness.

There were in the institution October 1, 1894, 36 inmates. The number received during the year was 49, of whom 9 have been paroled, thus leaving 76 remaining October 1, 1895, 3 of whom are infants. The capacity of the institution is 150.

Of the ordinary expenditures during the year 41 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 21 per cent. for provisions and supplies; 3 per cent. for clothing; 15 per cent. for fuel and lights; 1 per cent. for medicines, medical supplies and professional attendance; 1 5-10 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses; 1 per cent. for ordinary repairs; 9-10ths of 1 per cent. for expenses of trustees or managers and 15 per cent. for all other ordinary expenses.

This institution has made progress during the past year, but is hampered by a lack of classification of its inmates and a predominance of prison method in its discipline and reformatory plan. This Board is fully persuaded that a radical change should be made, in order to place the institution in the position of usefulness expected from it. The three reformatory institutions for women at Hudson, Albion and at Bedford, respectively, if properly classified as to the character of their inmates, will meet the present needs of the State.

Experience gained from frequent inspection, by the commissioners of this Board, and careful study of the subject, lead to the following conclusions and recommendations under such classification:

First.—That the girls' department of the State Industrial School at Rochester be transferred to Albion and that the present matron of said department be made the matron of the Albion institution.

Second.—That those inmates of the refuge at Albion, committed for felony, be transferred to Hudson.

Third.—That all inmates at Hudson, not committed for felony, but only for protection and restraint, be transferred to Albion, as far as present accommodations permit.

The Board of Managers of the Albion institution have submitted for the approval of the State Board of Charities, items for new buildings, furniture, etc., amounting in the aggregate to the sum of \$42,300. In consideration of the small number of inmates in the institution and more pressing demands elsewhere at this time, a specific appropriation of \$1,800 only is recommended for equipment of cottages Nos. 3 and 4, for lathing and plastering ceilings of the cellars of four cottages and the hospital, and for the purchase of a piano. In addition to this the State Board recommends a maintenance appropriation for the needs of the inmates and a further appropriation to meet any deficiency that may now exist.

Reformatory for Women at Bedford.

This Reformatory for Women was established by chapter 637, Laws of 1892, which provide for its location within the county of New York or Westchester, and for the appointment by the Governor of a Board of Managers, of whom at least two should be women, with power to select a site, erect buildings, and govern the institution. The act further provides for the commitment to the reformatory by police justices, magistrates, or courts, from the counties of New York and Westchester of any female between the ages of 16 and 30 years, for a term of not less than three nor more than five years, who shall have been convicted of petit larceny, habitual drunkenness, of being a common prostitute, of frequenting disorderly-houses, or houses of prostitution, or of any misdemeanor, or felony other than murder, manslaughter, burglary or arson, and who is not insane, nor mentally or physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline

of the institution; \$100,000 was appropriated for the purpose of the act.

Subsequently the Governor appointed a Board of five Managers, and they selected, in 1892, as the site for the reformatory, a tract of land containing 107 acres of undulating arable land, at Bedford, Westchester county, on the Harlem railroad, thirty-nine miles from the city of New York. By subsequent appropriations the State had devoted \$173,000 for the purposes of the institution up to the close of the year 1895.

The buildings are eight in number, comprising that for administration, four cottages, prison, laundry and power-house. Of these the first six named form a circular court. The buildings are of substantial construction, and though extremely simple, are in good taste. It is intended to heat them by steam, using indirect radiation, and to light them by electricity generated at the institution. The capacity of all the buildings is for 250 inmates, the prison alone providing for 144. This Board regrets the undue preponderance of the punitive over the reformatory idea as indicated by the prison capacity of 144 as against the cottage capacity of 108.

The buildings are still incomplete, and a very considerable appropriation is now necessary to make available the large amount already expended by the State upon this institution. The president of the Board of Managers appeared before this Board and requested its approval to the following items of special appropriation as necessary to prepare the institution for the reception of inmates: Drainage and sewerage, \$4,500; steam mains from boiler-house to the several buildings, \$2,500; reservoir, water mains to building, fire hydrants, etc., \$12,000; electric light and power plant for buildings and grounds, including

wiring and fixtures, \$10,000; gatekeeper's house, \$1,000; barn (frame), \$2,000; general storehouse, grading, roads and walks, stone drain, \$10,000; iron cots fixed in cells, 144 at \$3, \$432; ranges and fixtures for kitchens, \$1,000; power apparatus for laundry, \$1,000; mantels and grates, \$400; window guards (outside) for cottages, \$500; proposed change from soft wood to hard wood "trim," \$3,000; brick and stone wall to surround buildings, \$30,000; 150 single iron beds, \$750; furnishings for all beds, \$2,000; office furniture, chairs and tables for all, \$2,000; furnishings, window-shades, carpets, rugs, etc., \$2,000; sundries, crockery, farming utensils, etc., \$2,500. Total approximate cost, \$87,582.

From an examination of the above items made on the site of the institution, ample reason was discovered for all of them, except the large item of \$30,000 for a brick and stone wall to surround the buildings, \$15,000 being all that we can recommend for this purpose. Some inclosing wall or fence is doubtless necessary, and the character and extent of it should receive the careful consideration of the managers. While providing against the escape of inmates, it should be so placed and constructed as to avoid giving the appearance of a prison yard to the area inclosed.

This Board is of the opinion that an appropriation of \$72,582 should be made by the Legislature of 1896 for completing the buildings and doing the work preliminary to the opening of the institution for the reception of inmates.

The State has made generous provision at Bedford and elsewhere for the reformation of depraved and unfortunate young women. The success of the Board of Managers of this institution in accomplishing the beneficent object thus sought will

largely depend upon the choice of a superintendent, this duty devolving upon it by statute. The importance of a careful selection can not be overestimated, and it is to be hoped that an earnest, practical and experienced woman will be found who will not be handicapped by age or any physical disability in the discharge of duties in which the close personal relation between the superintendent and the individual inmates is so essential to true reformation.

Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.

The financial statement of this institution shows a cash balance at the commencement of the fiscal year of \$8,885.85, and receipts during the year from special appropriations of \$6,046.63; and from general appropriations of \$68,173.37. The cash balance reported last year was \$17,540.17, but the bills for September were paid from this, thus leaving a clear balance October 1, 1895, of \$8,885.85. Its receipts from other sources included \$212.31 from sale of farm and garden products; \$112.72 from labor of inmates; \$11,511 from counties, cities and towns; \$3,397.08 from individuals for the support of inmates; and \$151.18 from sources not classified; making its total receipts from all sources, including cash on hand, \$98,490.14. There was no outstanding indebtedness reported at the close of the year.

The whole number of pupils during the year was 582, of whom 299 were males and 283 females. The daily average during the year was 512, and the number present at the close of the year, 524.

The total expenditures during the year for current expenses, including salaries of officers and teachers, wages and labor, provisions and supplies, clothing, fuel and lights, medicines and medical supplies, furniture, beds and bedding, transportation and

traveling expenses and ordinary repairs, were \$91,902.13. There was also expended for extraordinary repairs and improvements the sum of \$4,181.63; making the total expenditures for the year, \$96,083.76, and leaving a cash balance at the close of the year of \$2,406.38. The assets of the institution, in addition to the balance of cash, are \$339 due from counties; \$1,337.50 from individuals; and \$88 from sale of farm products, or a total, including cash, of \$4,185.53.

Of the ordinary expenditures during the year 36 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 24 per cent. for provisions and supplies; 9 per cent. for clothing; 11 per cent. for fuel and lights; 1 per cent. for medicines and medical attendance; 5 per cent. for furniture, beds and bedding and household stores; 2 per cent. for ordinary repairs; and 12 per cent. for all other ordinary expenses, including very small expenditures for transportation and traveling expenses and expenses of trustees or managers.

This institution was established in 1851 for the instruction of teachable idiots. During the past year there was no material change either in buildings or administration. The improvements and additions in progress at the beginning of the year were early completed. Its condition is such as to need but little additional expenditure during the present year. Aside from an appropriation for maintenance, but a small amount for further repairs and added conveniences will be required. Under its able superintendent, a high standard of efficiency, order and discipline is maintained. The greatest embarrassment arises from overtaxed accommodations, occasioned by the retention of at least seventy inmates who should be transferred to the institution at Rome, for unteachable idiots, and to the Craig Colony for Epileptics at Sonyea, and the

institution at Newark. As soon as these latter institutions are able to provide accommodation for these patients, additional room for teachable feeble-minded cases will be available.

The province of this institution is educational and the inmates should be limited strictly to the class of young teachable idiots. The general educational work is judiciously pursued in the several departments, and a considerable proportion of the inmates are rendered, in a large measure, self-supporting; some entirely so. The farm at Fairmont is an important factor in the training and care of over forty of the boys, and is a valuable adjunct to the institution. The products of the farm fill a large place in the supplies, and the labor of the boys while in the process of training renders them in considerable measure self-supporting. In addition to the usual appropriation for maintenance a moderate sum for a change in the water service and for the construction of a corridor connecting the laundry and basement of the adjoining building, not exceeding \$3,000, is recommended. While we acknowledge the desirability of the added wall to the south part of the ground and the establishment of a plant for electric lighting, we are not prepared to recommend these two improvements at this time.

State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark.

The asylum has 41 46-100 acres of land valued at \$11,468, and buildings valued at \$136,357, making its total real estate \$147,825. The personal property, including furniture, farm stock, farm produce, general supplies and miscellaneous articles, is estimated at \$23,863.59, making a total property valuation at the close of the last fiscal year of \$171,688.59.

The receipts during the year ending September 30, 1895, were: From cash balance at the close of the previous year, \$32.67;

from general appropriation, \$42,500; from special appropriations, \$15,641.73; from sale of farm and garden produce, from counties, cities and towns, and from other sources, \$162.32; total, \$58,336.70.

The expenditures for the year were: For salaries of officers, \$5,565; for wages and labor, \$11,735.05; for provisions and supplies, \$14,561.58; clothing, \$813.82; fuel and lights, \$4,494.70; medicines and medical supplies, \$512.95; furniture, beds and bedding, \$544.89; ordinary repairs, \$285.18; and other ordinary expenses, including \$340.20 for expenses of trustees or managers, \$4,015.43; total ordinary expenditures, \$42,528.60.

The extraordinary expenditures are reported as \$13,336, making the total of ordinary and extraordinary expenditures for the year, \$55,864.60; and leaving a balance of cash at the commencement of the present fiscal year of \$2,472.10. There was no outstanding indebtedness and the only assets were the cash balance.

The number of inmates present October 1, 1894, was 344, and twenty-seven were admitted during the year, making the total number under care 371. During the year sixteen were discharged and eleven died, leaving the number present October 1, 1895, 344.

The asylum has capacity for 400 inmates, the average number present during the year was 346, and the average weekly cost of support, \$2.34.

Of the ordinary expenditures during the year 41 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 34 per cent. was for provisions and supplies; 2 per cent. was for clothing; $10\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. was for fuel and lights; 1 per cent. was for medicines, medical supplies and professional attendance; 1 per cent. for furniture, beds and bedding; $\frac{7}{10}$ ths of 1 per cent. for ordinary repairs; $\frac{7}{10}$ ths of 1 per cent. for expenses of trustees or managers; and 9 per cent. for all other ordinary expenditures.

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institution, established in 1878 for the custody and care of feeble-minded women during the child bearing age, has made considerable material development during the past year. Additions to the outbuildings and some changes in the arrangements of its grounds, have increased the facilities of administration, while the addition of a new cottage, with accommodations for fifty inmates, and having all the provisions for the convenience and welfare of the inmates, increases the capacity of the institution for its proper work. The new dormitory building, the cottage and stable are completed and are very satisfactory.

The number of inmates present is equal to the accommodation. Some changes, which would increase the capacity of the institution by about forty, would be secured by the transfer of certain cases to the institution at Rome for unteachable idiots, and to the Craig Colony for Epileptics. The appropriations of the past two years for the benefit of this institution have been judiciously expended, and, for the coming year, but a small amount, additional to the appropriation for maintenance will be required. Some further changes, specially concerned with the power house, and industries dependent upon it, are under consideration for adoption at a future date. These involve also a new and special water supply, as well as a change to a permanent sewer system.

The interior working of this institution has been most smoothly conducted by the superintendent and the matron, his wife, and the atmosphere which prevades its every department reveals the presence of a gentle but efficient discipline. The instruction, in its educational department and in technical training, is varied and effective and makes this one of the most satisfactory charitable institutions of the State. Among changes needed in

the interior arrangement of the main buildings is the provision for better schoolroom facilities. This need not involve a special appropriation.

In addition to the usual appropriation for maintenance, for the current year a sum not to exceed \$2,500 should be granted for completing and furnishing the stable and removing of the pigstyes, which are now in such close proximity to the new dormitory as to prove a nuisance.

Rome State Custodial Asylum.

This institution, purchased by the State pursuant to chapter 43 of the Laws of 1893, was incorporated by chapter 348 of the Laws of 1893 as the Oneida State Custodial Asylum. This was amended by chapter 382 of the Laws of 1894, by which the title was changed to the Rome State Custodial Asylum. In conformity with the new Constitution, which placed it under the supervision of this Board, the asylum was reorganized by chapter 59 of the Laws of 1895. The object of the institution is to provide care and custody for such idiots as are not able to receive instruction. It was formally opened May 1, 1894.

The institution has 350 1-2 acres of land, valued at \$35,050, and buildings which have cost \$174,694.18, with a capacity for 350. The receipts during the year were, from the State \$52,090.75, of which \$19,816.47 was from special and \$32,274.28 from the general appropriations, and \$913.02 from other sources, making a total of \$53,003.77.

The ordinary expenditures during the year were \$32,938.32; and the extraordinary expenditures were, for improvements \$30.66; for extraordinary repairs \$1,934.25; and for all other extraordinary expenses \$14,858.50; total \$16,823.41. The assets

were a cash balance at the close of the year of \$3,242.04 and \$148.42 due from individuals. There was no outstanding indebtedness.

The number of inmates remaining October 1, 1894, was 199, and 12 were committed during the year, making a total of 211 supported. Of these 21 died and 1 was returned to the county, thus leaving 189 remaining October 1, 1895, of whom 105 were men and 84 women.

Of the ordinary expenditures 39 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 37 per cent. for provisions and supplies; 7 per cent. for clothing; 4 per cent. for fuel and lights and 12 per cent. for all other ordinary expenses, including \$238.69 for ordinary repairs and \$684.16 for expenses of managers and other officers.

This State institution has now completed the first year of its existence. It has been much embarrassed and retarded in development by the necessity of remodeling and repairing old and ill-adapted structures, involving an outlay sufficient to construct new buildings. The care in the interim of a helpless population, with inadequate facilities, has proved to be most embarrassing. The work accomplished under these discouraging circumstances has, however, been satisfactory.

At the beginning of the year 1895, the Custodial Asylum held a population of 102 men and 89 women, who had been committed to it by the Commission in Lunacy, from the Oneida County Insane Asylum and the several hospitals for the insane of this State, previously to the transfer of the institution by the revised Constitution from under the control of the Commission in Lunacy to the supervision of the State Board of Charities.

During the year 6 men and 1 woman were admitted from their homes; 2 men and 1 woman were admitted from county poor-

houses; and 1 man and 1 woman from the State Hospitals for the Insane, the latter on order from the State Commission in Lunacy.

Of the 21 deaths occurring during the year 16, or 75 per cent., were cases admitted from the State Hospitals for Insane in very feeble condition, and more than 75 per cent. of those dying were adjudged insane by the superintendent.

These facts point to the necessity for an early removal from this institution of all insane patients that can not be legally held here. More than 50 such cases are now among the inmates, and their presence prevents the admission of an equal number of proper inmates of other institutions who are now embarrassing their work. This is especially true of the institutions at Syracuse and Newark. A considerable number of unteachable idiots are thus at present retained where they are detrimental to other inmates. Provision should therefore be immediately made to accommodate 50 such idiots who are now detained in other institutions.

Up to the present time no plan has been matured for the establishment of any industries at the Rome asylum. Such a plan is very desirable and, in appropriations for the present year, should be considered.

The previous appropriations for steam heating and ventilating the buildings were inadequate and a further sum is needed. For protection against fire and the erection of suitable fire escapes, as well as for the storage and preservation of food supplies, immediate provision is necessary.

The many urgent needs of this useful institution, as specified in the report of the superintendent, and represented to the State Board by its managers, demand careful consideration and adequate specific appropriations.

When the additions and changes now in progress are finished,

the number of inmates can be increased to 350, but further accommodations for 200 additional will be required as soon as they can be completed.

The Board of Managers has submitted to the State Board of Charities an estimate of specific appropriations now necessary in their judgment, amounting to nearly \$290,000 for buildings and other improvements. While this Board recognizes the extensive and pressing needs of the institution, it is now prepared to recommend only the appropriation of \$100,000 to be expended for buildings, grading and repairs, subject to the approval of the State Board of Charities.

Craig Colony.

Chapter 363 of the Laws of 1894 provided for the establishment of an institution for the care of epileptics of the State of New York upon the "Colony" plan. A tract near Mount Morris, consisting of nearly 1,900 acres of fertile and productive land was purchased of the Shaker community at Sonyea. During the past year the energies of its board of managers have been directed toward the fulfillment of the provisions of the organic law of the colony, in placing the buildings in proper condition for the reception and care of inmates; the establishment and construction of a system of sewerage; the establishment of a water supply; and the ordering of other matters essential to the care of the epileptic wards of the State. All that was proposed for the year has been accomplished, and the colony is now receiving its first installment of patients, 200 in number.

A careful census of all the institutions of the State reveals the fact that there are, as State charges, in the several poorhouses and other institutions, 771 epileptics who will be subject

to the provisions of the act establishing the colony. This act provides for dependent epileptics, though the managers of the colony are authorized to admit private cases under certain restrictions after all dependent cases have been cared for.

The entire efforts of the managers during the present year, in addition to the care of the inmates, should be to extend existing accommodation in order to provide, so far as possible, for the additional 500 State wards. This may not be possible until 1896, yet it is earnestly hoped that the greater number of those who can be most benefited by the care at the colony can be assured of its advantages in the immediate future.

The requirement that those first taken shall be, so far as possible, self-supporting, renders the development of the colony more rapid and successful than if a large number of helpless cases were assigned to accommodations not yet adequate for their care. The necessity of developing the colony, upon a self-supporting basis, provides for a line of evolution which shall not be so hasty as to involve serious mistakes, and at the same time secures a condition of permanency by a co-ordinate development of its several parts.

In addition to an appropriation for maintenance, further appropriations for extension of the water supply and sewer system, and construction and furnishing of buildings will be necessary. While much of the occupation of inmates can be confined to agricultural pursuits in the conduct of the farm and garden, special technical departments will be established to afford further occupation and instruction.

The purpose of the State, in the establishment of the Craig Colony, was to care for dependent epileptics, and not to found a great eleemosynary institution. It was to remove from the sev-

eral institutions of the State this class of dependent unfortunates and place them in such circumstances as should be most conducive to their welfare. The evolution of the institution thus far has been very satisfactory. The appropriations already made have been profitably and judiciously expended, and in apportioning the appropriations which the board of managers should ask for the current year, the State Board of Charities has exerted its influence to keep the requests within the actual economical needs of the institution for that period.

In addition to a reasonable appropriation for maintenance, the Board recommends an appropriation for new buildings, repairs, additional water supply, extension of the sewer system, and various other matters, a sum not to exceed \$80,000, which amount shall be expended subject to the approval of the State Board of Charities, as provided by law.

New York State School for the Blind at Batavia.

The receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895, were as follows: Cash balance from the preceding year, \$3,445.68; received from the State, general appropriation, \$38,631.45; from all other sources, \$3,633.43; total, \$48,767.56. Its current expenditures were, \$43,504.13; extraordinary expenditures, \$3,251.53; total, \$46,755.66. Its assets, October 1, 1895, were: Cash, \$2,011.90; outstanding claims, \$2,738.89; total \$4,750.79. There was reported an outstanding indebtedness at the close of the year of \$35. The daily average number of pupils during the year was 133, and the average per capita weekly cost of support, \$5.14, as against \$5.07 the preceding year.

The number of pupils October 1, 1895, was 121, as against 133, October 1, 1894.

Of the ordinary expenditures during the year, 50 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 21 per cent. for provisions and supplies; 5 per cent. for clothing; 4 per cent. for fuel and lights; $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. for medicines; 6 per cent. for furniture, beds and bedding and household stores; 1 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses; 2 per cent. for ordinary repairs; 2 per cent. for expenses of trustees or managers, and 8 per cent. for all other expenses.

This Board recommends that in addition to the appropriation for maintenance, special appropriations whose expenditure shall be subject to the supervision and approval of the State Board of Charities, shall be made by the Legislature of 1896, to cover the following items: Pianos, \$5,000; repairs to organ, \$600; 120 bedsteads, \$720; 120 wire mattresses, \$360; paving court with asphalt, \$850; repairs to kitchen boiler, \$150; improved bathing facilities as recommended by the State Board of Charities, \$300; improving the lighting of halls by putting in bay-windows, \$1,000; relaying floor, \$1,500; repairs to steam pipes, \$250; new toilet room, \$500; repairing heating and lighting building for work-shop, \$2,500; total, \$13,730.

The Board is also favorably disposed to the equipment of a suitable gymnasium at this institution as suggested in its twenty-eighth annual report, but is not prepared at this time to recommend any specific sum for that purpose.

Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.

By chapter 38, Laws of 1895, the Thomas Asylum, established in 1875, and which had been omitted from among the incorporated

charities of the State through inadvertence in legislation on Indian Laws in 1892, was re-established, and the official acts of its Board of Managers during that period of suspension were legalized.

According to the United States census of 1890 there were 6,044 Indians in the State of New York, of whom 5,133 were resident upon the several reservations. The official comparisons made at that time showed that these New York Indians were much further advanced in civilization than any other reservation Indians in the United States; that they had shown a strong tendency upward instead of downward in the social scale; and that, in increasing numbers, longevity and gradual acquisition of property, they were holding their own with their neighbors in proportion to their advantages. They are in the main self-supporting, and the State of New York has recognized its obligations to them in founding district schools on the reservations for the elementary education of Indian children; and in providing in the Thomas Asylum on the Cattaragus reservation, near Versailles, for the education and maintenance of 100 orphan and destitute Indian children. The number applying for admission to the asylum and deserving of such care on the part of the State is always largely in excess of this limit; and, at the present time, there are 104 children in the institution, which has been the average number for the past year.

The per capita appropriation for their maintenance has been \$125 per annum, and the sum of \$1,000 has been annually appropriated for their education, in addition to which the last Legislature appropriated \$500 towards the establishment of a kindergarten for the youngest children. These appropriations for education and maintenance are inadequate for their purposes,

and, despite the earnest efforts of those in charge, it has been found impossible to provide suitable food and clothing and to educate and properly care for these homeless children, who should, in an especial degree, be the wards of the State. The expense of superintendence, of ordinary oversight, including the services of a competent matron and the proper number of attendants for the boys and girls of all ages up to 16 years, and the cost of domestic service and of farm labor, with the expense of steam heating and electric lighting, requiring the services of a competent engineer and his assistant, are necessarily about the same as in the case of other institutions where the number of inmates is much greater; so that the actual per capita cost for these fixed charges is here much increased, while, as compared with larger institutions, the appropriation has been only about one-half as great. The appropriation should be sufficient to make ample provision for these needful charges, for food and clothing, for school supplies, and ordinary expenses for equipment and repairs. The addition of the kindergarten has already proved to be of great value, and the industrial training of the older children should also be provided for, that both boys and girls may be better equipped as wage earners when they leave the asylum. Instruction in mechanic arts, which should include carpentry, masonry and blacksmithing, would be of incalculable advantage in giving to the young men graduating from the institution the ability to earn an independent livelihood. Industrial training at the Indian Industrial School at Carlisle, Pa., at Hampton, Va., and elsewhere, has proved the most efficient of all measures that have been tried to advance and elevate the Indian race; and its introduction on a practical basis into the Thomas Asylum should not longer

be delayed. Competent instructors in trades should be employed and this much desired object be entered upon at once.

Some provision should be made by law for the removal from the Thomas Asylum of girls after reaching the age of thirteen years. The isolated location of the institution and the presence there of both sexes offer a constant menace of danger, against which the State should provide by authorizing the transferring of Indian girls of that age from the Thomas Asylum to orphanages and other institutions, where suitable arrangements can be made for their care at a proper compensation. By such provision, instead of their being returned to the reservation at the age of sixteen, as is now the case, opportunities for employment in respectable homes might be found for many or all of them. The Thomas Asylum would then be enabled to receive more of the young children from the several reservations who are orphans or destitute and who can not now be received on account of the present crowded condition of the institution.

The superintendent of the Thomas Asylum furnishes the movement of the population from the date of his incumbency only. April 15, 1895, there were 101 inmates, and 17 were afterward admitted, making a total supported of 118. Fourteen were returned to their parents or guardians, thus leaving 104 remaining October 1, 1895, equally divided as to sex.

Attention has before been called to the necessity for a new school building to replace the old one, which is too small for the numbers occupying it. It should be replaced by a suitable schoolhouse adapted to its purpose. The cowbarn is very old, and should be replaced by a new building, with a milkhouse so arranged that the girls may be taught dairy work.

Some additional lighting is needed, and an increase of the

water supply for fire purposes is necessary. It is estimated that these special improvements will cost about \$10,000, and they are deemed necessary to enable the institution to fulfill its intended purpose and to increase its usefulness, and a special appropriation for this amount is therefore recommended, the expenditure of which to be subject to the approval of the State Board of Charities.

New York Soldiers and Sailors' Home at Bath.

This institution was incorporated by the Grand Army of the Republic under chapter 270 of the Laws of 1876 and transferred to the State by chapter 48 of the Laws of 1878.

The total receipts of the institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895, were \$197,366.59, as follows: Cash balance of the previous year, \$8,57; received from the State, special appropriation, \$30,000; from deficiency appropriation, \$3,799.61; from the general appropriation, \$150,000; from all other sources, \$13,558.41. Its current expenditures for the year were, \$159,716.67; extraordinary expenditures, \$12,735.44; total, \$172,452.11. It had a cash balance of \$24,914.48, October 1, 1895, and was reported to be then free from debt.

The number of inmates October 1, 1894, was 1,017, exclusive of 394 enrolled but absent; the admissions during the year were 571; total for the year, 1,588. There were 352 discharged and dropped out during the year; 105 died and 425 were absent, thus leaving at the close of the year 1,100 actually in the institution.

Of the ordinary expenditures during the year, 33 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 34 per cent. for provisions and supplies; 7 per cent. for clothing; 7 per cent. for fuel and lights; 4 per cent. for medicines, medical supplies and professional attend-

ance; 2 per cent. for furniture, beds and bedding; 2 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses; 1 per cent. for ordinary repairs and 9 per cent. for all other ordinary purposes.

The Legislature of 1895, by chapter 932, appropriated \$25,000 for the erection of a Mess Hall, which was greatly needed. Owing to delays ground was not broken for this building until September 15, 1895, but by the early part of December the cellar and exterior walls were finished. The hall provides accommodation for 1,000, and will be heated by steam and lighted by electricity. It is expected that it will be completed in the spring of 1896, and that the cost will not exceed the appropriation.

The trustees have presented for the approval of this Board the following items, for which, in their judgment, special appropriations should be made by the Legislature of 1896:

Equipment of new Mess Hall, including steam heating and cooking apparatus.....	\$5,000
Additional storage reservoir and repairs to present one.	3,500
Grading around new building, and improvements on Amusement Hall.	5,000
Additional barns, and house for farmer.....	3,500
Contingencies and repairs.....	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$27,000
	<hr/>

The report of the Committee of the Board on this institution, to which reference for particulars is made, states that the Soldiers and Sailors' Home is well conducted and maintained, and is evidently realizing the beneficent objects of its establishment as a State institution, and that good reasons were shown by the

trustees for each of the items of appropriation above named. While some provision should and will undoubtedly be made for the repairs and contingent expenses of so large an institution, as well as for its ordinary maintenance, this Board especially recommends as now necessary in addition thereto, the items of special appropriation for the equipment of the Mess Hall, and for storage reservoir.

The New York State Home for the Aged Dependent Veteran and his Wife, Veterans' Mothers, Widows and Army Nurses, Residents of New York.

Chapter 468 of the Laws of 1894 provides for the establishment of a Home for the Aged Dependent Veteran and his Wife, Veterans' Mothers, Widows and Army Nurses, residents of New York, and chapter 676 of the Laws of 1895 appropriates \$25,000 for the erection of buildings, and the equipment of the same for the use of said home.

In view of the fact that veterans are now well and adequately cared for at the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, at Bath, the need for an institution of the kind above referred to is by no means apparent. The Board has no hesitancy in stating that, in its opinion, an institution having the broad and comprehensive scope of that in question is not necessary, and that in the various institutions scattered through the State, adequate provision can be made for such cases as might be placed in this institution; and for the present, at least, the Board is therefore unwilling to recommend any appropriation in its behalf.

The Deaf and the Blind.*The Deaf.*

There are, nominally, eight institutions devoted to the care and education of the deaf in this State which receive State or county pupils, though, in reality there are ten institutions, the three branches of St. Joseph's Institute being controlled and managed by independent principals and corps of instructors.

These institutions are controlled, managed and owned by private corporations, but are almost exclusively supported by scholarships paid from public funds; those receiving State moneys are enumerated in appended table No. 1-b. This Board takes pleasure in commending generally the work and conduct of most of these schools. As a rule the creature comforts of the children are carefully considered, while much thought is given to the matter of education. The problem of supplying the deaf with a substitute for the sense of hearing is fraught with difficulties which demand the utmost skill and patience, and this Board is in full accord with the liberal policy which the State has followed in regard to these institutions and does not hesitate to repeat the recommendation contained in the last annual report that the per capita allowance for State pupils be advanced to \$300, the sum now paid by the counties for the younger pupils, as it is convinced that the increased advantages to the deaf and to the State would be commensurate with the additional outlay.

The number and sex of the pupils in each of the institutions for the deaf in the State, October 1, 1895, as reported by their respective officers to this Board, is shown by the following table:

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

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	Males.	Females.	Total.
New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, New York.....	243	122	365
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	98	87	185
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.	68	61	129
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.	63	63	126
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, Fordham..	179	173	352
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.	81	75	156
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.	49	30	79
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf.....	11	8	19
Totals.	792	619	1,411

These statistics show an increase of seventeen over the number in school at the close of the previous year, fifteen males and two females. Further information and detailed statistical and financial statements will be found in the report of the standing Committee on the Deaf, and in appended tables.

The Blind.

Institutions for the blind are properly classed with those for the deaf, for both involve similar aims, although employing dissimilar methods. Changes have been made in the institution at Batavia which are proving satisfactory, while the condition

of the New York Institution and its work are worthy of high commendation. The number of pupils in these institutions October 1, 1895, was:

New York Institution for the Blind.....	183
New York State School for the Blind.....	121
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Total.	304
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At the beginning of the year the number of pupils enrolled in these institutions was 330; the number received during the year was 55; whole number supported, 385. The number discharged during the year was 81, thus leaving at the close of the year 304 pupils. Of the 121 left in the institution at Batavia 45 were females and 76 were males. Additional information and statistics will be found in the report of the standing Committee on the Blind, and in the tables which are herewith transmitted.

Although the enumeration of the institutions intrusted to the supervision of the State Board of Charities by the provisions of the Constitution is sufficiently comprehensive to include the institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind, the Legislature saw fit to incorporate, in chapter 771 of the Laws of 1895, a section devoted exclusively to the relations which exist between this Board and these institutions, with the intention of setting at rest all questions regarding the Board's right of supervision and of thus insuring the continuance of the official relations, which in some cases extend back to the establishment of the Board.

Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the City of New York, Commonly Called the New York House of Refuge, on Randall's Island.

The total receipts of this institution for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895, were \$172,830.17, viz.: Cash on hand at the commencement of the year, \$6,105.80; received from State special appropriation, \$32,141.77; general appropriation, \$127,830.18; from all other sources, \$6,752.42. Its current expenditures were \$127,293.29; extraordinary expenditures, \$41,505.07; total, \$168,789.36. It had a cash balance of \$4,031.81 October 1, 1895, and was then reported free from debt.

The daily average number of inmates during the year was 663, and the average weekly cost of support \$3.77, as against \$4.02 the preceding year. The number of inmates October 1, 1895, was 734, as against 616 October 1, 1894, viz.: Boys, 642; girls, 92.

Of the ordinary expenditures 44 per cent. was for salaries, wages and labor; 22 per cent. for provisions and supplies; 6 per cent. for clothing; 10 per cent. for fuel and lights; 2-10 of 1 per cent. for medicines and medical supplies; 3 per cent. for furniture, beds and bedding; 6-10 of 1 per cent. for transportation and traveling expenses; 3 per cent. for ordinary repairs; and 12 per cent. for other ordinary expenses.

In its detailed report the Committee on Reformatories recommends certain improvements in the lavatory and the plumbing, and additional radiators in the dormitories.

The Board concurs in these recommendations for improvements if they can be carried out at a reasonable cost. It considers the arrangement of an isolated lavatory for the use of inmates suffering from eye disease, and fitted with basins as suggested by the Committee, of the utmost importance, and that

In other instances the applications for approval have been rejected, and several applications are now pending. In every instance the legal form of the proposed articles of incorporation was passed upon before the merits of the application was considered, and in numberless cases fatal defects were discovered and their correction demanded.

The Board has also approved the change of name of the "Yorkville Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children" to the "Metropolitan Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children."

The rules of the Board provide, that whenever application is made for approval of the organization and incorporation of an institution under the provisions of the statutes, it shall be referred to the commissioner of the district from which the application is made, who shall make personal examination and inquiry into the merits of the application, especially as to the necessity for the incorporation of such an institution as is proposed at the time and place and under the circumstances set forth in the application and certificates; the character and standing in the community of the proposed incorporators, and the financial resources of the proposed incorporation.

The commissioner to whom the reference is made is required to report the result of his examination and his recommendations based thereon to the Board, in writing, and the report, with all papers relating to the application, is filed in the office of the Board.

Special Investigations of Institutions.

The investigation of the "Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children," by a special committee of this Board, led

to discovery of gross abuses of the inmates by the Superintendent, and was followed by a declaration of the Board that the methods of corporal punishment in use must be discontinued. The report of the committee is submitted as an appended paper.

On a preliminary investigation of the affairs and management of the German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum at Syracuse conditions were disclosed which are more fully stated in the report of the special committee hereto appended, and which led to the transfer of all the inmates to another institution and the closing of the asylum.

Other investigations are in progress.

Inspection of General Hospitals.

In order that the Board might more intelligently act upon certificates of incorporation of hospitals submitted for its approval as required by chapter 559, Laws of 1895, a Committee on Hospitals was created. During the past year this Committee, under the direction of the Board, have visited and inspected the general hospitals of the State, and have prepared a report, which is herewith submitted. In this inspection the Committee have inquired especially as to the condition of existing hospitals and how far they meet the requirements of the communities in which they are severally located. The Committee has also gathered valuable information as to the most approved plans of construction and the economy of management of different hospitals.

It is apparent from the report of the Committee that while the general hospitals are among the most useful charities of the State, there is far too often a disposition to multiply them needlessly.

Census of Dependent Epileptics.

The act to establish an Epileptic Colony, and making an appropriation therefor, chapter 363 of the Laws of 1894, provides for the apportionment of State patients, under section 16 of said act, as follows:

"Whenever applications are made at one time for admission of more State patients than can be properly accommodated in the Colony, the managers shall so apportion the number received, that each county may be represented in a ratio of its dependent epileptic population to the dependent epileptic population of the State, as shown by statistics furnished by the State Board of Charities."

In compliance with this provision of the statute, the Board, by resolution authorized and directed Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, to make a census of the dependent epileptics of the State, by visitations to institutions, and examinations and inquiries, in such manner as he deemed most practicable, to obtain the number and condition of this class in the State. This work has been completed by the superintendent, and the results of his visitations, examinations and inquiries have been reported to the Board, and a copy of his report upon the subject is hereto appended.

These visitations, examinations and inquiries were extended to the various classes of institutions of the State, excepting prisons, penitentiaries, jails, State hospitals for the insane, and schools for the deaf and blind. Visitations were made of poor-houses and almshouses, orphan asylums, reformatories, hospitals, homes for the aged, etc., and an inquiry was instituted as to epileptics in family care, receiving public out-door poor relief.

For convenience of reference the work at the outset was classified, as follows:

1. Epileptics in county poorhouses other than in Kings and New York Counties.
2. Epileptics in the Kings County (Brooklyn City) Almshouse.
3. Epileptics in the New York City Almshouse.
4. Epileptics in other City Almshouses.
5. Epileptics in town poorhouses.
6. Epileptics in institutions for the idiotic and feeble-minded.
7. Epileptics in other institutions.
8. Epileptics in family care receiving public out-door poor relief.

In pursuing this work, the superintendent visited thirty-four of the county poorhouses and made personal examinations and notes of the epileptics in these institutions. The information in respect to the epileptics in the other county poorhouses and the various city almshouses, other than those of Kings and New York, was furnished by the respective attending physicians. The information in regard to the epileptics in the Kings County Almshouse was furnished by the superintendent and chief medical officer, and the information in respect to the epileptics in the New York City Almshouse by the Department of Charities and Correction of the city. The institutions for the idiotic and feeble-minded were visited, and the epileptics in these institutions examined, and the personal history of each case was subsequently furnished by the medical or other proper officers of these institutions. The number and condition of the epileptics in the other institutions were reported by the chief resident officers, and those in family care receiving outdoor poor relief, by the overseers of the poor of the various cities and towns of the State.

The following table shows the number and distribution of the dependent epileptics in the State, as ascertained by these visitations, examinations and inquiries:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In county and city poorhouses and almshouses.	248	179	427
In institutions for the idiotic and feeble-minded.	74	78	152
In all other institutions.	39	70	109
In family care, receiving public outdoor poor relief.	56	27	83
Total.	417	354	771

It will thus be seen that the number of dependent epileptics in the State (exclusive of insane epileptics), as ascertained by the visitations, examinations and inquiries, is 771, of whom 417 are males and 354 females. The records of the names, sex, ages and principal facts in respect to the condition of 515 of these epileptics, including all of those of the State other than in the Kings and New York city almshouses, are filed in the office of the Board. A table appended to the report of the superintendent, shows the distribution of these 771 dependent epileptics by counties.

Removal of Idiots from State Hospitals for the Insane to Almshouses.

During the past year a large number of inmates of the State hospitals for the insane were removed to the poor-houses of the counties in which they had a legal residence, by order of the State Commission in Lunacy. Many of these persons were so disturbed and excited that the superintendents of the poor were unable to

take proper care of them, and, in doubt as to their duty towards these dependents, the superintendents applied to this Board for instruction. It appeared, on examination by a committee, that the persons removed as "idiots" had all been duly committed to the State Hospitals as "insane," that they had been received and treated as "insane" by the hospital superintendents, and that they had not been discharged as "recovered," nor as safe and proper to be so discharged, but merely as "idiots." The committee reported the following preamble and resolution which the Board adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the superintendents of the poor of the State and the Commissioners of Charity of cities:

Whereas, Information has been received by this Board that persons are being removed from the State Hospitals for the insane to the poor-houses of different counties, under instructions to remove all idiots from said hospitals; and

Whereas, It appears that said persons have been legally adjudged insane, and were committed to said hospitals as insane; and

Whereas, It appears from reports made to this Board, that some persons so discharged, are unfit subjects for care in the county poor-houses, on account of apparent insanity; therefore

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, the superintendents of the poor of the several counties, who are called upon to assume charge of such cases, should, before accepting them, or admitting them to the poor-house, demand a verified certificate as to their sanity, from the superintendent of the hospital from which it is proposed to transfer them, or, that they require that such persons be duly examined, by examiners in lunacy, to

determine as to their mental condition and certify the results to this Board.

State and Alien Paupers and Pauper Indians.

The laws in respect to State and alien paupers, and for the care and support of pauper Indians, under the control of the State Board of Charities, as authorized by the Legislature, are as follows:

First. The law for the support and care of State paupers, chapter 661 of the Laws of 1873.

Second. The law for the removal of alien paupers to their homes in different countries of Europe, chapter 549 of the Laws of 1880.

Third. The law for the care and support, by the State, of pauper Indians, chapter 436 of the Laws of 1894.

These laws have, respectively, been executed by Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, as secretary of the Board, from the time of their passage to July 1, 1895, and since then, as Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, under appointment and direction by the Board, pursuant to chapter 771 of the Laws of 1895. The system of records in regard to the various classes coming under the operations of these laws and the method of accounting, have been in force with only slight occasional modifications, from their passage, and have been found well adapted to the purposes intended. The superintendent has made full report to the Board of the work performed by him during the past year in respect to the custody, treatment and care, and the examination and removal of these classes, a copy of which report, with the statistical and financial tables in relation thereto, is appended to this report.

STATE PAUPERS.

The act in respect to State paupers, chapter 661 of the Laws of 1873, makes no provision for buildings by the State, for this class, but authorizes the Board to contract, from time to time, on the part of the State, with the authorities of cities and counties for the support and care of State paupers in the poorhouses of such counties, and to prescribe and establish rules and regulations for their custody, treatment and care, and for their discharge. The number of such contracts now in force is nine, viz.: with Albany, Broome, Erie, Jefferson, Kings, Monroe, Oneida, Onondaga and St. Lawrence counties. The poorhouses of all these counties, except those of Oneida and Onondaga counties, are situated near the borders of the State, and on the public thoroughfares over which most of those who come under the law as State paupers enter the State. The Board believes it to be more convenient and economical, and much better to congregate such paupers in a few poorhouses, easy of access, near the borders of the State, at points most exposed to their inroads, than in central portions of the State, as their wanderings are thus early arrested and they are more easily and readily returned to their former homes or places of legal settlement in other State and countries, from these points than from central portions of the State.

The poorhouses of the various counties with which contracts exist for the support and care of State paupers, designated under the statute as "State Almshouses," are generally commodious, in good condition and properly adapted to their purposes, and at no time during the year have their wards been crowded. The State paupers committed to these institutions occupy accommodations in common with the county paupers, and receive the same

table fare, medical attendance, care and treatment, as accorded to the other paupers, and are alike subject to the established discipline and rules and regulations of these institutions. It will be seen that the State, under agreement with the Board, thus secures proper treatment and attendance and care for its State paupers, without any expenditure whatever for lands, buildings or official salaries, and that at a much lower per capita rate than could be attained in institutions under its immediate ownership and control.

The number of State paupers committed to the various State almshouses during the year ending September 30, 1895, was 2,171, as against 1,974, committed the preceding year. The whole number under care in the course of the year 1895, was 2,262, as against 2,052 in 1894, of which 1,673 were provided with transportation and sent to their homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, leaving 85 under care October 1, 1895.

The whole number of persons committed as State paupers to State almshouses from the time the law went into effect in 1873, to October 1, 1895, a period of 23 years, is 31,071, a yearly average of 1,412 of whom 24,124 were males and 6,947 females. These have been disposed of as follows: Discharged recovered and in condition to earn their support, 8,168; secured situations in families by adoption or otherwise, 82; absconded and generally left the State, 1,586; transferred to other institutions, 240, of whom 94 have since been discharged on recovery, or by removal or otherwise, and 155 turned over to State hospitals under the State care act; removed to their homes or places to which they legally belonged in other States and countries 20,152; died, 740.

The expenditures under the law for the fiscal year ending Sep-

tember 30, 1895, were \$25,233.63, as against \$24,117.11, the preceding year as follows: For removals to State almshouses, \$890.87; for maintenance, treatment and care in State almshouses, \$10,016.87; for removals from State almshouses to other States and countries, \$14,096.22; for miscellaneous expenses, \$229.67.

There is no State so exposed to the inroads of migratory and helpless paupers as this State, the numbers finding their way into it varying, from year to year, owing to financial, industrial and other disturbing conditions in other States and countries for which this State is not responsible. It is equally the duty of the State to protect itself against the permanent lodgment of this outside and helpless pauper class in its charitable institutions, as to provide for its own unfortunate and dependent wards, arising from its resident population. Any neglect on the part of the State in this respect, tends to invite and encourage this outside helpless class to cross its borders, and thus works grievous and lasting wrong upon its own population, by continually increasing charitable burdens, and crowding institutions and other sources of public and private relief with those in nowise legitimate charges upon the beneficence of the State.

The financial and other benefits to the State and its cities and counties, resulting from the law in respect to State paupers, can hardly be overestimated, and may be summed up as follows:

1. To have permanently maintained these 20,153 disabled, destitute and helpless chronic paupers in this State would have involved the erection of additional buildings for their shelter and care, by its cities and counties, with room as extended as the present accommodations of all the poorhouses and almshouses of the State, and an increase in their annual maintenance expenditures equal to the amount now required for the care and support

of the poor of such cities and counties arising from their fixed resident population of over 6,000,000 inhabitants.

2. The law, therefore, is not only humane and beneficent in its operations in providing temporary shelter and aid to outside disabled, destitute and helpless persons, who, from time to time, find their way into this State, but it is also economic in its results, as the average per capita expenditure for the return of these 20,153 helpless chronic paupers to their former homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, has been less than one-fifth of what would have been required to maintain them one year each in the poorhouses and almshouses of this State, and, at the same time, the cities and counties have been assured against these paupers becoming permanently dependent upon their bounties for an average duration of life, at a moderate estimate of not less than fifteen years, involving, at the low yearly rate of \$100 per person, an expenditure of \$1,500 each, or an aggregate expenditure of \$3,022,950, exclusive of outlays for lands, buildings, renewals and repairs, and official salaries.

It should be added that no well founded complaint has been made that the persons thus returned to their former homes in other States and countries have, in a single instance, been improperly removed.

ALIEN PAUPERS.

The number of alien paupers removed from the poorhouses and other charitable institutions of this State, and furnished passage to their homes in different countries of Europe, pursuant to chapter 549 of the Laws of 1880, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895, is 261, as follows: To England, 41; to Ireland, 37; to Germany, 53; to Austria-Hungary, 31; to Italy, 88;

to Russia, 7; to Holland, 4; total, 261. The total expenditure for these removals was \$5,338.80; the average per capita expenditure, \$20.45. The whole number of removals of such alien paupers since the law went into effect in 1880, is 2,632; the total expenditure, \$58,115.57; the average per capita expenditure, \$23.08.

These 261 permanently disabled chronic alien paupers, thus returned to their European homes during the year, if they had been permitted to remain in this country, would have required the erection of buildings for their proper shelter, sufficient to accommodate the poor arising from a population of 150,000, involving an outlay therefor, at a low estimate, of \$50,000, and an ultimate expenditure for maintenance and care, for an average period of fifteen years, amounting, at the moderate yearly rate of \$100 each, to \$391,500. Estimating upon the same basis, the 2,632 such permanently disabled paupers thus removed to their European homes since the law went into effect, had they been permitted to continue in this country, would have required the erection of buildings for their shelter with accommodations equal to that for the shelter of the poor arising from a population of 600,000, involving an outlay therefor, of at least \$500,000, and an ultimate expenditure for their maintenance and care amounting to \$3,948,000. To this should be added the necessary outlay for lands, furnishing, renewals, repairs and interest on investments, fully to measure the expenditures that they would, in the end, have thus entailed upon this State, or its cities and counties.

It should be added, that these removals have been openly conducted, and that no well-founded complaints of improper removals have been made by the relatives, guardians, friends or European communities to which they were made, and that only

three of those thus removed, as far as ascertained, have reappeared in this State.

PAUPER INDIANS.

The law in respect to pauper Indians, chapter 436 of the Laws of 1894, was put in operation January 1, 1895, contracts having been entered into, by the Board, with the authorities of Cattaraugus, Erie, Franklin, Niagara and Onondaga counties. The number of commitments of such Indians, under the law, since then, to October 1, 1895, is twelve, of whom four remained under care at the close of the year.

The law makes no provision for Indian children over two years old, as the statutes prohibit their commitment to county poor-houses. The only provision for such children, therefore, is in the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, at Versailles, and this institution, having capacity for 100 inmates, is already crowded. There are, at present, considerable numbers of destitute and neglected Indian children on the various reservations, for whose care and relief provision should immediately be made. The Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, in his report, suggests that this may be affected in either one of the three following ways:

First. By the erection of additional buildings in connection with the Thomas asylum, and the commitment of such children to that institution.

Second. By the establishment, by the State, of another asylum for such children, in some other locality, with accommodation adequate to their requirements.

Third. By providing for such children in existing asylums for

white children, throughout the State, into which they would be readily received.

The superintendent further states that many of the existing asylums of the State for white children, have more or less spare room, and assurances have been given by these, that they would receive and provide for orphan and destitute Indian children if committed to their custody, at the same rate as now charged to cities and counties for the support and care of other committed children, this rate varying outside of New York and Kings counties, from \$1.50 to \$2 per week. The Board concurs in the opinion of the superintendent, therefore, that it would be much more economical to the State, and far better for the well-being of these orphan, destitute and neglected Indian children to provide for them in existing asylums, with other children in different parts of the State, remote from the pernicious and debasing influences of the reservations, than to enlarge the Thomas asylum, or establish another asylum especially for this class. This would bring these children into broader contact with white persons throughout the State than at present, and thus offer them larger opportunities for securing good permanent homes in white families, with the corresponding advantages and benefits, than could be attained if provided for in the immediate vicinity of the reservations, or congregated in large numbers in one or two institutions.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR STATE AND ALIEN POOR.

The appropriation of \$40,000, made by the Legislature of 1895, for the support and care of State paupers, for the removal of alien paupers, and for the care and support by the State of Indian paupers, the Board believes will be adequate for these purposes

for the present fiscal year, and that no increase will be required for the next fiscal year, and it accordingly recommends a like appropriation by the Legislature of 1896.

Department of Inspection.

As already stated, this new department of the work of the Board was assigned to the Inspector of Charities, who entered upon the duties of his office the first of July, and who has since devoted the time not required for inspectorial labors in co-operating with the Standing Committee on Inspection, in organizing this branch of the Board's service. As this officer's report, originally intended for transmittal as an appended paper, contains so much that is suggestive in regard to this department, it is thought desirable to present it here in full.

To the State Board of Charities:

In pursuance of the rules of the Board, I respectfully submit this, my first annual report:

The office of Inspector of Charities was created at the reorganization of the executive force of the Board in June, 1895, and I, by your favor, assumed the title on the first of July following. The actual duties of the office were not at the time specifically defined by rule, and, owing to the inchoate condition of the reorganization contemplated, and for other reasons of which the Board has cognizance, I continued for some time, and until quite recently, to discharge long accustomed duties in connection with the general work of the Board. Though under the circumstances this has seemed imperatively necessary, it has operated to retard the organization of the special duties to which it is the pleasure of the Board that I shall hereafter exclusively devote my time. Much of the work, so far, has necessarily been of a preparatory character, laying the foundation of future effort on the lines laid down in the Constitution and laws of the State, and the rules of the Board. From my

long service with the Board, I have a clear conception of the importance and responsibility of my present position, and a full appreciation of the confidence implied by my designation to discharge its duties.

As this is my first report as inspector, it is my purpose to make it in the character of a preface to the series, and devote it mainly to an exposition of the duties of that office and of the work assigned me as such inspector.

At its stated meeting in October, the Board adopted the following standing rules, defining the duties of this officer:

"1. The Inspector of Charities shall have supervision of all institutions, societies or associations which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, whether State or municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, excepting institutions having the custody of State, Alien and Indian poor; subject to the pleasure of the Board.

"2. He shall organize and maintain such methods of visitation and inspection of the above classified institutions, societies or associations, as will furnish the Board reliable information as to the official conduct of trustees, directors and other officers and employes of the same; the success of the management in each, in promoting the physical and moral well-being of the inmates; whether the objects of the several institutions, societies or associations are accomplished; whether the moneys appropriated for their aid are or have been economically and judiciously expended; whether the laws in relation to them and the rules of the Board governing the reception and retention of inmates have been fully complied with; and all other matters pertaining to their usefulness.

"3. He shall have charge of the reports, provided in section 2, Rule III, of rules established by the Board pursuant to section 14, article VIII, of the Constitution, and shall maintain such a system of registration of the inmates of the institutions, societies or associations classified under said section 2, as will show the present status of each of said inmates. It shall also be his duty to keep a register of all epileptics, idiots and feeble-minded persons com-

mitted to institutional care, in such manner as will show the status of each and every such epileptic, idiotic and feeble-minded inmate so committed.

"4. He shall conduct his own official correspondence relating to the institutions, societies or associations under his supervision, and shall make quarterly report of his work, and prepare for the annual reports of the Board, a full statement of the work performed during the year in his bureau, with such suggestions and recommendations as he may deem important."

The inspector is thus made the Board's general supervisory officer over practically all of the charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions, societies and associations subject to its visitation and inspection.

These institutions number over five hundred, hold property, real and personal, amounting to about \$80,000,000.00, during the last fiscal year had under care nearly 68,000 inmates, and expended about \$18,000,000.00.

It may safely be asserted that there is no other single public interest of equal magnitude and importance, or one in which the public weal and the individual welfare of our citizens are so intimately connected.

This vast system is the outgrowth of an early and still prevailing sentiment, that beneficent provision for the poor and unfortunate is one of the first duties of a Christian people. It needs but a reference to the reports of the Board to show how fully both our State and our people have met this obligation. They have been prodigal in their provision for every form of distress and destitution, and it should be the proudest title of our commonwealth that she is empire in her charities.

The State has in divers ways exercised its authority to supervise matters which materially affect the interests and welfare of the people, and this is recognized as a proper function of government. Thus we have in our system, State agencies charged with the supervision of academies, schools, railroads, banks, and insurance companies, prisons, penitentiaries, jails, etc., and the same principle and purpose are carried out in the creation of the State Board of

Charities, to visit, inspect and supervise the charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions.

When first organized in 1867, the Board was given power of visitation and inspection only, and the chief duty imposed was to report its findings and recommendations to the Legislature. So far as it can be ascertained from the organic act, the purpose of the Legislature seems to have been simply the creation of a bureau to furnish it with information. This was the principal legal function of the Board from its creation to the adoption of the present Constitution.

Lest an erroneous impression may be conveyed by this statement of the previous legal status of the Board, it is proper to add that its efforts have never been restricted within the narrow lines of statutory powers and duties, but that through the suggestions and recommendations it has made, and which it could enforce only through the influence it fortunately obtained among the officers of the institutions, societies and associations subject to its visitation, it has been able to effect such improvement in the condition, affairs and management of institutions, and has secured the adoption of such measures of reform, as make the period of its existence a proud epoch in the history of the charities of the State.

The Constitutional Convention of 1894 marked its recognition of the necessity of supervision of this branch of the public service, and appreciation of the work of the Board, by incorporating in the Constitution, which was subsequently adopted by the people and came in force January 1, 1895, a provision making it mandatory upon the Legislature to provide for a State Board of Charities, which shall visit and inspect all institutions, whether State, county, municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, excepting asylums for the insane, prisons, and reformatories for adult felons.

The Board thus became a constitutional body, vested by organic law with all the powers it had previously exercised, and with further additional and extraordinary powers, to which reference will hereafter be made.

The Legislature of 1895 was the first to convene after the adoption of the Constitution, and it promptly met its obligations by an enactment, originally drafted by a committee of this Board, entitled "An act to revise and consolidate the laws relating to the State Board of Charities," which became a law May 27, 1895, and forms chapter 771 of the Laws of 1895.

In this law was first embodied, in statutory provisions, the proper relations of the Board to the charitable system of the State, and as they so intimately concern both the Board and its officers, the general duties imposed are here quoted from section 2 of the act:

"It shall be the duty of the State Board of Charities to visit, inspect and maintain a general supervision of all institutions, societies or associations which are of a charitable, eleemosynary, correctional or reformatory character, whether State or municipal, incorporated or not incorporated, which are made subject to its supervision by the Constitution.

"1. To aid in securing the just, humane and economic administration of all institutions subject to its supervision.

"2. To advise the officers of such institutions in the performance of their official duties.

"3. To aid in securing the erection of suitable buildings for the accommodation of the inmates of the institutions aforesaid.

"4. To approve or not approve the organization and incorporation of institutions, as authorized by law.

"5. To investigate the management of all institutions made subject to the supervision of the Board, and the conduct and efficiency of the officers or persons charged with their management, and the care and relief of the inmates of such institutions therein or in transit.

"6. To secure the best sanitary condition of the buildings and grounds of all such institutions, and to protect and preserve the health of the inmates.

"7. In the case of institutions having the care of children, to aid in securing the establishment and maintenance of such indus-

trial, educational and moral training as is best suited to the needs of the inmates.

"8. In accordance with the provisions of section 14 of article 8 of the Constitution, to establish rules for the reception and retention of inmates of all institutions therein described, which are subject to its supervision.

"9. To investigate the condition of the poor seeking public aid, and advise measures for their relief.

"10. To administer the laws providing for the care, support and removal of State and Alien paupers and the support of pauper Indians.

"11. To collect statistical information in respect to the property, receipts and expenditures of all institutions, societies and associations subject to its supervision, and the number and condition of the inmates thereof, and the poor receiving public relief."

It will be noticed that the duties of supervision imposed by law upon the Board are, by rule, imposed upon the inspector, and it follows that, though one is the servant of and responsible to the State, and the other the servant of and responsible to the Board, their relations to the public service are both intimate and inseparable, and a consideration of one necessarily involves that of the other.

The most common, and, in some respects, the most convenient classification of the charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions is based upon the ownership of property, the source of revenue and the authority which directs and controls the management. This divides the institutions into three classes, viz.:

State charities, owned and maintained by the State and controlled by managers or trustees appointed by the Governor and Senate.

Local charities, owned and maintained by cities and counties and under the charge of local officers elected or appointed for their management.

Private charities, owned by membership corporations and supervised and managed by directors or trustees selected by members of the associations or incorporation.

As the first two are owned either by the State or municipalities and depend entirely upon appropriations by the State, counties and cities for means of maintenance, they can appropriately be merged and the institutions divided into public charities and private charities.

The relative importance of these two classes appears from the fact that the property, real and personal, of the public charities has, in the returns for the last fiscal year, a valuation of nearly \$14,000,000, while that of the private charities is valued at \$66,000,000. The total revenue of the public charities was nearly \$5,000,000, and that of the private charities over \$14,000,000, and the public charities had at the close of the fiscal year nearly 20,000 inmates; the private charities, 48,000. These figures do not include the hospitals for insane and reformatories for adult felons, which are no longer under the supervision of the Board.

The combined receipts of the two classes of institutions represent the income of \$450,000,000, at four per cent. or of about \$600,000,000 of Government bonds at the current rate of premium. A proposition to raise such a sum by direct tax from the property of the State would raise a revolt at once. Attention is not attracted to the enormity of the burden because of its division, a part being contributed by the State, a part by counties, cities, towns and villages and part by private benevolence. But from whatever source derived, it is so much taken from the wealth and industry of the people, to support its indolence, improvidence, misfortune and crime.

The language of the first paragraph of section 2 of chapter 771, previously quoted, indicates clearly the relation which it was the purpose of the Legislature to establish between the State Board and the various charitable institutions and charity system of the State. It is made the duty of the Board not only to visit and inspect, as under the previous statutes of its organization, but also to maintain a general supervision of all institutions, that is, to oversee for direction, to superintend, to have general oversight, with power to assert authority and enforce remedies. This adds immensely to the responsibilities of the Board and its officers,

and imposes most extraordinary and delicate duties, exceptional in this country, for in no other State of the Union are like powers given or similar duties imposed upon a State Board. In other States, the boards or commissions of like character to our own generally have to do with the institutions of State foundation, with only limited authority over the local charities and the private charities. This, as has been shown, constitutes the most extensive and important division of the work of this Board.

The so-called private charities are far more numerous than any other class of institutions. A directory published by the Board forms a respectable volume, and there are probably many doing quiet work in our cities and large towns, in church societies and associations of benevolent people, not of such a distinctive institutional character as to have come to our notice and been entered in the statistical tables of the annual reports of the Board. They cover the whole field of charitable effort, and minister to infants, children and adults, the orphan, the sick, the destitute and dependent, and the erring. They are all private incorporations, founded, organized and conducted by private citizens. Their relation to the public is through the public character of their work, the means which the public contributes toward their support, and the franchise under which they are organized, which enables the State rightfully to exercise supervision over them.

The character of the foundation and government of these institutions must necessarily give tone somewhat to the supervision exercised over them. They should be brought to regard us as friends as well as officers, to know that we have a common interest, and that that interest is in the promotion of the public good. Upon the extent to which the relations of co-laborers can be established, and mutual confidence, respect and esteem founded and maintained, will very largely depend the beneficial results of supervision. This policy towards the private charities implies no reticence, necessarily, as to the condition of institutions or faults of management; rather, it enables us to speak more plainly of them. Neither does it imply any lowering or compromise of official position, but it is, rather, a means toward its best and

highest development. Experience leads me to believe that the private charities will welcome such friendly supervision, and that a frequent and discreet exercise of official visitation, accompanied by such practical suggestions and recommendations as can be intelligently based upon it, will prove an adequate and reasonably prompt remedy for all faults of internal management.

I have yet to make a second visit to an institution, without having the gratification of noting that an earnest, and usually successful, effort had been made by those in charge to remedy whatever had been found amiss on the previous visit.

About one-half of the private charities receive payment from cities, counties, towns and villages for the support of inmates, the institutions for the care of children, usually called orphan asylums, receiving the largest amount of sustenance from the public funds.

From the returns made by the last mentioned institutions, for the last fiscal year (see supplemental Table "B"), the following table of their receipts is compiled.

Cash on hand.....	\$288,105 80
Money borrowed.....	181,363 86
From counties, cities and towns for the support of inmates	1,310,416 47
From individuals for the support of inmates.....	115,181 82
From legacies and donations.....	522,116 73
From interest and dividends.....	198,541 03
From loans paid in.....	158,843 95
From all other sources.....	481,489 91
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Making the total receipts for the year.....	\$3,256,059 57
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It is instructive to compare the amounts contributed by the public and by individuals for the support of inmates. It is as one for the individual to nearly twelve for the public. There are very few of the asylums, perhaps not ten on the list, that could long survive the withdrawal of revenues from public sources.

They are so largely dependent upon this, that it would not be very much amiss to class them as public institutions.

The expenditures of the asylums during the last fiscal year (see Table "C,") were \$142,916.37 for indebtedness on real estate, \$115,854.82 for other indebtedness existing at the commencement of the year, \$419,295.59 for salaries, wages and labor, \$811,225.79 for provisions and supplies, \$200,599.56 for clothing, \$136,685.29 for fuel and lights, \$61,676.53 for furniture, beds and bedding, \$96,092.46 for ordinary repairs, \$296,969.91 for buildings and improvements, \$491,474.92 for investment, and \$294,970.33 for all other purposes, making a total of \$3,067,761.57.

There are many points in which it would be interesting to institute a comparison between the receipts and expenditures of the orphan asylums, as for instance, between the amounts received from public sources and the sums expended for the actual support of inmates. In some instances it would probably be found, that the public not only supports the children, but contributes something each year to increase the funds and property of the asylums. In some of the asylums, the items of salaries and wages form a large percentage of current expenses; in one instance which I have noted, as high as fifty per cent., and in several others thirty, thirty-five and forty, and this without any apparent exceptional conditions by which to account for it.

At least a brief notice should be made of the population of the orphan asylums during the past year.

At the commencement of the year they had 20,768 inmates; 6,802 were admitted during the year, making the total number under care 27,570. There were discharged during the year 7,168, leaving at the close 20,402 under care. Of the discharged, a very large number are entered under the rather indefinite heading, "Returned to Parents or Guardians;" 119 absconded, 212 were transferred, 89 sent out of the State, 171 adopted, 439 indentured, 241 died, and 795 are put down as otherwise discharged. This movement of population, as it is called, is about what is presented in each annual report of the Board in respect to all classes of dependents, and probably receives very little

attention as it is a matter of statistics, to which many people have an aversion. But these figures tell a story that deserves careful consideration. As a rule the children referred to are healthy and intelligent, and are maintained in the asylums, for the most part at public expense, for no other reason than real or alleged destitution.

A very little investigation would, I believe, develop the cause of this condition to be a depraved, debased and dissolute parentage. So small a percentage of the children are orphans, that it is a misnomer to call the institutions that shelter and care for them, orphan asylums. On examination of over three hundred applications for admission to the asylums of one county, all made within a year, I found that in but twenty-nine cases were the children orphans, and in but seventy-eight, half-orphans. The remainder were children of parents who had abandoned their offspring to a condition of pauperism.

The provisions of the Revised Constitution authorize the Legislature to make such provision, as to it may seem proper, for the support of the blind, deaf and dumb, and juvenile delinquents and any county, city, town or village to provide for the support of its dependents in orphan asylums, homes for dependent children or correctional or reformatory institutions, whether under public or private control; and permits counties to make payments for its dependents, maintained in private institutions, with the restriction that no such payment shall be made for any inmate in such private institution, who is not received and retained therein pursuant to rules established by the State Board of Charities. It thus came obligatory upon the Board to establish rules and a system of reports and inspections therefor.

At a special meeting of the Board, held in its office in the Capitol at Albany, on the 30th day of January, 1895, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"Resolved, That in lieu of all former rules and regulations relating to the administration and management of charitable, correctional and reformatory institutions, the following provisional rules and regulations are hereby established pursuant to

article VIII, section 14 of the Constitution, to take effect immediately and to remain in force until the further order of the Board."

These rules made provision for the payment from the public funds to the institutions having them in charge, of such inmates as had properly been received as public charges prior to or during the month of January, 1895, and were being retained under existing laws.

The provisional rules were six in number, and provided for: (1) Reception of inmates; (2) Retention of children; (3) Retention of destitute and other adults; (4) Reports of institutions; (5) Bills rendered by institutions; (6) Certificate of secretary. They designated the class of inmates to be received and retained after February 1, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board held February 15, 1895, a few changes were made in these rules.

At a meeting held March 14, 1895, the rules were finally adopted, and copies, with a circular letter of that date, were at once sent out of all the charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions of the State. There was also sent to these institutions forms for monthly reports, under the provisional rules, which required the entry of the name of every inmate with extended details in respect to each. These blanks were necessarily large, unwieldy and cumbersome. Very grave complaints began to pour in from the large institutions and it soon became apparent to the Board, not only that the demands upon the institutions were onerous, but that the reports themselves, made upon the prescribed forms, however well executed by the officers of the institutions, were most unsatisfactory.

At a special meeting of the Board held June 8, 1895, permanent rules in regard to the reception and detention of inmates were adopted, in lieu of the provisional rules, and on June 12th, a circular letter was sent out to the officers of all the institutions of the State, as in the case of the provisional rules, in which letter, notice was given that the new rules would go into effect July 1, 1895.

June 25, 1895, copies of the permanent rules adopted June 8th, and also a circular letter of the same date, were sent as before to the officers of all the charitable, eleemosynary, correctional and reformatory institutions of the State.

The permanent rules call for an annual report from each and every institution subject to the supervision of the Board, upon forms to be furnished by the Board. In this particular the requirement is practically unchanged from that instituted when the Board was first organized; it has now, however, the sanction of chapter 771 of the Laws of 1895.

The new or permanent rules provide that the following classes of inmates, and no others, may be received into charitable, eleemosynary, correctional, or reformatory institutions, wholly or partly under private control, authorized by law to receive payments from any county, city, town or village for the support, care or maintenance of inmates:

1. Children under the age of 16 years, who have been convicted of crime and committed to such institution.

2. Persons who have been committed to such institutions by any court or magistrate having jurisdiction.

3. Persons who, pursuant to the provisions of existing laws, have been received or are retained in any such institution by the written order or permit of the superintendent of the poor of a county, or overseer of the poor of a town, or commissioner or commissioners of charities or other local officer or board, legally exercising the powers of an overseer of the poor in the county, city, town or village sought to be charged with the support of such persons.

4. Persons who have been received into such institutions as, under special or existing laws of appropriations, are entitled to receive payments of money in gross sum or for specific purposes, from any county, city, town or village.

They also provide that no destitute child or destitute adult person shall be retained as a public charge, unless accepted as such by the officer charged with the support and relief of the poor of the county, city, town or village upon which such destitute

child or destitute adult person is sought to be made a public charge, and that these acceptances shall be renewed annually. Also that no minor inmate of any such institution, except one convicted of crime, may be retained at public expense, if this board shall notify the institution that it is considered for the best interest of the minor to remove him or her, and that in no case shall any child, supported in whole or in part at public expense, be transferred to any other institution except upon the written approval of the commissioner of the district from which the transfer is proposed, and that no minor shall remain an inmate of any such institution which has not complied with the Public Health Law of 1893. Also that no adult inmate of any such institution shall be retained at public expense after a date fixed for removal by the commissioner of this Board, resident of the district in which the institution is situated.

In respect to the monthly reports from the institutions having the custody of children, which proved so cumbersome and unsatisfactory under the provisional rules, to both the Board and the institutions affected, the permanent rules substitute a form of small size, calling for the name of each child, the date of admission, sex, age, color, birthplace, etc., etc., some particulars in respect to the parents, also the authority under which it was received in the institution and the source of payment. A form of discharge blank provides for the date and details as to the method of discharge.

These new blanks with letters of explanation as to the requirements were sent out in July, for the individual history of each child in the several institutions who was an inmate January 1, 1895, and who had been committed from that time to September 30, 1895. These reports were required to be sent to the office of the Board on or before the 10th of October, after which only monthly reports of changes, admissions and discharges, were required. In the very large institutions this first installment necessitated a vast amount of labor. In some institutions the methods of keeping the records had been so defective, that the work to the officers was onerous and often extremely unsatisfac-

tory in results. The correspondence for explanations, for corrections, etc., has been very large, but a kindly feeling seems to have been established between the Board and the institutions, and the effort to make the monthly returns correct and satisfactory is very apparent. As the work is now fairly established, the duties of the officers will be less onerous and the experience as to the necessity of careful painstaking registry will be valuable to many of them.

In these monthly records the Board has specific information instead of general statements, in respect to every child committed to the institutions. The monthly returns practically began October 1st, since previous to that time the records were being made from January 1st to September 30th. The results, comparing January 1, 1895, with January 1, 1896, do not show the falling off in the numbers present in the institutions which I had hoped to see, but the monthly returns of October, November and December show an increase of discharges over admissions, which is promising. Making these detailed records has directed the attention of the officers of the institutions to the length of time during which they have retained many of their inmates, and they are themselves, in many instances, astonished at the long detention. My personal interviews with some of these have led me to believe that they will take more exertion, now that they realize the necessity for the placing out of their children, especially those that have been in their care for a long time.

The permanent rules in respect to the hospitals and dispensaries, require, in addition to the annual reports to this Board, a quarterly report, blanks for which are furnished from this office, requiring some specific but not cumbersome details as to the number of patients, and the receipts from public sources.

In this connection, I feel impelled to add that the actual labor entailed in connection with sending out these blanks, examining the records and discharges when received, conducting the correspondence of acknowledgment, explanation, correction, etc., during the last several months, has been enormous, yet, by steady

application, with very little regard to office hours, so called, the work has so far been accomplished with no additional clerical force and with no material detriment, though often delay, to the usual office work.

It was immediately apparent to me, on taking charge, that the work of organization and the perfection of the system of reporting was of primary importance, and that these would furnish the true basis upon which to make intelligent inspection.

The work of personal inspection has not yet been so thoroughly prosecuted as might be desired. A reference, however, to my memoranda, shows that I have already made more than fifty visits to institutions, in the process of inaugurating and carrying on the work thus far; these include in some instances several visits to one institution, where the task has been particularly difficult and the officers have desired instruction. It gives me particular satisfaction to state, that in all these visitations, and in some of them my duty has necessitated very plain expression, I have met the most cordial reception and the kindest expressions of accord. More attention to inspection, and conference with the officers of the several institutions, will hereafter follow as a logical sequence, and from these many important changes may be hoped for and expected.

My personal connection with this work has been only since July 1st, except in respect to the details of sending out the blanks for reports under the provisional rules, but from the returns, from the correspondence and from personal interviews, I am confident of excellent results, though not, perhaps, in the immediate future. The education, however, has begun and must progress to a satisfactory end.

Respectfully submitted.

JAMES O. FANNING,

Inspector of Charities.

ALBANY, *February* 10, 1896.

State Charities Aid Association.

In compliance with the statute, the State Charities Aid Association has filed with this Board its twenty-third annual report, for 1895.

The report proper, comprises seventy-five pages, to which are added the report of the finance committee, the statistical report of the treasurer, a list of the subscribers, the additions to the library of the association during the year, copies of some of the statutes bearing upon charity work, etc.

Seven of the more important results of the work of the year by the association are enumerated as follows:

1. Legislation for the separation of charitable and correctional departments in the city of New York.

2. Legislation providing a system of cumulative sentences for habitual offenders committed to the work-house.

3. Extended inquiry into the age and period of institution residence of destitute and wayward children in the city of New York.

4. The formation of a draft of rules regulating the reception and retention of inmates of private institutions as public charges, pursuant to section 14, article VIII of the revised Constitution, which draft was submitted to the State Board of Charities, January, 1895.

5. The supervision of dependent children placed in families by the agency for dependent children of Newburg, established in October, 1894.

6. The increased work of the sub-committee on providing situations for mothers with infants.

7. The visitations of the poorhouses and alms-houses.

The association claims as its most important work during the

year, the securing of legislation providing for the division of the Department of Public Charities and Correction in New York city. The report enters into details as to the reasons which rendered important the separation of this department into two distinct departments, and also as to the active part which the association took in securing the ultimate end. The report also summarizes the important results which it believes will follow the division, notwithstanding the increase in expenditure.

The committee on adult able-bodied paupers makes an exhaustive report on its successful efforts for the enactment of a law providing for cumulative sentences in commitments for public intoxication, vagrancy and disorderly conduct in New York city. The report traces the efforts from the first introduction of the bill in the Legislature of 1889, to its final passage in 1895.

In that part of the report relating to dependent children stress is given to the constantly increasing number of children cared for in institutions and the large proportion of those who are maintained as public charges, as well as to the decrease in the number placed out in families by adoption or indenture. Attention is also directed to the long retention of children in institutions, and the policy of retention in institution life until the inmates are sent out as wage-earners is strongly criticized. It is suggested that a gradual correction of this evil can be effected through the rules of the State Board of Charities, regulating the reception and retention of inmates as public charges in private institutions.

The report includes a digest of the rules established by the State Board of Charities regulating the reception and retention of children supported at public expense in private institutions, and refers to the labors of the association in drafting these rules.

The report gives facts also as to the present and immediately prospective status of the Craig Colony for Epileptics.

The entire report covering 138 pages, contains valuable information and many excellent suggestions.

State Convention of County Superintendents of the Poor.

The twenty-fifth annual State Convention of the County Superintendents of the Poor of New York was held at Ogdensburg, St. Lawrence county, June 18, 19 and 20, 1895. The convention was largely attended, not only by the superintendents of the poor, but by delegates from the boards of supervisors of various counties, and, also, by representatives from numerous charitable institutions, societies and associations throughout the State. During its sessions, reports and papers in respect to the administration of public poor relief, on the placing out of dependent children, on the establishment of farm schools, on the value of systematic reformatory work for girls, and on various kindred subjects, were read and discussed. Reports were also made by the officers of the various counties, institutions, societies and associations represented, as to the condition of charitable and reformatory work in their respective localities, and important papers presented, with a report of the discussions thereon, have suggested and recommended. The proceedings, and reports and papers presented, with a report of the discussions thereon, have been widely distributed. The next convention will be held at Schenectady, on the second Tuesday in June, 1896.

National Conference of Charities and Correction.

The twenty-second annual session of the National Conference of Charities and Correction was held in New Haven, Conn., May

24-30, 1895. There were thirty-two States represented in the conference, and representatives were also in attendance from the District of Columbia and Canada. This Board was represented by its then secretary, Dr. Chas. S. Hoyt. During the sessions of the conference, reports and papers were presented and read as follows: On charity organization; on the administration of public and private relief; on child-saving work; on juvenile reformatories; on the insane; on State Board of Charities; on the feeble-minded; on immigration and interstate migration; on training schools for nurses; on homes for soldiers and sailors; and on sociology in institutions of learning. Much of the time of the conference was devoted to the science of sociology, and several professors from various colleges and universities, read papers, reports and papers presented and read, with a stenographic report of the discussions thereon, together with a report of the proceedings of the conference, have been published in a volume containing over 500 pages, and this has been widely distributed, and thus become available to the public. The next meeting of the conference will be held in Grand Rapids, Michigan, in June, 1896.

The article on child-saving work above referred to, is herewith transmitted as an appended paper.

Appended Papers.

The following reports and papers presented, read and accepted by the Board, and directed to be transmitted to the Legislature, with its annual report, are hereto appended:

Report on the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Bath, by President Stewart.

Report of the Standing Committee on Idiots and Feeble-minded.

Report of the Standing Committee on Reformatories.

Report on the Reformatory for Women at Bedford, by President Stewart.

Report of the Standing Committee on the Blind.

Report of the Standing Committee on the Craig Colony.

Census of Dependent Epileptics of the State of New York, by Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Superintendent of State and Alien Poor.

Report of the Standing Committee on the Deaf.

Report of visitations of poorhouses in the Third Judicial District, by Commissioner Marvin.

Report of visitations of poorhouses of the Fourth Judicial District, by Commissioner Foster.

Report of visitations of poorhouses of Herkimer, Oneida, Lewis, Oswego and Jefferson counties, and of the alms-house in the city of Oswego, by Commissioner McCarthy.

Report of visitation of the poorhouse of Delaware county, by Commissioner Walrath.

Report of visitations of poorhouses of the Seventh Judicial District, by Commissioner Stoddard.

Report of visitations of poorhouses of the Eighth Judicial District, by Commissioner Letchworth.

Report on the general hospitals of the State, by Commissioner Smith.

Report on Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, by Commissioner Letchworth.

Report in regard to State and Alien paupers, by Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Superintendent of State and Alien Poor.

Report on the removal of idiots from State hospitals to county poorhouses, by Commissioner Smith.

LXXXVIII ANNUAL REPORT OF THE STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Paper on Child Saving Work, by Mr. Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association.

Report on an investigation of the management of the Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum of Syracuse, by Commissioner Walrath and James O. Fanning, Inspector of Charities.

Report on an investigation of charges against the Onondaga County poorhouse, by Commissioner Walrath.

Report of the investigation of the Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, by Commissioner Litchfield.

By direction of the Board.

WILLIAM R. STEWART,

President.

Attest:

EDMUND LYON,

Secretary.

Dated, ALBANY, *February 10, 1896*

REPORT

ON THE

New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home
at Bath.

By PRESIDENT STEWART.

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME,
BATH, STEUBEN COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Established 1878.

Gen. WILLIAM F. ROGERS, *Superintendent.*

Inspected by the President of the Board December 5, 1895.

This institution was incorporated by the Grand Army of the Republic by chapter 270 of the Laws of 1876, and was transferred to the State by chapter 48 of the Laws of 1878. It is governed by a board of nine trustees, appointed by the Governor, of whom Major Hosea H. Rockwell, of Elmira, is president. On the date of inspection the board of trustees was in session and the courtesy of its members facilitated and added pleasure to the inspection. The superintendent was absent, ill, at his home in Buffalo, and Captain George H. Blackman, one of the trustees, was acting superintendent. The officers are the commandant, adjutant, quartermaster, 2 surgeons, engineer, and matron.

The citizen employes number 50, and include 4 clerks, 1 florist, 4 farmers, 3 cooks, 1 baker, 1 agent, 1 ophthalmic surgeon, 1 blacksmith, 1 superintendent of construction, 1 sewer-house employe, 2 electric power employes, 7 firemen, 2 teamsters, 1 gardener, 4 laborers, 1 painter, 3 construction employes, 1 mason, 1 matron, 6 nurses, 1 hospital barber, 1 hospital laundress, 1 helper in dispensary, and 1 steamfitter. Total officers and employes, 57.

The inmates are shown by the following consolidated morning report of the adjutant to number 1,210. The total census of the Home, December 5, 1895, was, therefore, 1,267.

NEW YORK STATE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS' HOME,
BATH, STEUBEN COUNTY, N. Y.

Consolidated Morning Report for December 5, 1895.

OFFICERS — COMMANDANT, 1; ADJUTANT, 1; QUARTERMASTER, 1; SURGEONS, 2; ENGINEER, 1; MATRON, 1; TOTAL, 7.

	PRESENT.						ABSENT.					PRESENT AND ABSENT.		Total present December 5, 1895.	Aggregate December 5, 1895.	Vacant beds.	Temperature A. M.	Temperature M.	Temperature P. M.
	For duty — members subject to detail.	Extra duty — members in hospital.	Sick — in hospital.	Sick — T. A. P. in hospital.	Total this return.	Total last return.	Members with leave.	Sick — members in insane asylum.	Members without leave.	Total this return.	Total last return.	Aggregate — this return.	Aggregate — last return.						
Company A.	148	4	43	...	195	...	86	6	10	52	...	247	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Company B.	102	4	14	...	120	...	49	4	8	61	...	275	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Company C.	109	4	24	...	137	...	53	4	6	63	...	290	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Company D.	147	6	11	1	165	...	37	4	8	49	...	214	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Company E.	140	5	12	...	157	...	38	2	6	46	...	203	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Company F.	125	3	13	...	141	...	30	1	6	37	...	178	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Company G.	120	9	12	...	141	...	30	2	2	34	...	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	1,041	39	129	1	1,210	1,212	273	23	46	342	340	1,552	1,552	1,143	1,407	16	15	25	24

It will be observed that there were but 16 vacant beds in the dormitory buildings at the Home, and 342 inmates absent, either with or without leave, a condition which might, at any time, by the return of absentees result in congestion. The board of trustees passes upon applications for admission. Inmates are under no restraint, and after admission are free to leave or remain. Much of the work of the Home is done by them, and they receive small wages, not exceeding in any case \$10 per month. Two hundred and sixty-eight inmates were upon the payroll for October, 1895, and received about \$1,700 in wages. For the same month, the payroll for citizen officers and employes, amounted to \$1,937. Nearly half the amount expended for salaries and wages, therefore, is paid to the inmates of the Home, who are thus enabled to make some provision for those dependent upon them, or to purchase additional comforts, while the saving to the taxpayers is very considerable. Over 900 of the inmates receive pensions from the United States government. The custom is to turn over the pension cheques to the superintendent of the Home, who disburses to each pensioner from the sum to his credit \$1.50 a week, the balance, if any remaining to the credit of the pensioner, is frequently sent to his relatives. It was stated that \$25,000 pension money was now on deposit in a local bank to the credit of the inmates of the Home. An inmate recently left the institution taking with him about \$500 of pension money saved.

The Legislature of 1895 by chapter 807 appropriated for the support and maintenance of the institution, for transportation of applicants for admission, and for ordinary repairs, the sum of \$160,000. By chapter 932 there was appropriated for the erection of a one-story dining hall, and changing the present dining hall into dormitories \$25,000, for ordinary and extraordinary repairs and betterments \$5,000, and for deficiency for the year 1894, \$3,791.

The national government pays to the State of New York \$100 per annum for each inmate of the Home. The average number of inmates for 1895 was about 1,100, so that the State received from this source in round numbers \$110,000, which left a balance

to be paid by the State for the maintenance of the institution of about \$50,000.

No distinction is made between the soldier and sailor inmates; there are relatively few of the latter, not more than 100. All wear the same uniform, the regulation army blues, which are made in the State prisons, and supplied by the State through the Comptroller's office on requisition, and charged against the maintenance appropriation. The trousers are furnished at \$2.60, the vests at \$1.95, the blouses at \$3.30. Two uniform suits a year are furnished each man; overcoats have not, in recent years, been generally provided, but at the meeting of the board of trustees, held on the date of the inspection, a resolution was adopted requisitioning 600 long army overcoats, which should be sufficient to supply all able-bodied inmates now without this additional article of clothing. The underclothes are bought in open market; shirts and drawers for winter wear, at \$4 a dozen each, were stout and suitable. Prison-made shoes, furnished at \$1.45 a pair, were ill-shaped and of poor workmanship.

The grounds of the institution comprise 360 acres of fertile land through which the Cohocton river flows, and are well maintained. The numerous and imposing buildings present somewhat the appearance of a permanent military post, and in general are constructed of red brick with stone trimmings; they were inspected quite thoroughly, the surgeon of the institution conducting me. The sewerage system is that invented by Mr. Emil Knichling, the well-known engineer of Rochester. The water supply is obtained from a reservoir fed by pure springs, and, located on the crest of a neighboring hill, from which the water is distributed by gravity to the top stories of all the buildings, the pressure being great. It was stated that the increasing size of the institution would necessitate an early enlargement of the capacity of the reservoir. The buildings are all heated by steam, by direct radiation, and lighted by electricity, both supplied from a central power-house owned by the institution. The buildings generally were in good order and repair, several of them having been freshly painted within and without.

The hospital contains 8 wards, which taken together provide 180 beds; of these 130 were occupied at the time, the cases being mainly those incidental to old age. The surgeon stated that from 80 to 100 deaths a year occurred at the Home. In the burying-ground of the Home are interred about as many veterans as are now maintained in the institution. Approximately two-thirds of the inmates are able to do some work, or enjoy outdoor life. The hospital building is complete in itself, having its own kitchen, staff of officers, dietary, etc., etc. Surgical operations are few. The operating room and pharmacy appear to be well equipped, and were in excellent order. The dormitory buildings, seven in number, are designated by letters A to G. They are substantial three-story and basement brick structures, comprising a large open dormitory hall on each floor, about sixty beds in each hall. The bedsteads are of iron and provided with wire springs, hair mattresses, hair pillows, good bed clothes, including dark spreads; by each bed was placed a chair and small wooden locker. Many of the older or more infirm occupants were resting upon their beds, or reading by the windows. The dormitories were very neatly kept, and well lighted and ventilated. Passageways, covered overhead only, connect the dormitory buildings with each other and the central dining-hall now located in dormitory B.

The dining-hall has long been inadequate to the needs of the institution. It contains 22 tables, seating 20 each, and has, therefore, a total capacity of 440, necessitating at this time three relays at every meal. Breakfast is served from 6:30 to 7:30; dinner from 12 to 1:30, and supper from 5:30 to 6:30. Groups of inmates were waiting on the piazza their turn to go to dinner. The dietary on the day of inspection was for breakfast: Stewed beef, bread and butter, coffee; for dinner: Roast beef, mashed potatoes, turnips, bread, butter, coffee; for supper: Canned corn beef, bread, butter, tea. A broad aisle separates the tables, which are covered with white oilcloth, into two rows. The seats provided are four-legged stools. As so many of the inmates of the Home are aged and infirm it is suggested that when the new dining-hall is occupied chairs should be substituted for these.

The kitchen for the institution adjoins this dining-hall in the rear. The farm, mainly worked by the inmates, produced during this year over 8,000 bushels of potatoes, and enough garden vegetables to give the inmates an occasional change of diet. The ice supply is cut from neighboring ponds by the inmates.

The Canteen is a small two-story frame building; beer, ale, and "soft drinks," besides cigars and tobacco, are sold to the inmates, of whom about 50 were seated on benches on three sides of the room devoted to this use, the bar and doors forming the fourth side. The amount sold to any inmate is said to be properly restricted and no spirituous liquors can be had on the premises, except by prescription of the physician. The profit derived from sales at the Canteen is used to pay the wages of a military band of 18 pieces, for the purchase of books and periodicals, for entertainments, and for the expenses of the conservatory. Some members of the band reside in and some without the Home. They practice daily in the amusement hall, in summer give concerts in the band stand on the green on Sundays, Tuesdays and Fridays, from 4 until 7, and in winter in the music hall twice, and in the hospital once a week. The band also parades at all funerals.

The laundry of the Home is one of the best equipped and orderly in any State institution; all the work is done by steam power by paid inmates; each piece is marked with a tag which shows by letter and numbers the particular inmate to whom it belongs and it is returned to him. During the week ending November 25, 1895, 5,638 pieces were laundered, and the weekly average is now over 5,000. The soap used is made in the laundry. The second floor of the laundry building is the main bath-room and contains, on either side of a broad hall, individual bath-rooms partitioned to the height of 8 feet so as to secure privacy, the lofty ceiling over the partitions allowing the free circulation of air. In all there are 26 bath-rooms; the floors are tiled. The rules require every able-bodied man to bathe once a week; records are kept and failures to bathe are reported to the superintendent. In the quartermaster's department near by, most of the records of the institution are well kept, and there are separate departments for the storage

of clothes, supplies, and the various articles required from day to day. The cold-storage room, butcher shop, etc., etc., were all visited and found to be in good order. It was stated that all sheets, towels, pillow cases, etc., were manufactured by the inmates, who receive 25 cents a day for this work.

The amusement hall is entirely too small, its interior dimensions being about 50x45 feet; the stage used for occasional plays or entertainments is very contracted. The acting superintendent stated that not half the able-bodied inmates could obtain admission to performances arranged for their entertainment. It was apparent that no suitable sitting or assembly rooms were provided at the Home, the inmates being practically restricted to their dormitories, or the small Canteen. The amusement hall should be considerably enlarged and furnished so as to be generally used as a sitting-room, when not required for entertainments, which may be of infrequent occurrence.

The new dining-hall is well under way considering that on account of delays ground was not broken until September 15th. It is intended to provide accommodation for 1,000 men. The dimensions of the hall are 123x83 feet, of the kitchen extension in the rear 41x62, of the oven room 15x20, and of the front vestibule 13x25; the superintendent of construction gave these as exterior dimensions. Entrance to the building is obtained by three doors on the west front and two on each of the other three sides; the building faces west; the foundations are of native stone, the basement lintels, etc., of Ohio sandstone, and the walls of Corning brick made from shale. On the date of this visit the walls were finished and the men were at work preparing to put the roof on; this will be a truss roof, wood covered with tin, resting on 12 wooden columns; the height from the floor to the center of the roof will be about 50 feet, a gable over each entrance. Under the dining-hall is a good cellar which will be cemented. The building will be heated by steam and lighted by electricity, and will probably be completed within the appropriation, in the spring of 1896. The dining-hall now in use can then be altered

to a dormitory, and will add about 100 beds to the capacity of the institution.

In compliance with my request the trustees have submitted the items necessary, in their judgment, for the proper administration of the Home for the year ending September 30, 1897, viz.:

For maintenance for the year ending September 30, 1897.....	\$165,000
For contingencies and repairs.....	10,000
For additional storage reservoir and repairs on present one.....	3,500
For additional barns.....	1,500
For residence for farmer.....	2,000
For equipment of new mess-hall, including steam heating and cooking apparatus.....	5,000
For grading around new buildings and improvements in amusement hall.....	5,000

There are reasonable grounds for the approval of these specific items, and statistics are furnished showing that during the year ending September 30, 1895, the cost of purchased rations was 13.6 cents per day, of clothing \$12.97 per year, and the average total cost per year for each inmate \$149.79.

From investigation made at the institution, the statement of the trustees, and statistical information furnished, I am of the opinion that the items of appropriation above given are both reasonable and necessary, and recommend that this Board indorse the application of the trustees of the Home to the Legislature of 1896, as above set forth.

In conclusion, I am satisfied that the Soldiers and Sailors' Home, under its present management, is well conducted and maintained, and is evidently realizing the beneficent objects of its establishment as a State institution.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. R. STEWART.

NEW YORK, *December 11, 1895.*

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE

ON

The Idiotic and Feeble-Minded.

By Commissioner WALRATH.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

The State institutions for the idiotic and feeble-minded have been visited, during the past year, by the members of this committee, and without notice. Each has been carefully inspected and the conditions touching its conduct, the health of its inmates, methods of instruction and discipline, etc., have been duly considered.

The State institutions, coming under the supervision of this Board, for the care and instruction of the feeble-minded are as follows:

1. The Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-minded Children, at Syracuse, established 1851.
2. The State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-minded Women, at Newark, established 1885.
3. The Rome State Custodial Asylum, at Rome, established 1893.

The city of New York maintains an asylum for idiots on Randall's Island, in which are both the teachable and unteachable class. There are several private institutions in the State for the care of the feeble-minded, while there are many unteachable idiots among the inmates of the poorhouses of the several counties of this State, for whom provision is made by the cities or counties in which such poorhouses may be situated.

THE SYRACUSE STATE INSTITUTION FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Dr. JAMES C. CARSON, *Superintendent.*

This institution has been visited by the members of this committee individually at intervals, by the President of this Board, and was specially visited, without previous notice, and inspected by Commissioners Walrath and Stoddard, December 27, 1895. In this inspection the Commissioners were accompanied by the superintendent and, a part of the time, by the steward, Mr. John L. Barnett.

Buildings.

The buildings and grounds are materially unchanged from the conditions at the beginning of this year. The last Legislature granted a re-appropriation of an unexpended balance of \$1,322.38, to be used for the erection of two new fire escapes, and the replacing of the floor in the kitchen by one of tile. The fire escapes are completed, and are a very valuable addition to the means of exit, in case of necessity for speedily removing the occupants of the dormitory buildings, upon which they are placed. They are of excellent construction and form.

The kitchen floor is not yet completed, but a sufficient amount of the above appropriation remains in hand for its satisfactory construction.

Population.

The census, on the day of this visit, was as follows: Boys, 265; girls, 260; total, 525. Of these, 15 were absent on vacation, making a total present of 510 on the day of this inspection. These figures include the family at the Fairmount Farm.

The number of epileptics is 50.

The number of pupils in the schools is 267, divided about equally between the two sexes. About eighty-five per cent. of the inmates are occupied in school and other employment about the institution.

The average age, for both sexes, in the institution is about seventeen years.

There are, of the unteachable class, about seventy-five, and, of the women of child-bearing age, about twenty-five who are proper subjects for care at the Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women at Newark. The unteachable class should be removed to Rome, and, in time, the epileptics will be transferred to the Craig Colony.

The general health of the inmates is good. There have been 8 deaths during the past year, being 1 less than in 1894, and 2 less than in 1893, making an average of less than 2 per cent. of the entire population.

Boys' Department.

This was visited, in all its parts, and found in a commendable condition of neatness and order. The dormitories were visited and carefully inspected. While the accommodations were fully occupied, there was no overcrowding. The heating and ventilation were adequate and very satisfactory. Light and fresh air are two of the essentials which are fully provided. The beds, bedsteads, linen, mattresses and pillows were carefully examined and found in very satisfactory condition. The bedding, for this unfortunate class, requires special attention, and every care, necessary to ensure cleanliness and frequency of change, seems to be followed in this department. No bed examined was found in condition calling for greater care.

The dining-rooms, of this part of the institution, were visited and inspected, at the time of the noon meal, and all of the boy inmates were inspected during the meal. The dinner, served on this occasion, was a very nutritious soup of meat and vegetables, with bread. This the boys seemed to relish and enjoy, and all the tables, visited in succession, showed careful supervision and care. The number of attendants at this time, in this department, is ample, and the boys showed evidence of discipline in proper methods of eating and handling their food, so difficult to secure with this unfortunate class.

The day rooms, in this department, were visited, and the making and mending of the boys' clothing were carefully inspected. In one room, were a number of boys, who were being instructed in sewing and mending, and some of those in this room showed considerable aptitude for this special employment.

The bath-rooms were inspected, as to the fixtures and condition of the plumbing, and all were found in complete working order.

The water supply is ample and all provisions for cleanliness are maintained. The water-closets were in a commendable condition of cleanliness, in spite of the disorderly and unintelligent class which uses them. All closets and receptacles for clothing were in order and exhibited careful supervision.

Girls' Department.

This was inspected in the same order of sequence as that of the boys.

The dormitories are similar in arrangement and furniture to those of the boys. The beds, bedsteads and furniture are of the same patterns and quality. Here everything was orderly, neat and clean, being conducted on the same principles of house-keeping and under similar supervision with that of the boys. The clothes-presses and closets are arranged in the same orderly manner. They were found, on inspection, clean and neat. The bath-rooms and toilet-rooms, as regards cleanliness and the character and condition of the plumbing, were in a very satisfactory condition.

The dining-rooms were visited while dinner was in progress. The same meal was served to the girls as to the boys. In the three grades, all were visited and inspected successively. In the first grade there are about thirty girls; of these a large proportion are occupied in the housework, and some special articles of diet are found added to their dietary.

The kitchens of the various parts of the establishment were visited and found in a satisfactory condition. The supplies are purchased through the steward, Mr. Barnett, and, to his judicious management of the duties of his department, much credit is due

for the quality of the supplies and the economy of this portion of the administration.

The hospital was inspected with its inmates. The lower floor is devoted to the male patients. Eight boys were on the list. No specific form of disease has been prevalent. One case of typhoid fever, contracted outside the institution, was convalescent. This was the coachman. Another, a rather obscure case of probable tubercular disease, was confined to the wards. The other cases were trivial. On the second floor, occupied by the girls' wards, sixteen patients were reported. None of these were cases of severe disease. Colds and simple febrile disturbance were all that were noted.

The laundry was visited and inspected. This is a very satisfactory part of the institution. The laundry work for nearly 700 persons is done here. In its construction and appliances it is very complete; the inmates do a considerable part of the manual labor necessary. The machinery of this department is quite extensive and very complete.

The special department of unteachable idiots was next inspected. The lower floor of this building contained a population of four girls and twenty boys, of varying ages, though all were below 17 years of age. Two female attendants were with this group. The inmates were individually inspected and found to be clean and well cared for. The dormitories of this very difficult class, on the floor above, evinced the same oversight as the other portions of the institution. The inmates of this building do not belong in this institution but should be transferred, as soon as practicable, to the institution at Rome, and the places which they occupy be opened to those feeble-minded cases now seeking care, which are capable of improvement and some education. There were noted among the older girls a number, who, on account of their age and reproductive capacity, should find shelter and care at the Custodial Asylum at Newark. These transfers can be arranged for when the institution at Rome is relieved of the insane inmates which should have been removed to the State hospitals for insane some time since. It is hoped that this transfer will soon be made by the

Commission in Lunacy, and accommodations thus provided, in accordance with the provisions of the laws of the State, for this hopeless class of wards.

In several portions of the older buildings of the institution the plastering of the walls and ceilings is in a precarious condition. The Commissioners believe that economy and utility suggest the substitution of steel ceilings for the lath and plaster in those rooms where these repairs are needed. The steel ceiling can be placed upon that now in situ, and will prove permanent. It also has the advantage of being in a form to receive a coat of white paint, from time to time, insuring cleanliness and affording light, while at the same time it increases the protection against fire.

The needs of the institution, outside, are mainly limited to (1) An additional amount of wall to that now inclosing part of the grounds; several rods are required to protect the south side of the grounds. The estimated expense of the amount required is placed at \$2,000. (2) A duplicate connection with the water service mains which supply the institution. A single connection now exists. With the present service, if water is shut off from the principal main, for any purpose, the institution is left without water. A connection at a different point, additional, will obviate this difficulty. It is estimated that an expenditure of \$400 will secure the desired connections. (3) A new brick corridor connecting the laundry and the basement of the adjoining building is necessary. The present wooden passage is in a precarious condition and must be replaced. It is not in condition to keep out rain and storm. The estimates for this are now in the hands of the State architect, and could not be obtained. The Commissioners refrain from making an estimate of the cost. (4) The importance of electric lighting is again occupying the attention of the superintendent. The expense of this addition to facilities is considerable; a possible sum of \$7,000 is considered a fair estimate for this addition.

In regard to these obvious needs of the institution it is conceded that two of them are important, especially the changes in the water service and the new corridor connecting with the

laundry. These affect the successful working of the institution, while the others facilitate and add convenience to its administration. Your committee note an improvement in the condition of this institution since the report of the past year, creditable alike to its superintendent and its board of managers.

The discipline of the institution continues the same as in the past few years. The superintendent does not approve of corporal infliction as a necessary part of control. A quiet and firm, but reassuring manner, is cultivated among the attendants, in the belief that the defective class is better controlled, when disturbed mentally, by such means.

THE STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN, NEWARK, N. Y.

CHARLES W. WINSPEAR, *Superintendent.*

This institution has been visited by members of this committee, by the President of this Board, and without notice during the past year. It was finally visited and inspected by Commissioner Stoddard, December 30, 1895.

Population.

The census on the day of this inspection was as follows:

Officers	12
Employes	42
Inmates	366
Epileptics	20
Number of teachable inmates	306
Idiotic	60
Number in the schools	65
Employed about the institution in some way and in school	306
Daily average number of inmates during the year	346
Whole number cared for in the institution during year	371
Number died during year	11

Buildings and Grounds.

The grounds have been improved by the addition of about one and three-quarters acres of land in front of the institution. This has greatly improved the approach and secures the control of very desirable property. The remains of the barn, partially destroyed by fire in 1893, have been removed and the site graded, which has added much to the appearance of this part of the grounds. About 4,500 feet of cement walk have been laid, which is a most important improvement.

Some changes of a temporary character have been made in the sewer system. This has been a difficult matter to provide for. The situation of the institution, surrounded by the village and valuable farming property, and the character of the soil, have made the adoption of a system and plan of sewerage very difficult. These engineering problems will ultimately be overcome.

There has been added to the buildings a new cottage dormitory; this is known as "D" building. This is an admirable building, and in its many details is very satisfactory. It will accommodate about fifty patients. It is now nearly ready for occupancy, and will add much to the general facilities of the institution.

It is heated by steam, has an abundant supply of water, with excellent plumbing facilities, and is wired for electric light. The cost of the building is \$12,000, and the money has been judiciously expended. It is connected with the power-house by a well-built conduit, carrying the steam and water pipes and wires for electric light; it is sufficiently large for a passageway.

A new frame barn, with an excellent basement, has been constructed. It is sixty-four feet long by forty-six feet wide, and is very complete in all its arrangements and appointments. It is protected with a metallic roof and will cost about four thousand dollars. It is well supplied with water and is wired for lighting by electric light; all has been done which can be accomplished to render damage from fire as slight as possible.

The work done, and in progress, will fall within the appropriations originally made, but a further appropriation of about one thousand dollars will be needed to complete the barn and supply

some needed furniture in and accessories to it. The removal of the pig sty to this part of the grounds will be included in the estimates for the completion of this structure.

Administration.

Every part of the institution was visited and inspected in order—buildings A, B, C and D (the new cottage building) last.

"B" building, occupied by the lower grade, contains 115 beds in its dormitories. These were very carefully inspected. In every part of the dormitories of this building, evidences of the most scrupulous care and supervision appear. Although this division is the "untidy" class, the ventilation and all provisions for neatness were found satisfactory. The beds are the same as those of the highest class, and in the same condition of neatness found in the dormitories of the best class. The bedsteads are furnished with wire-woven mattresses upon which is a tufted mattress of cotton. Sheets, pillow cases and blankets were in perfect order. These beds have a special impervious protection over the mattress. In the assembly rooms of this building, were sections of the inmates still enjoying the dolls, ribbons and other productions of the Christmas tree.

The "knitting-room" contained about twenty of the girls, who were variously occupied in crochet work, making of lace, knitting hoods and similar articles. Some of the work done is remarkable for its uniformity and accuracy.

Throughout the halls and dormitories of this building the walls and ceilings are receiving a coat of light paint, which adds greatly to their cheerful aspect and to the general air of neatness everywhere conspicuous.

"A" building was next inspected. Its dormitories contain 140 beds. The mattresses are new and, with the bedding, were in excellent order. The mattresses for this building have been made in the institution, largely by the inmates' work.

The school in this building contained 65 scholars in the morning and 30 in the afternoon. Some of them attend one session and

others a morning and afternoon session, according to their capacity mentally and otherwise.

In the sewing-room twenty-five inmates were occupied in various forms of sewing, at this time largely upon new clothing for the inmates. Sewing by hand and upon the machines is taught, the girls being employed according to their intelligence and capacity.

The hospital was visited and inspected. It contained twenty-two inmates; only three or four were severely ill. Two cases of pulmonary phthisis, one of cerebral meningitis, and one with diseased ankle joint were the only inmates confined to bed. Trivial ailments of a temporary character were the causes of the detention of the remainder of those found there.

The laundry was next inspected, and, as this was a laundry day, was found in full operation. Forty-four inmates were working here. This is an excellent plant, but can be improved in some respects as regards drying and other facilities. The laundry work of 400 persons is done here each week.

The kitchens and baking oven were next inspected. The new brick oven proves perfectly satisfactory in every respect, and is a great addition to the facilities of the kitchen. Some slight changes in the steam cooking-apparatus will be required, by which its efficiency will be increased.

Discipline.

Little special discipline is required. The attendants are all impressed with the importance of gentleness and kindness, and the general atmosphere of the institution is one of reassurance and encouragement. No corporal inflictions of any character are permitted, and very few cases of disturbed conditions have occurred during the year.

The dining-rooms of the several grades were visited during the noon meal, and the inmates inspected. The food was ample and of excellent quality, consisting of beef, potatoes, carrots, tomatoes, bread and butter. The supplies purchased for the house are uniform in quality; the same are supplied to officers and inmates. The vegetable supply is ample and varied. The gardens of the

institution produce more than can be used of vegetables of all kinds, large and small fruits, celery and other salads. In this department all was very orderly and clean and the table furniture of good quality and character.

The storerooms were visited and the supplies examined, and all were found of good quality. The purchases of crockery, bedding and other furnishings of the new "D" cottage building were also inspected. Judgment and care, with economy, have been exercised in purchasing them.

Attention has been given in the purchase to furnishing articles of good quality. While a view to careful purchase has been had no "cheap" utensils or materials seem to have been obtained. We believe this policy in purchasing to be the correct one and the most economical in the end.

On the whole the condition of this institution is very satisfactory in all respects.

Recommendations.

The Committee would recommend: First, that an appropriation of from \$1,000 to \$1,500 be secured to complete the furnishing and other necessities of the barn and the removal of the pig styes.

Second, that the new "D" cottage be used as largely as possible for the lower grade of inmates. This will insure a much better classification than now exists. The Committee do not favor the occupancy of this cottage by inmates of the highest grade, who will be safer in the main buildings and nearer to the school and other sources of employment.

Third, that the trustees decide, at an early day, upon a site for removal of the power-house, and procure plans for the same. The change is very necessary and must be done before long. It may be necessary to secure a small tract of adjacent land upon which to place it. This should be done as early as the site can be decided on, even though the removal be postponed.

It is very desirable to secure this removal, on account of greatly reduced exposure to danger from fire; also, an economy of freight and cartage of fuel and other supplies, and the fact that an electric-

light plant can at a moderate expense be added, as present appliances will furnish the necessary power.

This is very important, as the institution will pay for lights, when the new cottage is added to the administration now in force, \$1,400 for electric lighting alone. One-half this sum or less would supply not only the present amount of light, but considerable additional if the institution had its own plant.

**THE NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR IDIOTIC AND
FEEBLE-MINDED, AT RANDALL'S
ISLAND, NEW YORK.**

Miss M. C. DUNPHY, *Superintendent.*

This institution was visited, without notice, by Commissioner Stoddard, May 7, 1895, and has been visited on other occasions by other commissioners during the year.

Population.

The census on the day of this visit, May 7, 1895, was in all departments:

Boys	570
Girls	388
Total	958

Children under two years, 131.

Idiotic and feeble-minded:

Boys	269
Girls	173
Total	442

Feeble-minded capable of instruction:

Boys	126
Girls	79
Total	205

Unteachable idiots:

Boys	143
Girls	94
Total	237

Epileptics:

Boys	30
Girls	11
Total	41

Total children in hospital, 385.

Buildings.

No alterations have occurred in the buildings during the past year; not even the necessary amount of repairs has been accomplished.

There is need of considerable changes in many of the structures scattered over the grounds of the institution. Several of the buildings have stood for the greater part of a half century, and were built at a time when an entirely different idea of the architecture of such institutions was held. Many of these are unfit for the purposes for which they are employed. This is especially the case with the buildings occupied by the hopelessly idiotic and epileptic.

The dormitories for the teachable class of feeble-minded, and for the children sent from various institutions, were carefully inspected. The conditions noted in the report of the past year exist to-day; neatness and cleanliness are everywhere apparent. The

use of the woven-wire mattress on all the beds of the institution, as recommended in our previous report, is again urged here. On the score of utility and neatness this change is necessary.

The bath-rooms, plumbing and fixtures were in good order and condition.

The separate towel and conveniences for the toilet are maintained in both the boys' and girls' departments. In some portions of the institution the plumbing, though in fair condition, is antiquated and should be replaced by more modern appliances.

In the buildings devoted to the care of the hopelessly idiotic and epileptics the water privileges are very meagre, poor and insufficient. In one of the buildings of the female department a water-tower was constructed a short time since, with great advantage to sanitary and other conditions. A similar addition should be made to each of the other buildings referred to above. During the inspection of this part of the institution the Commissioner was accompanied by the architect, Mr. Walter Dickson, whom the managers have consulted regarding plans for necessary changes. His views were fully in accord with those of this committee regarding necessary changes in buildings and internal arrangements. Your committee unreservedly expressed to him, in this conference, its conviction as to the necessity for the adoption, by the managers, of a ground plan for the arrangements of the buildings of the institution. The location of present structures should be indicated upon this, and the site of possible future buildings also. This plan should involve the replacing of present antiquated buildings, by those in accordance with the most recent views of sanitary and utilitarian arrangement. In the place of many of the present three-story structures, buildings of one-story only should be constructed, and upon a general and connected plan. They should be fire-proof, which involves only a moderate increase in cost. A central steam plant should also be considered for the purposes of heat, light and power. Such a plant would combine many items of economy and safety, lacking in the present system of multiplied fires and illumination by gas and oil.

Schools.

The schools for instruction of the feeble-minded were visited and inspected. The general plan of education followed is to aid the development of the memory by teaching the pupils short and simple pieces of prose or verse, usually connected with physical movements made in time to music. Reading and elementary arithmetic and outline geography comprise the list of studies.

The schools are divided into three grades. The average attendance in all the grades, including both sexes, is 130. Each grade continues in session one hour. The average age of the pupils in the schools is about 13 years.

Discipline.

This continues as previously, and is positive but kindly. No cases of resort to corporal punishment have occurred for several years. A quiet and reassuring system of control yields excellent results.

The Hospitals.

These were in a condition of commendable order and neatness, and the inmates show an intelligent and constant supervision and care.

The large number of cases of skin and eye diseases, sent from the various institutions of the city, are carefully classified and separated and cared for in their several departments.

Administration.

The laundry and kitchen were visited and inspected, and both were in a satisfactory condition. The dietary of the institution remains the same as last year and is sufficiently ample and varied for all the needs of the inmates.

General Conditions.

The health of the inmates is and has been good. There have been but few cases of sickness among the inmates during the past year, and these were mainly of trivial character.

THE BRUNSWICK HOME, AMITYVILLE, LONG ISLAND.

This institution was visited April 4, 1895, by Commissioner Stoddard, accompanied by Secretary Hoyt.

This institution, until recently, has been under the supervision of the Lunacy Commission. Under the direction of that board the original plan of conduct was changed. In place of the superintendent, S. R. Williams, who had originated the institution and conducted its affairs, with a board of managers, as a private institution acting under a license, a medical officer or physician in charge was substituted, and Dr. J. W. T. Roe was appointed to the position.

Population.

The census of inmates on the date of this visit was 155, divided as follows:

County Patients.

Males over 16 years of age.....	56	
Males under 16 years of age.....	32	
		88
Females over 16 years of age.....	30	
Females under 16 years of age.....	9	
		39

Private Patients.

Males	8	
Females	20	
		28
Total inmates.....	155	

A general inspection of the premises and buildings was made. The buildings are of wood, the principal part having been specially constructed for the purpose. The administration occupies a detached cottage, and the private patients occupy a separate building.

The dormitories were carefully examined and inspected. Though plain in construction and furniture, they are in the main, light, well ventilated and well heated, and show evidences of constant attention and care. All parts of the institution were neat and orderly. The service for the inmates is adequate, prompt and efficient.

The kitchen was inspected and its facilities found sufficient. The laundry, also, a very important part of the domestic administration, is well supplied with water and the facilities for cleansing the clothing of this untidy class.

The dietary is ample and varied, and the food of good quality and well cooked.

Throughout this inspection, the existence of order and neatness was conspicuous, in every department of the care of this very untidy and unfortunate class.

On consultation with the board of managers, the visiting commissioner recommended that the old superintendent, Mr. Williams, be reinstated, and that the services of the present physician in charge be discontinued, at the termination of his present agreement in May next. This suggestion is made on the ground that this institution is designed solely for the care of imbeciles and is to be managed as a home only. No educational or curative methods are required. A medical superintendent is not necessary for the conduct of the affairs of the institution, and a physician is only required in cases of sudden illness, and for a general supervision of the sanitary conditions of the inmates. These services can be rendered by a nonresident physician.

ROME STATE CUSTODIAL ASYLUM, ROME,
ONEIDA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

Established 1893.

JOHN F. FITZGERALD, M. D., *Superintendent.*

This institution has been frequently visited during the past year by the members of this committee and was specially inspected by the President of the Board December 16, 1895.

This institution, formerly the almshouse and insane asylum of Oneida county, was established as a State institution for the care and custody of unteachable idiots by the following legislation:

Chapter 43, Laws of 1893, provided for the purchase of the real estate and appropriated therefor the sum of \$104,621.

Chapter 348, Laws of 1893, designated the land and buildings, formerly known as the Oneida County Insane Asylum, and purchased by the State, as the Oneida State Custodial Asylum, and provided for the appointment by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, of a board of three trustees, who were directed to appoint a superintendent and other officers, and to report annually to the State Commission in Lunacy. The statute further provided for the admission to the institution of unteachable idiots.

Chapter 22, Laws of 1894, provided for an additional payment by the State to complete the purchase of \$105,123.18. The total amount paid by the State for the county asylum property was, therefore, \$209,744.18. Chapter 382 of the Laws of 1894 designated the institution as the Rome State Custodial Asylum.

The Constitution, which went into effect January 1, 1895, provided for the visitation and inspection of institutions for epileptics or idiots by the State Board of Charities.

Chapter 59, Laws of 1895, continued and confirmed the asylum as last named, and provided for its government by a board of eleven managers, to be appointed by the Governor, with the advice of the Senate, the said board to report to the Legislature, and the

asylum to be subject to the visitation and supervision of the State Board of Charities. This law repealed chapter 348, Laws of 1893 and chapter 382 of the Laws of 1894, above cited.

Chapter 452, Laws of 1895, appropriated \$14,680.34 to replace funds of the asylum deposited in a bank in the hands of a receiver, and directed the receiver to account to the State Treasurer.

Chapter 795, Laws of 1895, appropriated for the support and maintenance of the inmates of the asylum, services of attendants, necessary expenses and ordinary repairs, \$75,000.

Chapter 932, Laws of 1895, appropriated for the erection of a boiler-house, conduits, chimney stack, and coal shed, \$18,000; for external drains, excavations, grading and disposal of sewage, \$11,000; farming stock, horses, cows, farming implements and vehicles, \$3,000; for musical instruments and music, \$500; for fencing, \$500; for interior repairs and painting, \$2,000; for steam heating apparatus, including boilers, \$15,000; for the erection of a laundry building, \$7,500; for laundry machinery and drying apparatus, \$2,000; for plumbing in the building of said institution, \$4,000; for furnishing, \$4,000; in all, \$67,500.

Subsequently the Governor, with the advice of the Senate, appointed the following board of managers: Messrs. E. Stuart Williams, Jim Stevens, J. Millard Brainerd, J. I. Sayles, William C. Wheeler, E. S. Batcheller, and Homer T. Fowler, all of Rome; Fremont W. Spicer, of Dexter; F. T. Gorton, M. D., of Waterville; Eugene P. Conant, of Camden; and W. H. Cloher, Jr., of Utica; all of the board but one, reside within Oneida county. The board elected Messrs. E. Stuart Williams, president; Jim Stevens, vice-president; and J. Millard Brainerd, secretary, and appointed Dr. John F. Fitzgerald, superintendent.

The board of managers adopted by-laws and rules and regulations for the government of the institution April 12, 1895, and has published them in pamphlet form.

Census on the date of inspection: Officers — superintendent, steward, treasurer; total 3. Employes — medical interne, store-keeper, stenographer, farmer, baker, teamsters, 3; farm hand, stableman, nightwatch, 2; attendants, 19; supervisor, seam-

stresses, 2; cooks, 3; waitresses, 3; laundresses, 3; firemen, 2; carpenter, painter; total, 47. Total staff, 50.

INMATES.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Idiots.....	3	4	7
Idio imbeciles.....	12	14	26
Imbeciles, low grade.....	33	22	55
Imbeciles, medium grade.....	26	12	38
Imbeciles, high grade.....	7	4	11
Insane.....	15	20	35
Epileptics.....	2	5	7
Unclassified.....	5	3	8
Total.....	103	84	187

Dr. Fitzgerald, the superintendent, courteously accompanied the visitor. He resides at present at Rome, at a distance of two miles from the institution, but expects to move into temporary quarters, now being made habitable for him in the old county house, so called, about February 1, 1896.

The asylum property comprises thirty-five acres of land, which is traversed by the highway to Rome. The buildings, erected by Oneida county, are said to be from eighteen to thirty-five years old. The old county-house has been unoccupied since May, 1895, when its pauper inmates were moved to the new county poor-house, and is being made habitable for temporary use. The plan is to care for all the inmates in this old building, while the more modern buildings are being renovated and repaired, and upon their completion to return the inmates to them. The old county-house, so called, is thirty-five years old, and a vault-like, dark, and disagreeable habitation. That it was even built in this century is remarkable. Although being cleaned, it was found in horrible condition, walls unplastered, floors worn and so saturated as to be noxious in places. The superintendent stated that some of the apartments were still full of vermin and must be fumigated; that every effort had been made by scraping the floors to improve their sanitary condition, and that necessary plumbing, repairs, and some little painting and whitewashing would be done. The building is of poor construction; the foundation extends hardly a foot

below the basement; the walls have settled in several places; some years ago part of the roof slipped down and had to be jacked up; a gap in the roof and cracks in the walls now show; the gable end of brick was blown in by a storm in 1891, and in repairing the damage tin was substituted for slate to reduce the weight to be carried. It is unfortunate that it is found necessary to use this building again, even temporarily, as a human habitation. When its inmates have been removed to the newer buildings the old county-house should be razed to the ground. The highway now passes within twenty-five feet of the side windows of this building, no fence intervening. The discipline of the institution, the welfare of the inmates, and public interest render this condition highly undesirable. The suggestion of the superintendent that the highway should be changed so as to pass further away from the institution should be carried out.

The old portion of the insane department of the county building is now used for offices, and for twenty-two of the least troublesome of the idiot men; the front wall of this building is cracked and bulged and appears to be in a dangerous condition, and this building should also be taken down. In an adjoining building of more modern construction, and in better order, the female inmates are housed. They were said to be idiots or insane, nearly all demented. The south extension, a basement and two-story building, was occupied by the male inmates, about 100 in number; the sleeping-rooms provide for six inmates each; only one single closet for each fifty inmates and their attendants; bad odors prevailed throughout this building, notwithstanding the superintendent's efforts to purify it. The bedsteads are of iron and have wire springs, hair mattresses, good and apparently sufficient bed clothes.

All of the inmates were seen either in their sitting-rooms or passing through the halls; they were generally quiet and appeared to be kindly treated by the attendants, whose intelligence and kindly discipline made a favorable impression; the male attendants wear a dark blue uniform, and the females' dresses are of striped seersucker.

The new laundry, for which an appropriation of \$7,500 was made in 1895, is in course of erection; the basement is of blue stone found in the vicinity, the caps of Medina sandstone, the walls of native red brick were up and ready for the roof. It is expected that the building will be occupied in the spring of 1896. The boiler-house and steam conduit were also under way; work had just begun upon the walls of the former. Owing to delays the contract was only given out in October. The chimney is to be 120 feet high, and at this date was up thirty-five feet. The walls of the dynamo-room for the electric light, which adjoins the power-house, were built and ready for the roof. A conduit of substantial construction seven feet high and five feet wide, which will carry the steam and other pipes from the power-house to the main buildings, was nearly completed. The institution is at present lighted by kerosene, for which it is proposed to substitute electric light, but the wiring has not yet been done, nor has an appropriation for a dynamo been made.

Owing to the building operations the grounds of the institution were in bad condition, and much grading and other work will require to be done to make them presentable. The superintendent stated that the city of Rome was not sewered, but that this was in contemplation, in which case it would be advisable to connect with the public sewers. The sewage is now carried through a fifteen-inch vitrified pipe to a vault at a distance of 1,700 feet, and there disposed of for purposes of fertilization.

The special recommendations made in connection with each institution, in the details of the several inspections, are herewith respectfully submitted in connection with the general features of this report.

PETER WALRATH,
ENOCH VINE STODDARD, M. D.,
ANNIE G. DEPEYSTER,

Committee.

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON REFORMATORIES.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

Your committee on reformatories respectfully report that they have visited the several reformatories of this State, which come under the direct supervision of this Board, during the past year.

All have been visited, at least once, without previous notice, and most of them several times, in the same manner, either by individual members or two or more of the members of this committee, in association.

It is a satisfaction to report them as being generally in commendable condition, and that the greater part of the suggestions made by the Board in its last annual report have been met, and favorable changes appear in consequence in some of these institutions.

The greatest difficulty under which the reformatories are found to be laboring is an imperfect classification of inmates. This is most apparent and urgent in the reformatories for women.

The prevalent custom of receiving all inmates committed into one and the same building, and placing them promiscuously in whatever room or cell may at the time be vacant, works injuriously upon many of the inmates so committed and received; in that the girl who has not been committed of a felony, nor even charged with it, nor has developed any serious breach of morals, but simply requires proper protection and restraint on account of an unfortunate environment, is classed and placed in immediate contact with the thief, or the common prostitute, or the degraded and immoral women, who have been committed for some infringement of the moral or penal code.

The mental and moral injury which may result from placing such a subject among a low class is almost incalculable, while the

stay amid such associations as the existing methods compel her to do is most destructive.

The imperfect classifications in such institutions, which begins after a stay, more or less prolonged in this place of general probation, begins too late in the reformatory course.

It is believed that it should commence upon the entrance of the inmate, and be regulated as she or he advances in the reformatory course. This can only be accomplished by changing the method followed in receiving and placing the new coming inmate. Instead of placing all inmates upon reception promiscuously together, each case on admission should be taken to a special reception department, where a full mental and physical history of the inmate should be systematically made and recorded, by the proper house officers and the attending physician of the institution. Upon the results of this examination and history, the classification and placing of the inmates should be based. In other words, these cases should be subjected to methods of classification, similar to those adopted in the reception of patients in a general hospital for the treatment of bodily diseases.

This order of classification can be secured by the setting apart of some particular portion of the institution for this specific purpose solely. In most of the present reformatories this can be accomplished with a comparatively slight expense; but in those where such facilities are not available, a special reception cottage should be constructed and connected with that part of the institution most essential to the development of such a grading process.

Another difficulty, under which this class of institutions labor is that inmates are committed to them upon a basis of *age*, rather than of character. To the refuge at Hudson, or at Albion, commitments are made of girls or women between the ages of twelve to twenty-four years, promiscuously, without any special reference being had to the character of the girls. To the girls' department of the State Industrial School, commitments are made of girls between the ages of twelve and eighteen years. To this institution a case convicted of felony or flagrant immorality is

not ordinarily committed; consequently conditions of gradation and discipline are simpler, yet here they are unsatisfactory on account of the two grades which are established, and based mainly upon age. In this institution its connection with a boys' reformatory may be said to be the most serious embarrassment under which it labors. Similar conditions exist in the House of Refuge at Randall's Island, New York.

So important do the members of your committee feel these questions to be, that they have felt constrained, not only to repeat the convictions expressed in their report of last year, but to urge the immediate resort on the part of this Board, to measures which shall aid the managers of these several institutions, in an effort to insure the adoption of a system of classification of inmates, which shall obviate some of the most pressing evils recognized, and prove more in line with the true reformatory idea, upon which such board of managers are endeavoring to conduct their responsibilities. In connection with each institution such suggestions and recommendations are made in this report as, in the judgment of this committee, will tend to secure this most desirable change at as early a date as possible.

Another serious need, felt especially in the reformatories for women, is the lack of development of technical instruction.

While the schools for education in the common school branches are sufficiently developed, the technical instruction in those branches which will most surely aid the inmate in finding employment, on her discharge from the institution, is very limited, both in extent and variety. Very much less is done for the inmates of the reformatories for women and girls than is done for those of reformatories for men and boys.

The several institutions classed as reformatories, supported by the State, and coming under the special supervision of this Board, are as follows:

1. The New York House of Refuge, on Randall's Island, incorporated in 1824.
2. The State Industrial School, at Rochester, N. Y., established in 1846.

3. The House of Refuge for Women, at Hudson, established in 1881.

4. The Western House of Refuge for Women, at Albion, established in 1890.

5. Reformatory for Women, at Bedford.

In addition to the above are several institutions, reformatory in character, under private management and not receiving aid from the State. Among these are the following:

1. The Burnham Industrial Farm, at Canaan, established in 1886.

2. The Charlton Industrial Farm School, established 1895. Not yet in active operation.

THE HOUSE OF REFUGE, RANDALL'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.

This institution was visited without notice by Commissioner Stoddard, in behalf of this committee May 7, 1895, and a last special visit was made in behalf of this committee, by its chairman, Commissioner Litchfield, December 27, 1895. At the time of the first special inspection Mr. Vincent M. Masten was superintendent. As the result of his resignation a new superintendent, Mr. E. M. Carpenter, has recently been in charge.

On December 27th the date of final inspection, the census was as follows:

Population.	
White boys	603
White girls	74
Colored boys	73
Colored girls	21
Total boys	676
Total girls	95
Grand total, 771.	

In Hospital.

White boys	10	
White girls		1
Colored girls		1
	<hr/>	
Total boys	10	
	<hr/>	
		<hr/>
Total girls		2
		<hr/>

The changes in the large dormitory for boys which were in progress at the inspection last year have been mainly completed, and the apartments are now in use.

The long rows of beds were clean and tidy, but the iron bedsteads are old and frequently dilapidated. They are equipped with straw mattresses, which are objectionable on account of their liability to harbor vermin or disease.

The number of steam radiators in these large rooms is insufficient for properly heating them, and the radiators in use are antiquated in design. These dormitories are in the shape of long halls of large dimensions, and are lighted by rows of tall windows on either side, reaching from the floor to the ceiling. These windows, owing to the exposed situation of the institution, admit an immense amount of cold in severe winter weather.

The water-closets and sinks at either end of these dormitories now stand out in the room without any inclosure. It is of the utmost importance that these should be shut off from the main apartment by a suitably well-ventilated inclosure, and it is understood that this will be done as speedily as funds for that purpose can be obtained. The older closets are being changed for new and improved patterns.

The wash-rooms for the younger boys and those of the first division were next visited. The baths consist of an overhead shower system.

The arrangement for washing the hands and faces is as follows: There is a long trough above which and on one side runs a long iron water pipe. From this pipe projects, about every two feet, a

short piece of pipe or nozzle of small diameter. At the end of the large pipe are two valves, by which hot and cold water are turned into the larger pipe at a proper temperature. The water then runs through the various nozzles and falls in a series of small streams into the trough.

In the wash-room for the small boys there are two troughs, side by side, with this arrangement of pipes and nozzles between the two.

In the first division wash-room the trough runs around the room; there are also troughs in the central space of the room, back to back. The spaces between the nozzles are divided, in this room, by small partitions, into compartments. The boys being placed in military formation are marched up to their places, and the water being turned on wash their hands and faces at these little running streams.

It is the opinion of the medical officer of the institution that this method of washing is insufficient for effecting satisfactory cleanliness, as it is extremely difficult to wash the hands and face properly from a rapidly running stream out of a nozzle or faucet.

This institution is much troubled with diseases of the eyes among the inmates. "Trachoma," which is a contagious disease, prevails among the boys to the extent of sometimes ten per cent. of their total number.

The committee believe that this state of affairs could be remedied, or very much lessened, if an isolated lavatory were arranged for the boys suffering from eye diseases. This should be furnished with basins of some sort from which the eyes and the whole head could be properly bathed.

If heavy wire slatting were placed at the proper height above the bottom of the troughs, wash-basins stamped out of one piece could be placed at each nozzle. Each boy could then thoroughly bathe his eyes and head and wash his hands with soap, and dump the contents of the basin before his successor came to the wash-stand. The slats should be made movable so that the bottom of the trough could be cleaned, and the provisions of the health law should be strictly complied with. As a commentary upon

this criticism we will add that the girls are furnished with small wash-stands, and movable basins, and that we were informed that among them "trachoma" exists only to the extent of two per cent. of their number. The laundry facilities are inadequate for the size of the institution. The entire laundry work is now performed by the girls, and it is a great task for them, particularly as many of them are very small. If the laundry were suitably enlarged, the larger boys could perform much of the work and thus learn the useful trade of laundryman.

The large and cheerful playgrounds, which are in daily use, are of the greatest benefit to the health and discipline of the inmates.

Through the munificence of one of the members of the board of managers, a bath-house for sea bathing has been constructed. This is so planned and arranged upon the shore that the rising tide fills the tank, over which the bath-house is built, and the water, at high tide, can be retained by closing the gates of ingress, thus keeping the tank full during falling and low tide. By this arrangement the boys can enjoy a plunge bath at any hour of relaxation, without being compelled to regulate this form of bath by the conditions of the tide.

Another improvement was noticed in the changes which have been made in the little cemetery of the institution. It has been completely sodded, and the walks filled with white gravel, and shrubbery has been planted about it. In the place of the number marking each grave, a small white headstone, with the name of the boy or girl, age, etc., has been substituted. The evidences of scrupulous care about this spot indicate the effort, manifest in many directions, to appeal to the better nature and instincts of the inmates of the institution.

Discipline.

Continued improvement in the discipline of the institution is noticeable. The military system, now fully established throughout, shows its benefits in the improved bearing and carriage of the boys. A certain enthusiasm is manifest, and the prompt and cheerful response to the orders is pleasing. The military drill,

boys are subject, is conducted by the military
 various putting-up exercises of the gymnasium
 imitation movements were very satisfactorily
 parts, in the inspection made at this visit.
 a military band from among the boys has
 success of the military discipline, in furnishing
 imitation and other evolutions.
 corridor was visited and thoroughly inspected.
 requiring discipline for any infraction
 primary officer regulates the conditions here.
 here, are not allowed to speak except when
 order. While under discipline the boys may
 stand or to the solitary cell. These cells con-
 structure, and the grated door is closed, but fully
 visible. This appears to be far better than the
 door, which shuts the boy in a closed room. As
 the door of one of these cells the inmate
 door and makes the military salute. This is
 and cheerfully by the boys and impressed us favor-
 character of this part of the discipline.
 house, with its well-lighted punishment rooms,
 completed, and will shortly be occupied.

The Technical Schools.

facilities and important changes have been made
 for carpentry, printing, tailoring and shoemaking.
 number employed in each of these is considerably
 and the work done improved in character.
 managers are completing a blacksmith shop, machine shop,
 with fine lathes and other machinery, and paint
 these will afford employment which will meet the
 of a number of boys. The paint shop will involve the
 of classes in fresco, decoration and graining, with the
 development of finer work.

THE STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, ROCHESTER, NEW YORK.

FRANKLIN W. BRIGGS, *Superintendent.*

This institution has been visited frequently during the past year by members of this committee, and especially by the commissioner of the district. A final inspection was made in behalf of the committee December 24th by Commissioner Stoddard; which was repeated January 3, 1896.

The following statement is made from the notes of these visits:

Population, December 31, 1895.

Boys' Department.

Inmates first division	150
Inmates second division	220
Inmates third division	170
Inmates fourth division	179
Total	719

Girls' Department.

Total number of inmates, first and second divisions	128
Grand total	847
Instructors	23
Teachers	24
Other employes	74
Officials	13

Number of Boys in Trade Schools.

Bakery	10
Blacksmith shop	31

Boiler-room	17
Bricklaying and plastering	14
Carpenter shop	49
Electrical construction	17
Foundry	27
Floriculture	44
Laundry	28
Machine shop	26
Printing office	46
Pattern shop	36
Paint shop	36
Steam and gasfitting	12
Shoe shop	33
Tailor shop	24
Total	450

The Boys' Department.

Dormitories.

The first visited was the "old prison" dormitory occupied by "C" and "D" companies of the third division cadets. This has been remodeled from the old prison form, the cells taken out and one large, open, well-lighted room, with abundant ventilation, has been the result. This contains 135 beds. These are single iron bedsteads, painted white. Each bed has a woven-wire mattress with a felt mattress upon it, cotton sheets and pillow cases, and two blankets. The latter are uniform in color, a light blue, and present a very neat and orderly appearance. The bedding is changed once each week, on Thursday, unless more frequently required. Each cadet is required to make his own bed and in accordance with a uniform plan. The walls and ceilings of the whole dormitory are painted white, which with the white furniture and abundant light, make it most pleasant in comparison with its former gloom. It is very freely supplied with electric lamps and well warmed.

Adjoining is a small dormitory, containing thirty-six beds, of the same character and occupied by the remainder of the division; its general features and appliances are identical with the larger dormitory.

These two dormitories are more crowded than will be the case when the dormitory on the floor above is finished. This is nearly completed, and is similar to that on the first floor, except its height between the floors. It has a steel ceiling and all fittings similar to the lower dormitory. The new floor is now being laid. When complete 31 beds from the lower dormitory and the 36 in the small adjoining dormitory will be removed to it and sufficient added (33) to make a total of 100. This will make the accommodations of the two together 200 beds, or 100 each. This is a proper arrangement as to space. A clean night shirt was found under each pillow. All the boys in the institution are provided with night shirts and compelled to wear them. This is in accordance with the recommendation of this committee and is an excellent provision, and tends to encourage habits of neatness of person, greatly needed by many of this class of youth.

The dining-rooms of this division were also visited and inspected. They are so divided that each company of cadets has its own dining-room. The tables are covered with a white table cloth and each cadet has his own napkin, which he is required to use and keep in proper order. We note an improvement in the dining-rooms by the substitution of a woman in place of the male officer in charge. Prof. Briggs assures us that the discipline and order are noticeably easier and better than when under the former management.

The dormitories and dining-rooms of the other divisions were visited in succession and found in a similarly satisfactory condition of order and neatness. The changes in the old prison dormitories have proved to be one of the most satisfactory improvements adopted during the past five years.

The new chapel building was carefully inspected in all its parts. It is being pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, but

can not be ready for use before the middle of March next (1896). It is a completely fireproof structure, well and substantially erected, and its architecture, externally, is plain and pleasing. The main audience room consists of a large room, with floor slightly sloping toward the platform, with a gallery running upon three sides. This is capable of seating about 1,500 persons on the floor and in the gallery. It is well heated by steam, by indirect radiation, with a large ventilating fan and the necessary ducts to effect a rapid and complete change of air. The basement is high and well lighted, and will be arranged as a general lavatory for the boys. On the whole, the general plan of this building, and its condition, as far as progressed, is very satisfactory. We are assured by the superintendent that the entire building and its accessories will be completed within the appropriation for the purpose.

The bakery was visited while in full operation. The new brick oven has proved very satisfactory. The bread baked at the time of this visit, and that of the day previous, was examined carefully. It is well made and baked.

The hospital presented considerable interest in the fact that it contained an unusual number of patients. Fifty-five cases of measles greatly lengthened the ordinary list of patients—fifty boys and five girls were found, in the two departments of the hospital, ill with this disease. The lack of an isolation pavilion, for such cases, is very keenly felt at the present, and its absence adds greatly to the difficulty of controlling the spread of measles at this time. The physician of the institution, Dr. Rose, was contending with the difficulty as well as circumstances permit.

Discipline.

This is mainly conducted at the guard-house as a part of the military system.

The guard-house has remained unchanged during the past year, its well-lighted corridors, its sixteen light and cheerful isolation rooms, and other features are continued in the form in which they were originally constructed.

The records of the guard-house show the continuance, without essential modification, of its original plan of conduct. The rules governing the disciplinary officer, the diet, exercise and other circumstances of the cadet under discipline remain the same as last year.

In the isolation rooms, at the date of this visit, twelve boys were found, an unusually large number, and the same may be said in regard to the drill squad. The reason for this temporary increase could not be explained by the disciplinary officer, except upon the ground that the building of the new chapel, bringing in a number of workmen from outside the institution, has had an influence in tempting the boys to irregularities which would not occur in the regular routine of institution experience.

On the whole, the officers retain the belief that this form of discipline works well, and is the best for this institution. It removes the necessity for resort to corporal punishment, and is effective as a restraining and disciplinary resource.

Diet.

The dietary remains the same as last year. It is ample and varied, and adjusted to the various needs of the boys. The regular house dietary and that of the drill squad and guard-house are matters of careful supervision on the part of the attending physician and the medical board of the managers.

On the whole, the institution shows advance in several important respects.

The school system remains virtually unchanged from that of last year and is efficient.

The technical schools are also continuing on lines previously followed and are efficient. On the old buildings the cadets in the departments of carpentry, masonry and iron working have found considerable and constant work during the past year.

The needs of the institution, which are most pressing, are in the direction of an increase in the facilities for electric lighting. When the new chapel is completed its needs will be added to those of the new dormitory building, and an additional dynamo will

be required. The present power is more than ample for this addition.

At the time of this inspection, a device for the consumption of smoke was being introduced into one of the furnaces. It has been already tested and found to be a source of considerable economy in the amount of coal used, beside proving effective in consuming the smoke. It is proposed to add it to the remaining furnaces.

A very desirable change is in the proposition to remove the high stone wall in front of the institution and supply its place with an iron fence. While not an urgent need, the iron fence would prove a most desirable substitute for the high and frowning stone wall which now surrounds the institution.

Some additional facilities connected with the hospital are considered necessary by the medical board and attending physician. These are principally confined to an operating room and its appliances.

Girls' Department.

Miss MARGARET E. CRAIG, *Matron*.

A thorough inspection of all parts of this department revealed the usual conditions of neatness, order and discipline which have marked it under its present efficient head. The kitchen and store rooms were first visited, a time being chosen when preparations for the special exercises and events of Christmas dinner were in progress. The order and scrupulous cleanliness of the kitchen, accompanying the preparation of poultry and vegetables and the baking of pies, etc., for so large a number, was most noticeable and commendable. In another apartment a group of inmates, under direction of one of the teachers, was preparing evergreen decorations for the dining, assembly and other rooms in which the inmates gather. Another large group was devoted to the preparation of articles for the Christmas tree; while in one of the hospital wards, a beautiful Christmas tree, designed for the younger girls, was in process of arrangement by some of the older girls.

The discipline of this part of the institution is continued on lines followed for the past three years and proves easy. The cells for solitary confinement were visited and found to contain a single inmate, who was under discipline for being disorderly in school. She had remained obdurate for the past five days, but was then ready to resume her place penitently. The cells have been rarely used for discipline during the past year.

The dormitories were found in their usual condition of order and neatness; many of the rooms were adorned with bright pictures and other evidences of female presence. The arrangement of single rooms, instead of large general dormitories, exerts a beneficial influence upon the inmates in maintaining a feeling of individuality and privacy.

The cooking school was thoroughly inspected and found to have gained some additional facilities during the past year. It is in excellent condition and practice.

More technical instruction, in the girls' department of the institution, is its most obvious need. While all, as thus far developed in the girls' department, is most commendable, it is apparent that more extended technical instruction can and should be provided.

The general health of the girls is excellent, and the inmates exhibited evidences of intelligent and careful supervision.

Recommendations.

The present conditions lead your committee to make some suggestions and recommendations in connection with this department. In the report of the last year's visitations, this committee emphasized the importance of certain changes in this part of the institution, and, with the added experience of another year, again urge the importance:

First. Of the complete severance, and removal to a distance from the boys' department, of the girls' department of the State Industrial School. We feel that advance, to any extent beyond present development, can not be hoped for while this department is a secondary appendix to the boys' department. The two sexes can not be co-equally and successfully cared for on the same

grounds and under the same management. The different lines of development and reformation demanded by adolescents of the two sexes naturally suggest the wisdom of separate institutions. Again the State Board of Charities records its earnest conviction, that the best interest of the girls' department demands its speedy and complete separation and its separate establishment, in another institution.

Second. We recommend that in such separation, this department shall be made the nucleus of an institution, based on a classification which shall separate the young and comparatively innocent girl from the girl, or young woman, convicted of a felony or committed for dissolute character and conduct. The institutions for women at Hudson and Albion are both based and conducted on the prison idea. This institution has none of these features; the solitary cell being rarely used, and when employed is so managed as to isolate the inmate for a time, sufficient only, for contemplation and readjustment, and not for punishment in darkness and on reduced and insufficient food.

Third. We recommend that the maximum age for detention of inmates in this department of the State Industrial School be extended to twenty years of age. At present, the period for reception and detention is from twelve to eighteen years. Experience has shown that the most critical years of the woman's formative life are from the sixteenth to the nineteenth year inclusive. To allow many girls to leave the fostering care of such an institution, on arriving at the age of eighteen, proves to be a mistake. The steadying influence should be maintained for a longer period. In many cases, the tardy maturing of the mental and moral faculties emphasizes this most forcibly, on account of the inability of the inmate to withstand temptation on being discharged on her arrival at the age of eighteen.

The favorable impressions of the inspections of this year lead us to feel that under the circumstances outlined in the foregoing recommendations, this department, when separate, is capable of accomplishing more extended and more beneficial results than are possible, in present relations and conditions.

HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, HUDSON, N. Y.

MRS. SARAH V. COON, *Superintendent*.

This institution has been visited by members of this committee at different times during the present year. It was specially inspected by Commissioners Litchfield and Stoddard, without notice, on December 19 and December 21, 1895.

Population.

The census of inmates December 19th was 299. Infants, 16, none being over two years of age; 1 epileptic, aged 20. The ages of inmates admitted during the year vary from 13 to 24 years.

Buildings.

Some changes in and additions to the buildings have been made during the past year. The addition of an assembly room to each of the four older cottages, which was recommended by this Board and desired by the managers of the institution, has been accomplished. All are completed and nearly ready for occupancy. An industrial building has been constructed which will prove of great value in its added facilities. It is built of brick, is two stories in height, with an attic; is heated by steam, well supplied with good plumbing and wired for electric lighting. It is 100 feet in length and 43 feet in width. The first floor is divided into two equal parts by a transverse hall, and each lateral half is further divided equally by a brick wall. This gives four large rooms, which are well lighted and are designed for the establishment of a school for cooking, a laundry and other domestic industries. The second floor remains in one large and finely lighted room 100 x 43 feet. It is proposed to use this latter also for technical instruction. Your committee suggested and advised that this be devoted during this winter to use as a place of entire freedom, as well as of systematically conducted exercise, at properly arranged hours, by the inmates of the cottages and prisons.

The chapel is receiving the addition of a tower which will improve its appearance. With the exception of the additions enumerated above, the other buildings remain virtually unchanged. In the visit of December 19th the prison was carefully inspected and the inmates personally examined by your commissioners; its kitchens, dining-rooms, cells, and all portions of the building were found in a condition of neatness and order. The dark, solitary cells were specially inspected. Of the seven cells five were occupied. The inmates of each of these was examined in the light room adjoining. These inmates had been in the cells for periods varying from two days to four weeks. Their ages varied from 17 to 21 years, and their stay in the institution from four months to four years and five months respectively. The offense for which they had been committed to the cells was, with one exception, for loud talking or boisterous laughter. The other offense was for running across the lawn when out for walking exercise. Three of the girls were in a fair condition of health, the other two were below a normal standard. One of these, Margaret Altman, was said by the matron of the prison to be "very nervous," "not responsible," "needing medical care quite frequently." Special examination of this case revealed spinal curvature and other abnormalities. The cells remain in the same condition as at last year's report by this committee. The diet for the first week in the cells is bread and water three times daily; for the second week the same, soup at noon; for the third the same except the regular house dinner at noon.

The strictures passed upon this part of the discipline in the last annual report of this committee are reiterated here. Further experience serves only to strengthen the opinion that the dark cell, thus conducted, fails as a reformatory measure, and, in many cases, serves to intensify existing evil conditions. The utter lack of encouragement in connection with it, and, instead, the effort to break down resistance on the part of the inmate by physical and mental depression, for all cases, is not in accord with recent advanced methods. The necessity for constant and a more specific medical supervision of this portion of the institu-

tion, than is provided for by the managers at present, is very keenly felt by your Commissioners.

The schools of the prison and cottages and other features of instruction are conducted on similar lines with those given in the last annual report. The teachers are interested and the pupils do fairly good work, according to their capacity and intelligence. It will be seen from the teachers' general report of the institution in March, 1895, that of the inmates there are:

	Per cent.
Totally illiterate.	12.5
Practically illiterate.	32.7
Having slight rudimentary knowledge.	47.2
Having a fair common school education.	7.5
Incapable of progress under ordinary methods.	9.7
Somewhat deficient intellectually.	26.1
Having average ability.	56.1
Having marked natural ability.	8.0

Thus but 7.5 per cent. of the inmates admitted had a fair common-school education, while those totally and those practically illiterate, together, amount to 45.2 per cent. of the entire number; while 56.1 per cent. have average intellectual ability and 8 per cent. marked natural ability. Of the five school rooms in regular session, two are in the prison and three in the main building.

The proposed addition of technical instruction to present resources is a most needed adjunct. The cooking school, soon to be instituted, will be under plans and suggestions derived from the head of the Pratt Institute at New York. This important line of instruction is well chosen. When it is remembered that 50 per cent. of the inmates have been house domestics, the value of such additions to other lines of instruction is very apparent.

In the cottages few changes have occurred in internal conditions. The comfort and usefulness of the four cottages, to which assembly rooms have been added, will be greatly enhanced and extended.

The subject of enlarging the medical supervision of the institu-

tion, and securing changes in the methods of prison discipline, seemed so important that, on December 21st, two days subsequent to the visit of December 19th, Commissioners Litchfield and Stoddard again visited this institution and secured an interview with President Rainey and Consulting Physician Dr. Fritts. The necessity for the changes suggested in classification of the inmates, involving the construction of a reception cottage; a modification of the disciplinary system; a change in the cellular punishment and a special provision for out of door freedom and exercise for the inmates, were discussed at great length. In company with these officers the prison was again visited and inspected and several of the inmates examined. The views of the visiting committee were found to be appreciated and sympathized in by the officers mentioned, and a readiness to meet the suggestions of this committee was cordially manifested. The matter of out of door exercise and its substitution, as an encouragement, for a part of disciplinary methods, was warmly seconded by Dr. Fritts. We were specially gratified by the cordial co-operation accorded by these officers, in considering means and initiating methods to secure the changes suggested in connection with the disciplinary system.

Recommendations.

First. That the dark boiler-iron cells now in use for punishment purposes, and which stand side by side, be replaced as speedily as possible by cells well ventilated and lighted from above, so arranged as absolutely to isolate the occupant and to render communication with adjoining cells impossible. We recommend an appropriation for this purpose of not exceeding \$1,000, the same to be expended subject to the approval of this Board.

Second. That a special play-ground or exercising ground, suitably inclosed and provided with shelters, swing, etc., be established, where the girls should be allowed and required to exercise themselves for a proper time daily, free from special restraint, whenever the weather will permit of the same. We recommend for this purpose that a sum not exceeding \$500 be appropriated, the same to be expended subject to the approval of this Board.

Third. That more attention should be paid to such branches of technical training as will fit the girls to find the means of livelihood upon leaving the institution, such as the higher grades of dressmaking and tailoring, and particularly to such departments of household labor as cookery and laundry work.

Fourth. That a new cottage be erected for the reception and observation of new comers to the Refuge, where they are to be retained until they have been properly classified by the medical authority and the management of the Refuge. We recommend for this purpose and for the furnishing thereof, that a sum not exceeding \$1,200 be appropriated, the same to be expended subject to the approval of this Board.

Fifth. This committee further recommend the appropriation of a reasonable sum for furnishing the new building for technical instruction, for the purpose of a laundry and of a cooking school, the moneys to be expended subject to the approval of this Board.

THE WESTERN HOUSE OF REFUGE FOR WOMEN, AT ALBION, ORLEANS CO., N. Y.

Mrs. MARY K. BOYD, *Superintendent.*

This institution has been visited during the past year on different occasions by the members of this committee, without notice, and a special visit made by President Stewart and Commissioner Stoddard, December 4, 1895, also without previous notice.

At the date of this last visit the census of inmates showed the following conditions:

Population.

Total number of inmates, 81, exclusive of three infants, aged 6, 4 and 2 months, respectively. Excepting the infants, the ages of the inmates vary between 15 and 31 years. The mothers of the infants were in the institution.

The plan of discipline involves the commitment of the inmate, on reception, to confinement in the prison. This period is intended to be regulated by the conduct of the inmate. From the prison, promotion to one of the cottages is earned by good behavior and improvement. During confinement in the prison, occupation in the laundry, kitchen and other household duties, together with some technical occupation, is required.

Of the four cottages but two are occupied by families of inmates; a third being for the combined uses of a nursery, hospital, etc.

Buildings and Appliances.

The general health of the inmates is good, and cases of illness are of rare occurrence and very slight in character. The hospital still continues to be used as an assembly-room and for similar purposes.

The prison contained forty-two inmates at the time of this visit, and thirty-nine were installed in the families of the two occupied cottages.

The general condition of the buildings and of all departments, was one of excellent order and neatness in every respect. Considerable improvement has been made in the condition of the grounds during the past year, and the changes recommended by this committee have all been made. The basements of the hospital and of the four cottages have been well drained and grouted with a smooth flooring of cement, and are now in excellent condition. The thorough whitewashing of the walls, has added much to the further cleanliness and light of these important portions of the several buildings.

The laundry, drying and ironing rooms were in good order. The kitchens are well furnished and were neat and clean. The food was examined and found of good quality and quantity and well prepared. The bread was sweet and well made, but needs a better oven for the most perfect baking, though it is as well prepared in this respect as can be done in any except a brick oven. The bill of fare remains the same as last year and is ample and varied.

The lighting of the institution is by the electric light, which is furnished by the town plant. It is very satisfactory.

Administration.

The general features of this department show an improvement over conditions of the past year; increased school facilities and the occupation of two of the cottages are a very considerable gain. The employment of a special instructor for the development of a school system has met the recommendation of this committee, and already shows a marked improvement in this feature of the work of the institution. The classes are occupied for a session of three hours, continuously, broken by brief intervals of relaxation. The only class specially inspected was that in arithmetic, and this exhibited satisfactory conditions; the general execution of figures was noticeably well done. The work of the class in geography was briefly examined and exhibited some commendable map drawing. The department of dressmaking and needlework is in progress of development.

Cost.

The monthly pay-roll of officers and employes amounts to \$811.67. This includes the salaries of the superintendent and her assistant, a matron and six assistants, instructress, two housekeepers, a steward, physician and engineer.

The reported average weekly cost per capita for the maintenance of the inmates is \$4.78.

Recommendations.

1. The construction of an additional building for religious and secular gatherings and similar purposes may become necessary as the number of inmates increases. It is recommended that steps to secure the preparation of plans for such a building be taken, but that no money be appropriated at present for the purpose.
2. That the ceilings of the basements of the cottages and hospital be well lathed and plastered, and it is recommended that an appropriation for this purpose be secured this year.

General Considerations.

In looking over the statistics of this institution the following important facts appear: Of the present 81 inmates, the age varies from 15 to 31 years; the average age being 19 years and 8 months, nearly. Of the total number of inmates, 47, or over 58 per cent., are between the ages of 15 and 19 years, inclusive — the most critical and important years of the woman's life period. It further appears that the mental capacity of inmates shows considerable variation as to degree. The following approximate deductions are given:

Possessing natural ability	55 per cent.
Having marked natural ability	5 per cent.
More or less intellectually deficient.....	23 per cent.
Capable of little or no progress under ordinary methods	12 per cent.

Nearly 60 per cent. of the present inmates were committed upon charges of vagrancy, prostitution and frequenting disorderly-houses; about 20 per cent. for petit larceny.

A brief physical examination reveals the fact that a large percentage exhibit some evidence of incomplete or faulty physical development; and a careful study of the histories of the several inmates points, in a large proportion of cases, to failures in early training and faulty and demoralizing conditions of mental and physical environment.

These facts emphasize the importance of a careful and critical mental and physical examination of each inmate on entrance, by an expert physician, in order to place her, as early as possible, in those conditions most favorable for her improvement and reformation.

THE BURNHAM INDUSTRIAL FARM, CANAAN FOUR
CORNERS, COLUMBIA CO., N. Y.

Rev. JOHN DOOLY, *Superintendent.*

This institution was visited without notice by Commissioners Litchfield and Stoddard, December 20, 1895.

The institution was established in 1886, through the generous philanthropy of Mr. Frederic G. Burnham. Its object and effort are to aid in the reformation of wayward and truant boys, through the influences of wholesome country air and life, coupled with such mental and moral treatment as may be considered desirable for each inmate. It is mainly supported by voluntary contributions, supplemented by such sums as may be paid by parents or friends of boys who are committed to it. It receives no money from other sources. Its pecuniary resort is, therefore, limited, and the important work of this institution is embarrassed accordingly.

Every part of the institution was visited and inspected in this visit, in which we were accompanied throughout by Superintendent Dooly, who takes the keenest interest in its development.

Population.

The census on the date of this visit gave the following:

Inmates, boys.....	47
Employes	19
<hr/>	
Total	66
<hr/>	

The age of the youngest inmate is ten years and the oldest sixteen years; the majority being about thirteen years. No sickness existed at this time, and cases of illness are rare. The boys were inspected individually; the senior grade when in school and the junior on the drill ground.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings, for the greater part, are those formerly occupied by the Shaker community previously to the purchase of the property by its present owners. Some of the structures are said to be seventy years old. These older buildings are antiquated and much out of repair, and need constant and considerable expenditure for their protection and maintenance in a condition for use. They are chiefly occupied as administration offices, kitchen, laundry and workshops, for which they are ill adapted in size and condition. The newer buildings are four in number, and have been constructed by the present owners for the uses of the institution. The main building is used for the residence of the superintendent and his assistants, the hospital, the dormitory and dining-room for the younger boys. The second newer building is a three-story structure, the ground floor being used as a bath-house for all the boys. The second story is devoted to the school-room, and the upper is used as a dormitory for the older boys. The small hospital building is at present unused. The fourth new building is the barn, which was constructed during the past year to replace the old barn, destroyed by fire. This is altogether the best building on the premises. It is of excellent construction, both as regards arrangement and execution, and is very creditable to both its designer and builder. It contains a large quantity of hay, ensilage and roots. The stable underneath shelters a herd of about thirty cows, with accommodations for a larger number. All the buildings on the premises are of wood. The newer buildings, except the stable, are poorly planned and not well built, and, as regards their uses, badly arranged; it seems unfortunate that in their plans and construction more competent advice could not have been had. Their location, while pleasant as far as views and summer experiences are concerned, is very exposed, and, in the cold season, is found to be very bleak.

One of the greatest difficulties under which the institution labors, is the number of old and useless buildings in which it is compelled to carry on its work. Their want of repair, their age and other

conditions do not afford the encouraging atmosphere from surroundings so desirable in such an institution.

Administration.

The plan of the institution involves mainly instruction in agricultural work and life. In the school, instruction embraces the rudiments and arithmetic, geography and history. In these branches the teaching is competent. The light work of the farm, gardening, care of the live stock and fowls are the lines of occupation for the boys. Their youthful age and irregular periods of stay in the institution, make the development of a continuous and extended course difficult. Yet, the boys like the work and prefer the active out-of-door employment to the hours of school.

The discipline has in the past been somewhat unsatisfactory. Under previous methods and administrations, corporal punishment reached a high percentage of the number of cases of discipline. The present system of punishment embraces: (1) Loss of grade or standing; (2) confinement; (3) corporal punishments.

In the latter the rattan is used. It is administered by the disciplinary officer personally. Complaints received are referred to him and the case adjudicated upon in conjunction with the assistant superintendent, who decide upon the punishment except in doubtful cases, when the superintendent is consulted. Since August last a military drill has been adopted. This has reached a point of some effectiveness, but much remains to be done in the matter of promptness and order. Since its adoption the superintendent assures us the number of cases of discipline and corporal punishment has declined. We consider that a further and effective development of this military system will prove an important factor in finding a substitute for existing methods of discipline and especially for corporal punishment.

The value of the products of the farm for the current year is stated to be \$3,100. They consist of hay, vegetables and fruit, chiefly. The amount of pork raised has been considerable and is found profitable.

A supply of excellent water has been secured during the past

season from springs high up on the hillsides, and is brought down from a reservoir in mains, by which it is distributed to the various buildings. Several hydrants, for fire protection, are located at important points. This supply will meet all the needs of the institution, and is of excellent quality.

Fully realizing the difficulties which the managers of this institution have met in developing its work in the old and ill adapted buildings and in the lack of sufficient funds, and, considering the future welfare of the colony, we would offer the following suggestions and

Recommendations.

First. That a map of the grounds be made and a plan of construction adopted, in accordance with which all future buildings should be planned and erected.

Second. That in placing the buildings, a site should be selected which will be protected as much as possible from exposure to severe winds and low temperatures.

Third. That the plan shall properly aggregate the buildings and provide for a simple style of architecture, which shall be of a farm or rural type in form and color of the buildings.

Fourth. While located at proper distances from each other and built upon a cottage plan, they should, as far as practicable, be connected in a manner to shelter the inmates in passing to the different buildings in inclement weather.

Fifth. The development, as rapidly and as fully as practicable, of the military drill and system, making it a marked feature and a special part of the discipline of the institution.

The adoption of a general plan and simple form of buildings will prove of great value in regulating the future development of these parts of the institution. If possible, no further means should be expended upon the old buildings, but be devoted to the erection of new and simple structures, carefully planned by competent architectural talent.

It is hoped that the pecuniary needs of this most worthy charity may be so met as to enable its managers, at an early date, to carry into effect the suggestions made in this report.

REFORMATORY FOR WOMEN, BEDFORD, WEST-
CHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.

Established 1892.

This institution was inspected by the President of the Board 22d November, 1895.

The Reformatory for Women was established by chapter 637, Laws of 1892, which provided for its location within the counties of New York or Westchester, and for the appointment by the Governor of a board of five managers, of whom at least two should be women, with power to select a site, erect buildings and govern the institution. The act further provided for the commitment to the reformatory by police justices, magistrates or courts, from the counties of New York and Westchester, of any female between the ages of 16 and 30 years, for a term of not less than three nor more than five years, who shall have been convicted of petit larceny, habitual drunkenness, of being a common prostitute, of frequenting disorderly houses or houses of prostitution, or of any misdemeanor or felony other than murder, manslaughter, burglary or arson, and who is not insane nor mentally or physically incapable of being substantially benefited by the discipline of the institution. One hundred thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of the act.

Subsequently the Governor appointed a board of five managers, of whom David N. Carvalho, of New York, is president; Messrs. James Wood, of Mount Kisco; John Berry, of Mount Vernon, and Misses Alice Sandford, of Pelham Heights, and Arrie S. Huntington, of Syracuse, being the other members. The board selected in 1892, as the site of the reformatory, a tract of land containing 107½ acres of hilly, undulating, arable land at Bedford, Westchester county, on the Harlem railroad, thirty-nine miles from the city of New York. The site is a mile from the railroad station. The purchase price was \$10,000. Chapter 726, Laws of 1893, appropriated \$3,000 for a topographical survey of the property

and other expenses. Chapter 701, Laws of 1895, reappropriated the balance unexpended of the appropriation of 1892, \$88,096.30, that amount having lapsed, and made a further appropriation of \$70,050, for the purposes of the institution. The State had, therefore, appropriated for the reformatory, at the close of 1895, \$173,050. The buildings are unfinished.

The inspection of the institution was greatly facilitated by the presence of Mr. James Wood, one of the managers, and Mr. Lyon, superintendent of construction, both of whom reside near by. One of the boundaries of the land is the high road between Bedford station and village, and it is bisected by a running stream called Broad Brook, a tributary of the Croton water shed, and is about 300 feet above tide water. The stream, it was said, never freezes, and will furnish an abundant supply of water, which will be pumped to a water tower, not yet built, and thence distributed to the buildings by gravity. No mains or pipes have yet been put in, nor has any system of sewage been decided upon, or drains laid; an engineer of New York city is, however, preparing plans for these.

The buildings are eight in number, administration, four cottages, prison, laundry and power-house. Of these the first six named are arranged to form a circular court, and face either east, northeast or southeast. The fronts of the prison and cottages can be seen from the administration building. The court is very rough and sandy, and slopes so that there is a difference of eight feet in the level of the buildings. There is said to be plenty of muck in the neighborhood, and it is intended to fertilize and grass the court. All the buildings are constructed of common brick, with slate roofs, steps and lintels of blue stone, and are under roof, though unfinished. Their total capacity is for 250 inmates, each in a separate cell or room; the prison provides for 144, and each of the cottages twenty-seven.

The work is by contract. Heating, which is mainly provided for in the contract, is by indirect radiation; the flues are built, but the boilers are not in place and the system is still incomplete. Steam will be distributed through mains from the power-house.

The contract does not include the cost of the mains, and these have not been laid. The contract calls for no sewers or arrangement for the disposition of sewage. Inside plumbing is provided for in the contract, but none has yet been put in. It was stated that cuttings through floors and walls could easily be made, and that the pipes would be free so as to be under constant observation. No lighting is provided for in the contract; neither gas pipes nor wires have been introduced. Notwithstanding this the hard plaster is finished, and the walls of several of the buildings, and work is advancing on the others. The intention is to use electric light to be generated in the institution, and to place the wires behind mouldings.

The administration building is 50x100, and will accommodate the officers of the reformatory, but no inmates; contains on the ground floor, offices and reception room, and on the second floor, a large square assembly hall or chapel, two stories high. The plastering in the building was finished, and the floors laid; the stairs were not finished and none of the trim was on. The dimensions of the cottages are 40x100 feet; two are on the right and two on the left of the administration building; the prison, opposite the administration building, completing the group. The four cottages are alike, each having its kitchen, dining-room, officers' rooms, a separate room for each inmate, and a sitting room for the latter's use. The cottages are three stories in height with a basement. The reception rooms, kitchen, dining-room and eight inmates' rooms are on the first floor; twenty inmates' rooms constitute the second floor. The dimensions of these rooms are about 7x12 feet. The third floor is an open garret having an A roof. The floors were laid, and the stairs built in the cottages, but the trim was not up and the basements were unfinished.

The prison, which is the principal building of the Reformatory, is a three-story, basement and garret structure of fireproof construction. Its dimensions are 122 x 175 feet, and it was not advanced as far as the other buildings. It provides 144 cells, each 6 x 9 feet. They are placed back to back, a single row opening upon each corridor, all face the light either east or west. Forty-

eight cells are on each of the three floors. Bath-rooms and other sanitary conveniences have been provided for, but are not complete. The kitchen is on the top floor, and offices and living rooms for the officers are located in an extension to the front of the center of the building. The floors were being laid in this extension at the time of the visit, and considerable work was being done in the building; the walls were not plastered or the floors laid in the prison building proper.

The laundry and power-house are outlying buildings. The former is near the prison; its dimensions are 22 x 70; the roof is on but the interior unfinished. The power-house is located facing the stream, about 200 yards from the administration building, and is 30 x 50.

The president of the board of managers, under date December 21, 1895, wrote that in his judgment an appropriation by the Legislature of 1896 for the following items will be necessary to prepare the institution for the reception of inmates, the following figures being his estimate of the approximate cost thereof:

Drainage and sewerage.....	\$4,500
Steam mains from boiler house to the several buildings..	2,500
Reservoir and water mains to building, fire hydrants, etc...	12,000
Electric light and power plant for buildings and grounds, including wiring and fixtures.....	10,000
Gate keeper's house.....	1,000
Barn (frame).....	2,000
General store-house, grading, roads and walks, stone drain	10,000
Iron cots fixed in cells, 144 at \$3.00.....	432
Ranges and fixtures for kitchens.....	1,000
Power apparatus for laundry.....	1,000
Mantels and grates.....	400
Window (outside) guards for cottages.....	500
Proposed change from soft wood to hard wood "trim"...	3,000
Brick and stone wall to surround buildings.....	30,000
One hundred and fifty single iron beds.....	750
Furnishings for all beds.....	2,000

Office furniture, chairs and tables for all.....	\$2,000
Furnishings, window-shades, carpets, rugs, etc.....	2,000
Sundries, crockery, farming utensils, etc.....	2,500
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Total approximate cost	\$87,582
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The item of \$30,000 for a brick and stone wall to surround the buildings seems large; the other items appear reasonable in amount. The buildings, while severely simple, appeared well constructed and impressed me as dignified and well adapted to their purposes. The State should make a sufficient appropriation to finish them as soon as possible and thus avail itself of the benefits of the large expenditure already incurred. A reasonable appropriation for maintenance ought also to be made.

The character and extent of the wall or fence to surround the institution merits and should receive the careful consideration of the managers. While securing against the escape of inmates, it should be so placed and constructed as to avoid giving the appearance of a prison yard to the area inclosed.

With the completion and opening of this Reformatory, adequate provision will have been made for several years to come, by the State, for the class for which it was established. The State Board of Charities has always maintained that the reformation of young women committed to Reformatories was more probable in small than in great institutions, and when the House of Refuge at Hudson contained 200 inmates, urged the establishment of similar institutions in the western part of the State and adjacent to New York. The Reformatory at Albion near Rochester is opened, but not full. This at Bedford, when completed, will receive commitments of inmates from Westchester county, who would otherwise be sent to Hudson, and will relieve to some extent further pressure on that institution.

The main result sought by the State in the generous provision for the institution and the efforts of its managers was, and will be, the permanent reformation of the depraved and unfortunate

young women, who are made such by the conditions of life in our crowded cities.

The State has made generous provision at Bedford and elsewhere for the reformation of depraved and unfortunate young women. The success of the Board of Managers of this institution in accomplishing the beneficent object of the State will largely depend upon the choice of a Superintendent, this duty devolving upon it by statute. The importance of a careful selection can not be over estimated, and it is to be hoped that an earnest, practical and experienced woman will be found, who will not be hampered by age or any physical disability in the discharge of duties, in which the close personal relation between the superintendent and the individual inmate are so essential to true reformation.

Recommendations of the Standing Committee.

First. That no dark cells whatsoever be built for punishment purposes, but that cells to be used for such purposes be so constructed as to be lighted from above and well ventilated and absolutely isolated. On no account should they be so placed that the occupant can in any way communicate with the inmate of an adjoining cell.

Second. That a special play ground or exercise ground, suitably inclosed, and provided with shelter, swings, etc., should be established for the daily exercise of the inmates in suitable weather.

Respectfully submitted.

EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD,
ENOCH V. STODDARD,

Committee.

REPORT

OF THE

Committee on Institutions for the Blind.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

The institutions for the blind in the State are as follows:

New York Institution for the Blind, Thirty-fourth street and Ninth avenue, New York city; incorporated by special act, chapter 214, Laws of 1831.

New York State School for the Blind,* Batavia; incorporated by special act, chapter 587, Laws of 1865.

Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of the city of New York and its vicinity, corner of Amsterdam avenue and One Hundred and Fourth street, New York city; incorporated April, 1869.

The New York State Industrial Home for the Adult Blind, incorporated May 10, 1892.

Asylum for Blind Girls, Mount Loretto, Pleasant Plains, Staten Island, a branch of the Mission of the Immaculate Virgin for the Protection of Homeless and Destitute Children, corner Lafayette and Great Jones street, New York city; incorporated May 13, 1877.

Asylum for Indigent Blind, Blackwell's Island, under the control of the commissioners of charities and correction, New York city.

No report is given concerning the New York Institution for the Blind, as your committee has not yet made their official examination of that institution.

The Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind of the city of New York and its vicinity; the Asylum for Blind Girls, at Mount Loretto, Staten Island; and the Asylum for Indigent Blind, on Blackwell's Island, were all visited by Commissioner dePeyster

* Name changed from the New York State Institution for the Blind to its present title by chapter 563, Laws of 1895.

on the respective dates given in her notes of visitation, which are hereto appended.

The New York State Industrial Home for the Adult Blind has, at present, no business office nor buildings for carrying on its work. Mr. James Blythe, the person first named in the act incorporating this society, under date of December 23d, writes concerning it: "The object of the trustees and the gentlemen interested in the Industrial Home for the Adult Blind was to have the hopeless condition of the adult blind brought before the public, and to have a bill passed by the Legislature to establish a home under the control of the State for this unfortunate class of citizens. Such a bill was presented by Assemblyman Riley of the twenty-fourth district of the city of New York in February, 1894. The measure did not pass, and the work was abandoned until some future date, when we hope that this great need will be remedied."

The present manager, Mr. George Wilson, now resides at 73 Bull's Ferry Road, Union Hill, Hudson county, New Jersey

The New York State School for the Blind was visited by Commissioner dePeyster, August 7th, and by Commissioners Letchworth and Smith, and the State Inspector of Charities, James O. Fanning, August 29th. It was also visited by President Stewart in company with Commissioner Letchworth September 26th. On the occasion of this visit each class in school was examined by President Stewart, and the notes taken of these examinations, as well as other information, will be presented to the Board by him. Several visits have been made to the institution during the year by Commissioner Letchworth, the last of which was on December 5th. On this date there were 136 pupils registered in the institution, of whom 82 were males and 54 were females. The average age of the former was 16 years and of the latter 16 8-10 years. The institution contained as many as the superintendent, Gardner Fuller, thought could be suitably accommodated. About 30 of the older pupils did not return at the beginning of the school year, having received all the benefits the institution could give them. Their further retention would have been in the way of giving them asylum care instead of educational instruction.

No important structural changes were made in the institution during the past year. The former board of trustees, upon the recommendation of Commissioner Letchworth, adopted the rain-bath system of bathing for the girls, and the work of construction was begun but not completed. The present board, it is believed, will eventually finish the work and also provide this very desirable method of bathing for the boys. Of the appropriation of \$5,000 made by chapter 497, Laws of 1895, the expenditure of which was made subject to the approval of the State Board of Charities, there remains \$843, for the expenditure of which the managers have not asked the approval of the Board. The Board has approved the introduction of steam into the hospital building on the principle of direct-indirect radiation, and the work is progressing. The coal stoves will soon be removed, and it is thought that by this means, and the two fireplaces in each ward the building will be well warmed and ventilated. It is proposed to put the hospital in telephonic communication with the matron's rooms at the main building, thus affording communication without personal contact. A gas or oil stove will supply the place of the present coal stove, which will avoid overheating the hospital in hot weather and facilitate the preparation of food in emergencies, besides making less frequent the visits of the fireman.

During the past year there were nineteen cases of measles and two of scarlet fever; besides, there are not a few afflicted with chronic ailments. For many years there has been so much sickness here, or poor health, that it would seem that some insidious causes exist, producing these results, which have not yet been discovered, or, if discovered, have not been removed. In the opinion of a committee of the Board which reported upon this subject in June, 1877, the dampness in the basement walls and cellar of the main building was regarded as a constant menace to health, and the committee recommended that the inmates should not be permitted to work in the shops which were situated in these damp basements, but should occupy a dry building in the rear of the main edifice easily convertible to the purpose required. Notwithstanding this recommendation the basement shops have been used

from that time to the present. During last summer the severe and long-continued drouth so dried the ground about the buildings, that the evidences of dampness usually betrayed by the coat of green mould on the masonry, and water oozing from the fissures in the flagstone flooring was not conspicuous. The appropriation of \$5,000 already referred to was intended, among other things, to drain the foundations of the buildings. Next in importance to the repairing of the roof, which leaked, the committee of your Board thought that a deep drain should be laid outside and around the main building, and the grounds immediately about it graded so as to carry the surface water away from the foundation of the building. A plan for doing this was suggested which had the approval of Commissioner Perry; but, for reasons which it is unnecessary to mention now, the buildings remain as they were. It is a settled rule of sanitation that the foundations of every building occupied by human beings should be made dry. In a large structure like that of the institution for the blind, with its numerous interior cross-walls, dampness in the foundations must affect the whole superstructure and deleteriously affect the health of the inmates.

In the conflicting statements respecting the location, termination and trapping of the numerous sewers and drains about the building, the question arises as to whether some of these do not emit sewer gas or foul air into the basement of the building. If the draining of the building on the plan suggested by the Board were carried out, the question of contamination from this source would be settled and the defect at the same time corrected.

Another menace to the health of the inmates is found in the faulty construction of the buildings. The main front with its two wings and three-story corridors connecting them to the dining-rooms, forms a hollow square or well in the center of the institution, into which the foul air settles but can not escape. This can only be overcome by expensive architectural changes.

Another pertinent question relating to the subject of health, is whether the water supply for drinking and cooking purposes is perfectly pure and wholesome, and whether impure water is not

sometimes mistakenly used with it from a sewer-contaminated well which the aforementioned committee condemned in 1877. This well is still in use, notwithstanding Commissioners of the Board have repeatedly advised that it be permanently closed.

Mr. Daggett, assistant to Commissioner Perry, State Architect, visited this institution on the 29th of August, and there met the following trustees: Lee R. Sanborn, president; Daniel W. Tomlinson, Frank S. Wood and Sidney A. Sherwin; also, Gardner Fuller, superintendent, and Commissioner Letchworth, and made an inspection of the buildings and premises with reference to additional buildings, alterations and betterments to the present structures. A report on his examination was made by Commissioner Perry to the board of trustees in a letter dated September 30th, a copy of which has been kindly furnished your committee by Commissioner Perry.

Before extensive changes can be made in and to the present buildings, it would seem necessary to determine upon what lines the institution should be conducted in the future, whether it should be maintained strictly as a school for pupils under a given age, or whether it should be open to adults who have lost their sight after reaching maturity. It would seem that the former course is preferable, and that other provision should be made for adults needing institutional training and asylum care. The commingling in the same institution of children with adults whose habits and character have become fixed, and who are not susceptible to the milder discipline adapted to the young, would certainly prove disastrous to the best interests of the children.

The pianos in use are mostly old and need repairing and replacing. There are twenty pupils now learning to tune pianos, and seventy are taking music lessons while using these almost worthless instruments. In view of the fact that the blind rely more upon the instruction they receive in tuning pianos than upon any other one thing to obtain a livelihood, this deficiency should be remedied.

For lack of a gymnasium and a competent instructor in physical

training, physical development, so especially necessary to the blind, receives little attention.

The collection of objects for use in teaching by the sense of touch is very meager. Mr. M. Anagnos, Superintendent of the Perkins Institution for the Blind, estimates that a complete collection for an institution of this kind would cost about \$5,000. The State Board of Charities has previously recommended an appropriation of \$2,500 for this object.

Many of the bedsteads are worn out and others should be supplied with woven wire mattresses.

The floors in many parts, especially in the halls, need renewing.

The dietary on December 5 was as follows: For breakfast, fried beefsteak, mashed potatoes, brown and white bread, butter, coffee, tea, milk and crackers; for dinner, stewed beef, mashed potatoes, canned peas, brown and white bread, butter, milk and fresh apples; for supper, brown and white bread, fried cakes, cheese, tea and milk. The bread was excellent.

The order and decorum manifest in going to and from the dining-room, and while in the dining-room during meals, is pleasant to observe. In order to inculcate proper table manners, decorous habits in eating and drinking, something which the teachers are enjoined to do, better furnished tables, with linen covers, are provided, to which the pupils are promoted as they become worthy of them. By this process nearly all the school had won a seat at these tables, and the change for the better still goes on. It is expected that all will soon attain the more desirable service. Each pupil is supplied with a napkin. To the legs of the dining-room chairs are attached India rubber buttons, which prevent the creaking of the chairs on the hard wood floor and add to the quiet of the room.

The same plan of promotion is carried out in the furnishing of their rooms. Those who are careful of the furniture and disposed to be tidy are furnished table covers and other trifles of taste, to encourage them in the way of decorous living.

In the line of industries, machine sewing, bead work, crochet and general fancy work are taught. Ten of the girls thread their

machines and run them without assistance. On December 6 twenty-one boys were engaged in caning seats, which, although affording little profit, give deftness to the pupils' fingers. Thirteen boys were engaged in making brooms and six in mattress making.

Under the system introduced by Mr. Fuller, a lady teacher is assigned a room at the head of the hall on each of the two upper floors occupied by girls, and a male teacher is assigned a room similarly situated on the two floors in the opposite wing occupied by boys. The teachers, from the windows in these rooms, have a full view of the halls under their charge. By this means better order is preserved in the pupils' rooms during the day and night, and there is less boisterousness and rude conduct in the halls and throughout the institution than formerly.

The inmates are given opportunity for all the exercise and play they desire out-of-doors in seasonable hours.

Gas jets with wire fenders have recently been placed in all the dormitories and halls for the better supervision of the institution in the hours of darkness.

The system of purchasing supplies by rotation of dealers in Batavia, instead of purchasing at large by competitive bids, is still maintained, to the disadvantage of the State.

The members of the committee in their visits to this institution during the past year found it orderly kept, the children cleanly in their persons, their clothing well preserved and cared for, linen-closets and store-rooms in good order, and the cellars and attics free from rubbish and dirt. The pupils were attentive, well behaved, and appeared to be making fair progress in their studies, while their bearing was respectful to their teachers and officers, and their manner kind to one another.

One of the pupils has become quite adept in the use of a typewriter, upon which he had been practicing at odd times for several weeks previous to the last visit of Commissioner Letchworth. A circular of a proposed magazine prepared by him and his associates is creditable in its composition and shows literary ability.

The superintendent appears to have entered upon his duties

There are 30 men and 36 women at present in the home. The inmates are allowed to leave the home whenever they so desire.

The home is supported by voluntary subscriptions, a small endowment, and several inmates' board is paid, \$10 monthly.

The inmates are taught to work; the men to cane chairs, make mattresses and brushes. They receive orders from stores and private families. The women make some very useful and pretty fancy articles. The Home receives one-third and the inmates two-thirds of the proceeds of the sales.

The work department is a very good feature of the Home; it teaches them to be industrious, at the same time making them feel a little independent.

One matron, one superintendent of the work-rooms, and fifteen servants are employed.

The Home does, I think, the work for which it was designed, to give a home to the destitute blind.

AN ASYLUM FOR BLIND GIRLS AT MT. LORETTO, STATEN ISLAND.

UNDER THE CARE OF THE MISSION OF THE IMMACULATE VIRGIN.

This institution was visited November 26th by Commissioner dePeyster.

The building is entirely new, built of brick, in a very pleasant part of the grounds, given as a memorial by one of the sisters in charge.

The interior is finished in light wood, making it look bright and cheerful.

On the first floor are the reception and dining-rooms, kitchen and pantries, very complete, for the use of inmates and those in charge. At the end of the hall is the chapel. On the second floor are the class-rooms and sewing-rooms. The third floor, sleeping-rooms; the rooms are so divided as to make two small dormitories

for twelve beds each; the other rooms with two and some three beds. Three rooms are used for an infirmary, furnished with everything necessary for the comfort of those who are sick.

The top floor is finished like the rest of the building; can be put in use whenever necessary. At present it is not furnished.

The sanitary arrangements are as perfect as it is possible to make them.

Girls are received from five to fourteen years of age. The number at present is only nine — five little girls; four older.

They are to be taught the point system and any industry that they are capable of learning.

They can accommodate 100 comfortably.

The house is hardly in running order.

The house speaks for itself — a most beautiful home for the blind, and like the other charities under the care of this Mission, is sure to be a success.

ASYLUM FOR INDIGENT BLIND, BLACKWELL'S ISLAND.

UNDER THE CARE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

This institution was visited November 20th by Commissioner dePeyster.

The old incurable hospitals are used for the purpose, which are old, broken-down, one-story wooden buildings, very near each other but with no connection.

The Male Department.

The building consists of one long ward. The buildings have no cellars, consequently they are cold and damp. There are three stoves in the ward, which only keep it comfortable.

The ward is furnished with iron bedsteads and one chair at each

bed; one long table in the center where they take their meals. The beds are good, a wire spring and abundance of good blankets, two sheets and a white spread. The bath and water-closets are quite a distance from the building. A temporary closet has been put up, but I consider it unfit for use.

There are fifty-five beds, all occupied.

One orderly, paid eighteen dollars monthly, with six almshouse helpers do the work. It was clean and in good order, as far as possible in such a miserable old building.

The Female Department

Is similar to the male; one long ward, with iron bedsteads; one rocking chair at each bed. Three stoves are needed for comfort. The beds are good, wire springs; a small straw mattress, good blankets, two sheets and white spread.

Sixty beds in the ward, all occupied.

One nurse paid fifteen dollars monthly, four almshouse and three workhouse women do the work.

The bath and closets are near and fairly good.

The same food for both male and female departments is served on the long tables in the center of the room. Breakfast, bread and coffee; dinner, soup, meat and potatoes; supper, bread and tea. Every day the same, except Fridays, when salt codfish is substituted for meat.

The food has somewhat improved in quality in the last year. I think when one makes a visit to these poor, unfortunate creatures in these miserable old wooden buildings, his first thought must be why are they left; why not comfortable, new homes built for them; for surely the blind must appeal to every one.

REPORT

OF THE

**Standing Committee of the State Board of Charities
on the Craig Colony and Epileptics.**

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

Your committee on the Craig Colony respectfully report, that it has been visited at frequent intervals during the past year, by the committee as a whole, by individual members of this committee, especially by its chairman, both alone and in company with the executive committee of the board of managers, and also by the President of this Board. In these visitations, all parts of the grounds and buildings have been examined and inspected. In accordance with the views held by this Board, and its suggestions to the board of managers of the Craig Colony, the work of the past summer, and up to the time of this report, has been mainly expended upon the establishment of that part of the sewer system which provides specially for the east group of buildings and the general outlet, filter beds, etc., for the entire system. In addition, the water supply from Kishaqua creek, the mains, hydrants and other appliances connected therewith, have also been provided for and completed. The supply pipes, gate valves, hydrants and all portions for supplying the east group are completed and in place. The steel water tower is also completed. The pump-house connected with this system is finished and ready for service.

On the whole, the water supply is very satisfactory. That derived from Kishaqua creek is fully equal to any possible demand upon it, for a supply for general purposes. The steel tower, to which the water is pumped, and from which it is to be distributed from the general mains, has a capacity of 15,000 gallons, and is at such an elevation as to give a powerful head of water.

The domestic supply, derived from the springs west of the west group of buildings, has given the hydraulic engineers much

trouble during the summer to confine the water within the cisterns proposed. The springs rise in a bed of quicksand of considerable extent, and it has been very difficult to overcome the obstacles arising from the constantly shifting soil. This has been happily accomplished, and the springs now pour into the receiving cisterns a supply of water, which, from observations made at the time of writing this report, give a flow of 14,000 gallons in twenty-four hours. This quantity will probably increase when pumping the water from the cisterns is begun, as this will favor a more rapid flow from the sources than now exists.

The east group of buildings has been thoroughly renovated and many changes made in them. The small farm-house has been put in order for occupation by the superintendent, and is so employed at present. The old "meeting-house" has had a number of changes in its internal arrangements, and, when completed, will accommodate between forty and fifty patients. In addition to the provision for dormitory accommodations, bath-rooms and toilet conveniences are added, and the building is heated by steam. A veranda, inclosed in glass, is an important addition to this building, in that it provides for a sun bath for the inmates, as well as a light and airy place of resort. It is a notable feature of the improvements of this building.

The main building, now known as "Letchworth House," has been changed, internally, in many particulars; the introduction of steam heat, bath-rooms and toilet-rooms, and the changes in the relations of many of the rooms provides for the accommodation of 100 patients. Some of the rooms on the first floor are now temporarily occupied as administration offices. The external portions of this building have received considerable repairs and improvements, and it is now in excellent condition and ready for occupancy.

The smaller buildings to the westward of Letchworth House have been altered and added to and now compose a connected series, including dining-rooms, kitchens, laundry and bakery.

The dining-room, as at present arranged, will seat about 100 persons. This is insufficient for the population of this group, which will amount to 200 patients, exclusive of attendants. Plans for extending the accommodation of this department, by the addition of space sufficient to seat 100 additional, are under consideration. Your committee consider this very important, as, with 200 patients, in present accommodations for seating, but 100 could be provided for at one sitting, thus involving two services of each meal. This is very objectionable, for obvious reasons.

The kitchens are supplied with the most recent and complete apparatus for steam and other cooking, and are ample in their capacity for all demands upon them.

The bakery contains a large brick oven of more than sufficient capacity for all requirements. It is of the most approved pattern and construction.

The laundry and its machinery is in keeping with the other portions of this part of the group, and will be in readiness for service when needed.

Connected with the kitchen is a large cold-storage refrigerator, for the preservation of the meat and other supplies.

It is proposed to remove, during the present winter, the large barn standing in the rear of the kitchen, and place it among the farm buildings on the east portion of the farm, between the Erie and Western New York and Pennsylvania railroad tracks. This can be done at a moderate expense.

At one of its most recent visits, this committee met Mr. Olmsted, the landscape artist, who is employed to superintend the laying out of the tract. A proposed plan was laid before your committee for examination, and was discussed with the members of the executive committee of the board of managers present. Your committee insisted that no plan should be adopted by the board of managers, until it had been submitted to and approved by the State Board of Charities, and that, at present, only such portions shall be plotted as refer to existing buildings and the necessary roads through, and approaches to, the grounds.

One building calls for special mention. It is the little school-house. Your committee, in connection with the executive committee of the managers, are unanimous in the opinion that this shall be preserved in its present condition and arrangement. It stands to-day as when left on the last day of school, held by the former occupants of the place. The old-fashioned seats and desks, and all its furniture, belong to the forms and ideas of a past generation, and are in excellent condition and order. Upon the walls hang two large blackboards. Upon one of these are drawn, in white crayon, the notes of a song taught the Shaker children during the last days of their school. This is a relic which will be carefully preserved. The surface of the board is to be covered with a coating of shellac, to prevent any rubbing of the crayon marks, and to be covered with glass and preserved as historic. The maps upon the walls and all the furniture will receive corresponding care, and the little school-house will stand as an object of interest, as well as a useful building, in the later history of the colony.

The expenditures of the appropriation for water supply, sewer system, repairs and alterations of buildings, etc., have been made judiciously and economically by the board of managers, and, as far as your committee has been able to observe, all work has been well done.

No statement of the amounts expended and in hand are offered in this report, as the report of the managers contains these items in detail, and has been referred to this Board for its consideration and approval, and will appear in the annual report of this Board to the Legislature.

The needs of the institution, in addition to its maintenance fund, for the coming year, involve some expenditure upon the west group of buildings and the extension of the sewer and water connections to this group, together with such new buildings for hospital, cottage and administration purposes as are essential to the fuller development of accommodations for the patients, who are awaiting provisions for their reception.

The work upon the east group is so nearly completed, that it

is proposed to commence such work, upon the west group, as shall put it in condition for occupancy, and to make it available for the purposes of an agricultural family early in the spring.

In chapter 363 of the Laws of 1894, by which this colony was established, several provisions exist which it is very important to keep clearly in view in its development.

First. Its objects are defined to be, to provide for "the humane, curative, scientific and economical treatment and care of epileptics, exclusive of insane epileptics," and providing for the necessary land, buildings and other appliances necessary.

Second. The character of the patients to be received and supported is specially and primarily declared to be "indigent" patients, who may be State patients; that is, those coming under the care of the State, whether an adult indigent patient or the child of indigent parents. In providing these cases with "proper board, lodging, medical treatment, care and tuition," the managers shall so provide that the intent of the act shall be carried out as far as possible toward making the colony self-supporting. Private patients may be taken by the superintendent into the colony, on an agreement with the person himself, his parents or guardians, or committee of such epileptic, for the entire or partial maintenance, treatment and care of such epileptic as may be decided by the managers; but, in the reception of such patients, preference shall always be given to indigent patients (sections 12, 13, 14), the colony having been instituted mainly, if not solely, to assume the care of such epileptics, adult and children as may be, or become, the wards of the State in the various poor-houses or other institutions for the care and maintenance of the indigent.

In the selection of patients, an apportionment is provided for by establishing the ratio for admission in the proportion of the epileptic population of each county to the dependent epileptic population of the State, as shown by statistics furnished by the State Board of Charities (section 16).

It will thus be seen that the primary object of the institution is the care of the dependent class of epileptics, and, until this class

is wholly provided for, no accommodations will be available for the reception of private patients. An idea is gaining ground, not only in this State but in other States, that the State of New York is providing a large institution for the care of epileptics generally, and that all necessitous and dependent epileptics will be received and cared for. This is a grave error and should be early and earnestly discountenanced. Another growing misunderstanding is in regard to the reception of private patients in this institution. This is a feature entirely secondary in character and is only to be entertained after all the dependent epileptics of the State have been provided for. In order to ascertain the exact conditions in this State, in regard to the number of epileptics liable to become charges, at the opening of this institution, this Board requested Dr. Hoyt, superintendent of State and Alien Poor, to make a thorough census of the class of indigent epileptics in this State, and to report to this Board, as early as practicable, in order that the managers of the Craig Colony could be informed as to provisions necessary at the outset. Superintendent Hoyt, after a most painstaking and thorough investigation, secured the necessary information and has prepared for the Board a minute and detailed report. For this committee he has prepared a summary of his work, which we append hereto, as the basis of our conclusions, given in this portion of the report.

The following table shows the number and distribution of the dependent epileptics in the State, as thus developed by these visitations, examinations and inquiries:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In county and city poor-houses and almshouses.	248	179	427
In institutions for the idiotic and feeble-minded.	74	78	152
In all other institutions.	39	70	109
In family care receiving public out-door poor relief	56	27	83
Total.	417	354	771

It will be seen from the foregoing, that the total number of dependent epileptics now in the several institutions, and whose care is to be assumed, is 771.

The Craig Colony is in readiness to receive its first inmates. The total provision made, up to the present time, will accommodate 200. It is not believed that accommodations can be completed for additional cases before spring. It is thus seen that, if 200 are received at this time, there are more than 500 additional cases yet to be provided for. This number, however, must be considered with some reservation. Among the epileptics, in some of the poor-houses, are those who are advanced in age, and are hopeless cases, as far as remedial or curative methods are concerned. This class can in no way be self-supporting. There will be no urgency in the removal of these cases to the Craig Colony, for, in many cases, where they have, for many years, been inmates of such an institution, they are mentally, and perhaps, physically, as well circumstanced as they can be where they now are. In selecting cases of this dependent class for admission to the colony, those will first be taken who can be benefited by the residence there and, at the same time, be in a measure self-supporting. It will thus be apparent that, during the present year, it will not be possible to provide for the removal of all of the indigent and dependent epileptics from the various institutions to the care of the colony. It will be well, therefore, for the public to understand that the entire energies of the institution, during the present year, will be taxed to provide for the dependent class, and that the class of private patients can hope for little provision by the State for them, at present, at Craig Colony.

We are anxious that this condition should be clearly stated and generally understood.

It should be further understood, that the primary design of the Craig Colony is to provide for the epileptics of New York State only. Other States will, and must, necessarily follow similar lines of care, for the unfortunates within their own borders. It is further a fact, to be considered, that this class is not a rapidly increasing one. Experience has shown that nearly one-third of

the epileptic class ultimately become insane or demented. This fact will tend to exert a constantly depleting influence on the population of the colony, since its organic law provides that no insane or insane epileptic shall be admitted to, or retained in, the colony, if received.

We feel that these facts connected with the proper development of the colony should be clearly presented to, and early understood by, those most interested in this important institution. The idea that the State of New York is building up and organizing a large institution for the care and treatment of the epileptic class generally, has gained considerable ground. Not only has this idea extended into other States of this country, but recent experience with emigrants shows that this project is known in European countries and that emigrants, knowing of Bielefeld in Germany, know as well of the Craig Colony of New York.

We are desirous of stating clearly that the object of New York State, in establishing the Craig Colony, is to provide for the class of dependent epileptics within its borders. This is its first and main intent; all else is secondary. It is not its purpose to build up a large establishment as a center into which shall flow streams from every side. As this State classifies and cares for its insane and its feeble-minded separately, so it classifies and prepares to provide for its epileptic wards.

This is not an enterprise based upon sentiment, but upon business principles, and while these unfortunates generally appeal to us strongly, whenever met, we are authorized in developing the Craig Colony only to carry out the intent and purpose of the State, in providing mainly for its dependent epileptic population.

Your committee, in dwelling emphatically upon a statement of the object, purposes and privileges of the Craig Colony, desires to record its opinion, that the greatest danger to which the colony is exposed is the tendency to undue expansion, and to the desire to build up a great eleemosynary institution to which all the afflicted, who may need its care, may come. We believe that the adoption of this view, and the conduct of the colony on lin

usted to it, will not only defeat the original intent of the State,
will open the door to the entry of many perplexing problems,
elements of disorganization.

ENOCH V. STODDARD, M. D.,
EDWARD W. FOSTER,
PETER WALRATH,
WILLIAM P. LETCHWORTH,

Committee.

dated, ALBANY, N. Y., *January 8, 1896.*

CENSUS

OF

**Dependent Epileptics of the State of New York, by
Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Superintendent of State
and Alien Poor.**

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities :

In compliance with the resolution of the Board, directing me, as far as practicable, to visit the various poorhouses, almshouses and other charitable institutions of the State and inquire and examine into the number and condition of the dependent epileptic inmates of these institutions, and also to inquire and examine into the number and condition of epileptics in family care receiving out-door public poor relief, and communicate the results of my inquiries and examinations to the Board, I beg respectfully to report:

The epileptics in the various classes of institutions of the State, and in family care, dependent upon out-door poor relief, will be considered in the following order, viz.:

1. Epileptics in county poorhouses, other than in Kings and New York counties.
2. Epileptics in Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse.
3. Epileptics in the New York city almshouse.
4. Epileptics in other city almshouses.
5. Epileptics in town poorhouses.
6. Epileptics in institutions for the idiotic and feeble-minded.
7. Epileptics in other institutions.
8. Epileptics in family care receiving public out-door poor relief.

The number and condition of the dependent epileptics in these several classes of institutions, and in family care receiving out-

door public poor relief, will be considered separately, in the order above named:

1. Epileptics in county poorhouses other than in Kings and New York counties.

The number of county poorhouses in the State, exclusive of Kings and New York counties, is fifty-six, the counties of Hamilton and Schuyler having no county poorhouses. Finding it impracticable to visit all of these institutions in the time allotted, I determined to devote my time to the visitation of those likely to have the largest number of epileptic inmates, and to collect the information in respect to the epileptics in the others through the county superintendents of the poor, and the attending physicians of such institutions. In pursuance of this plan, I have visited and examined the epileptic inmates of the poorhouses of the following counties, viz.: Albany, Broome, Cattaraugus, Cayuga, Chautauqua, Chemung, Chenango, Columbia, Erie, Herkimer, Jefferson, Livingston, Madison, Monroe, Montgomery, Niagara, Oneida, Onondaga, Ontario, Orange, Orleans, Oswego, Rensselaer, Richmond, St. Lawrence, Schoharie, Seneca, Steuben, Suffolk, Washington, Wayne, Westchester and Yates. The poorhouses of these counties, at the time of visitation, contained 129 epileptic inmates in a total of 161 such inmates in all of the fifty-six county poorhouses of the State. The information in respect to the epileptics in the poorhouses of Cortland, Dutchess and Essex counties, numbering six in all, was furnished by the respective superintendents of the poor of those counties, and the information in respect to the epileptics in the poorhouses of all the other counties, containing twenty-six epileptic inmates, was furnished by the attending physicians of such institutions. The following county poorhouses had no epileptic inmates at the time of visitation, or when reported upon by the superintendents of the poor or the attending physicians, viz.: Franklin, Genesee, Niagara, Ontario, Otsego, Putnam, Queens, Rockland, Schenectady and Seneca.

Following is a table showing the number and sex of the epilep-

tics in each of the fifty-six county poorhouses of the State, at the time of visitation or inquiry:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Albany	1	1	2
Allegany	1	1	2
Broome	1	0	1
Cattaraugus	2	1	3
Cayuga	2	1	3
Chautauqua	1	0	1
Chemung	2	4	6
Chenango	3	1	4
Clinton	1	1	2
Columbia	5	0	5
Cortland	1	0	1
Delaware	0	2	2
Dutchess	1	2	3
Erie	5	5	10
Essex	1	1	2
Franklin	0	0	0
Fulton	1	0	1
Genesee	0	0	0
Greene	1	2	3
Herkimer	3	4	7
Jefferson	2	1	3
Lewis	2	2	4
Livingston	8	2	10
Madison	1	2	3
Monroe	5	3	8
Montgomery	2	3	5
Niagara	0	0	0
Oneida	3	1	4
Onondaga	3	4	7
Ontario	0	0	0
Orange	1	0	1
Orleans	2	2	4
Oswego	2	2	4

	Males.	Females.	Totals.
Otsego	0	0	0
Putnam	0	0	0
Queens	0	0	0
Rensselaer	3	0	3
Richmond	1	2	3
Rockland	0	0	0
St. Lawrence	6	6	12
Saratoga	1	0	1
Schenectady	0	0	0
Schoharie	0	2	2
Seneca	0	0	0
Steuben	1	1	2
Suffolk	2	2	4
Sullivan	2	1	3
Tioga	1	2	3
Tompkins	1	0	1
Ulster	1	1	2
Warren	0	1	1
Washington	2	4	6
Wayne	0	1	1
Westchester	3	0	3
Wyoming	1	0	1
Yates	0	2	2
Total	88	73	161

It will be seen by this table that the whole number of epileptics in the fifty-six county poorhouses of the State, at the time of visitations or reports by the superintendents of the poor or attending physicians, was 161, of whom eighty-eight were males, and seventy-three females. Following are brief accounts of the condition of the epileptics in these institutions, as shown by the inquiries and examinations:

Albany County Poorhouse.

The following were epileptic inmates of this institution at the date of visitation, viz.:

W. T.—A widower, 54 years old, native of Ireland, but a resident of this country thirty-five years, and a soldier in the Forty-third New York State Volunteers during the late war. He has been an inmate six years; has four self-supporting children. The epilepsy first appeared about eight years ago. The seizures are irregular and the attacks are usually followed by great depression. When admitted he was able to labor, but is now suffering from general dropsy and confined most of the time in-doors, and is strictly a hospital case.

A. M.—An unmarried woman, 38 years old, native of Ireland, an inmate seven years and lame from an injury of the right hip. The epilepsy appeared about eight years ago when she was employed in a cotton mill at Cohoes, and the first convulsion occurred while thus at work. The seizures are irregular, generally occurring weekly, but occasionally there is an interval of a month in the attacks. She is neat and tidy in her person and habits, takes care of her own room, does some needlework and under proper supervision might probably be made, to some extent, useful in sewing and light domestic employments.

Allegany County Poorhouse.

Dr. E. R. Spencer, attending physician, reports two epileptics in this institution, one male and one female, viz.:

H. F.—Age 15 years, native born, admitted in 1894; has been epileptic (he says) as long as he can remember; has an attack about once a fortnight, occasionally once a week. Falls with each attack, is comatose for an hour or so, and after recovery is rugged and works as well as could be desired. He should be in an institution for epileptics taking treatment, as he gives promise of benefit following it.

M. S.—A weak-minded woman, 51 years old, native born, admitted in 1887; has had epileptic attacks since 13 years of age, averaging two or three seizures a day as far back as her history

can be obtained, till about six months ago; since which time she has had no attacks whatever; she does no work to speak of.

Broome County Poorhouse.

During the past year two epileptic females have died in this institution; two females have been removed by their relatives and are being provided for at their homes; one male has been transferred to the Binghamton State Hospital and two males reported last year as epileptic are now classed as feeble-minded. The only epileptic now in the institution is the following:

J. G.—An unmarried man, 40 years old, native of Broome county, admitted April 28, 1891, being an epileptic. The seizures are irregular, sometimes two or three occurring in a day, and sometimes at intervals of three or four weeks. The attacks, usually in the day time, are very severe, followed by prolonged depression. He is in feeble physical condition, with considerable mental impairment. He is a man of good character and peaceful disposition, and is respected by those in charge of the institution. He is unable to labor.

Cattaraugus County Poorhouse.

There were three epileptics in this institution when visited, two males and one female, as follows:

J. McG.—An unmarried man, 64 years old, native of Ireland, but resident of Cattaraugus county since 1856, when he came to this country with his parents. He has been epileptic some thirty years, and an inmate of the poorhouse about three years, previous to which time he worked upon a farm with a brother. The seizures are quite regular, occurring once a month generally in the day time, and he then usually has two or three attacks rapidly following each other. He is suffering from an injury of the right hip received in a fall a few months ago, and moves around on crutches. His general health is fair, with only slight mental impairment, and he is neat and clean in his person and habits. He was at one time an inmate of the Providence Lunatic Asylum at Buffalo, about six months, but

at present exhibits no symptoms of insanity and there is no evidence of neurotic diseases in other members of his family.

C. E. C.—A single man, 35 years old, of native birth, an inmate eight years and said to have been epileptic about twenty years. The seizures occur almost daily, and often he has three or four attacks a day, followed by great depression. He is extremely violent at times, and the mental impairment is well marked and steadily progressive. His mother is said to be healthy and intelligent, but all of her children are feeble-minded.

J. E. L.—A widow, 65 years old, native born, an inmate three years. She had slight epileptic attacks when admitted, but the seizures of late have greatly increased in frequency and severity. Her intellect is much impaired and she sits most of the time during the day, in a chair, stupid and silent. There is no record of her immediate relatives.

Cayuga County Poorhouse.

The epileptics in this institution at the time of visitation, were three, two males and one female, as follows:

M. S.—A married man, 41 years old, native of Cayuga county. His wife and two children reside in Auburn, and are said to be healthy. He attended the public schools and is fairly educated, and clean and tidy in his person and habits. Before admission, some fifteen years ago, he was a peddler of tin wares and for a time a teamster. The epileptic seizures are said to occur with every change of the moon, are at times severe, but the depression soon passes off. He takes care of the room for the feeble-minded and helpless classes, and it is thought could be made useful in out-door occupations. He is the only member of his family afflicted with the disease.

E. W.—A single man, 40 years old, native born, an epileptic inmate fifteen years. He is well built and said to have been a good laborer when a young man. The seizures are irregular, often frequent, and followed by prolonged depression. He is extremely violent at times, and disposed to attack other inmates unless restrained.

H. C.—An unmarried woman, 40 years old, native of England. It is said that she was removed from an insane asylum in England some twelve years ago, and brought to this country by her father accompanied by a sister. They provided for her about eight years when she was committed to the poorhouse, being epileptic. She has paralysis of the lower extremities and is entirely helpless.

Chautauqua County Poorhouse.

There was only one epileptic in this institution at the date of visitation, viz.:

J. R.—An unmarried man, 59 years old, born in New York city, but a resident of Chautauqua county for nearly forty years, an inmate of the poorhouse for the past six years. There is no record as to the duration of the epilepsy, further than that he was suffering with the disease when admitted to the institution. The seizures are frequent and, at times, quite severe and prolonged. There is considerable mental impairment, but no indication of insanity. He is said to have an epileptic brother in family care.

Chemung County Poorhouse.

There were six epileptics in this institution at the date of visitation, two males and four females, viz.:

J. M.—A congenital idiot, of native birth, 44 years old, an epileptic from infancy, an inmate since June 11, 1891. Previous to that date he was provided for by his parents, but upon the death of his mother he was committed to the poorhouse. The seizures are irregular, not infrequently five or six occurring in a day, at which times he is extremely violent and troublesome. The parents were said to have been healthy and intelligent.

J. D.—An epileptic congenital idiot, 26 years old, of native birth, an inmate fifteen years. The attacks are very severe and frequent, and he requires constant supervision. He is extremely excitable, destructive of clothing, dangerous, and needs constant watching. There is no data as to the condition of his immediate relatives.

K. T.—An unmarried woman, 47 years old, native of England, but resident of this country from childhood. The epilepsy first appeared when 12 years old, the seizures in early life occurring monthly. The intervals for the past few years have been much longer, and the attacks less severe. She recovers quickly, is in good physical condition, with only slight mental impairment. Previous to her admission to the poorhouse, some eight years ago, she had been a domestic, and bore a good reputation. At present she takes care of the rooms of the aged female inmates, is industrious and trusty, neat and tidy in her person, and her services in the institution are regarded as highly valuable.

H. P.—A widow, 22 years old, native born, an inmate since January 1, 1895. She has borne two children, both of whom are dead. The epileptic seizures occur about once a month, at which times she usually has four or five attacks in a day, followed by great depression. She is in feeble condition, and crippled in both hands by rheumatism. There is no record in respect to the inception of the epilepsy or as to the condition of her immediate relatives.

S. A.—A fairly intelligent single woman, of native birth, 22 years of age, admitted June 28, 1895. The seizures occur about once a month, and at times are quite severe. Her general health is much impaired, and she keeps her bed most of the time. She is of good family, and has been provided for at home by her parents until the death of her mother, which occurred recently. There is no record as to the duration of the disease.

A. R.—An unmarried woman, of Irish birth, 47 years old, an inmate some five years. The seizures occur about once a month and are followed by considerable depression. She has a severe and harassing cough, is subject to religious delusions and is in rapidly failing condition.

Chenango County Poorhouse.

There were four epileptic inmates in this institution when visited, three males and one female, viz.:

D. C.—A widower, 81 years old, native born, admitted March

26, 1872, then an epileptic. His wife and five children were admitted at the same time, but none of them were said to be epileptic, though most of them were classed as feeble-minded. The woman died in the poorhouse, and the children were placed out, some of whom have since died. The man is thoroughly demented, greatly enfeebled and extremely filthy. The seizures occur nearly every day, often very violent, and he requires constant watching.

B. H.—A married man, 66 years old, admitted September 15, 1893, being then epileptic. He has frequent and severe seizures, is completely demented, filthy in his person, and needs constant oversight and care. There is no record as to his family or the derivation of the disease.

F. W.—An idiotic epileptic, native born, aged 8 years, admitted July 5, 1895. His parents are said to be feeble-minded, and they have another child also feeble-minded. The seizures occur nearly every day and are extremely severe. The child is completely helpless and spends its entire time in bed, requiring constant care.

A. S.—A married woman, 45 years old, native born, admitted December 26, 1889, being then an epileptic and deserted by her husband. She has two children placed out in families. The seizures are frequent, occurring usually at night, and are often very severe. There is considerable mental impairment, and she is in poor physical condition. She has never worked since in the institution, and seeks every opportunity to escape.

Clinton County Poorhouse.

Dr. R. E. Hyde, attending physician of the Clinton county poorhouse, reports that there are two epileptics in that institution, one male and one female, viz.:

A. B.—Age, 44 years; born in Canada; married; fair mental and physical condition; admitted October 3, 1894; epileptic twenty years; seizures occur nearly every day; after an attack is not responsible and liable to wander away; does not work.

P. D.—Age, 31 years; single; native born; physical condition fair; mental condition not very good; can not talk; admitted

June 5, 1888; disease appeared in childhood; seizures occur nearly every night; does some work; has no use of one hand.

The doctor adds that both of these patients could do some work.

Columbia County Poorhouse.

This institution, when visited, had five epileptics among its inmates, all of whom were males, viz.:

W. T.—An unmarried man, 45 years old, native born, admitted January 26, 1893, being then epileptic. The seizures occur quite regularly about once a month, at times in the day, and, at times, in the night. He recovers quickly and soon resumes work, being employed on the farm. He is of fair intelligence, cleanly in his person and habits, and said to be a good laborer. He is now out on leave, visiting relatives in the country, but expected soon to return.

W. C.—A married man, 51 years old, native born, admitted January 28, 1889. His wife and a daughter reside in New York city, but they never visit nor inquire after him. The epilepsy appeared when about 16 years old, the attacks becoming more severe at the age of 25 years, soon after his marriage. His wife and daughter are said to be healthy, and his parents and brothers and sister were also healthy. The seizures occur about twice a month, with occasional longer intervals, and he recovers quickly. The attacks are usually at night, but occasionally come on during the day. He was brought up upon a farm, is in good physical condition, with only slight mental impairment, and could be made quite useful as a farm hand.

F. C.—A single man, 59 years old, of Irish birth, admitted September 20, 1881, being then epileptic. He was in the Railroad Construction Corps of the Army of the Potomac during the late war, and was severely injured in the head, chest and left leg, by the upsetting of a hand car in 1863. The epilepsy appeared in 1866. The seizures occur only two or three times a year, and he quickly recovers. He takes care of rooms and works, at times, upon the grounds. He is good-natured, cheerful, fairly intelli-

gent and quite witty. He suffers with ulcerations of the leg, resulting from the injury in 1863.

L. B.—Age, 16 years, native of Columbia county, admitted November 25, 1893. The epilepsy is said to have appeared in infancy. The attacks occur about twice a month and are not very severe. He is of extremely low order of intellect, and has no capacity for education or ability to labor. His mother called to see him about two months ago. There are no records in respect to other members of his family.

G. H. H.—Age, 21 years, native of Columbia county, admitted August 17, 1895. His parents and two brothers and two sisters reside in the county. He has paralysis of the right side, coming on when three years old, following an attack of scarlet fever. The epilepsy appeared when about 17 years old. The attacks occur three or four times a month, at times during the day, and at times at night, and he recovers quickly. He is fairly intelligent, attended the public school, and can read, and write with his left hand. He has always been accustomed to labor, using his left hand, is cleanly and well disposed, and under favorable conditions might be made useful in doing light work.

Cortland County Poorhouse.

Mr. O. P. Miner, superintendent of the poor of Cortland county, writes they have one epileptic in their county poorhouse, viz.:

J. O.—Age, 26 years; native of Sweden; admitted February 25, 1895; says he has been an epileptic over two years; the seizures occur about once a week; physical and mental condition impaired, but is able to do some work.

Delaware County Poorhouse.

Dr. G. C. Smith, attending physician of this institution, writes there are two epileptics in the county poor-house:

L. and E. C.—Sisters; aged about 20 years. They came from the town of Hancock; both single; physical condition healthy, especially L., the other is more feeble; L. is tolerably bright, E. quite deficient, but both can read and write; both have had

attacks from birth, E. every day, some days several times; L. only occasionally, her attacks can be controlled by treatment; while taking medicine she says she does not have them at all, but the doctor thinks she does, but not so often, and then at night. The condition following is dazed, stupid, paying little attention to any one or to what is going on. They should be separated; L. could earn her living if the attacks were controlled; E. is, no doubt, hopelessly imbecile.

Dutchess County Poorhouse.

Mr. Myron Smith, superintendent of the poor of Dutchess county, writes there are three epileptics, one male and two females, in their county poorhouse, viz.:

W. R.—Age, 14 years; admitted from town of Fishkill, November 13, 1893; sent to Albany Orphan Asylum February 7, 1894; transferred to the Syracuse Institution for Feeble-minded Children January 30, 1895, and returned to the poor-house April 5, 1895. He is feeble-minded and crippled (can not walk without assistance), and can talk but little; has epileptic attacks occasionally, not very hard; two or three each month.

J. G.—Age, 50 years; native born; admitted November 19, 1870; she is feeble-minded, not very useful, can not do any work well; will go three or four months without an epileptic attack, then have perhaps a dozen within a week.

C. R.—Age, 50 years; colored; native of Cuba; admitted May 4, 1894; she is crippled, walks with a cane, is feeble-minded and can do no work; has on an average one epileptic attack each week, usually in the night.

Erie County Poorhouse.

The number of epileptics, when visited, in this institution, was ten, five males and five females, of whom three males and two females were in the poorhouse proper, and two males and three females in the hospital department, viz.:

J. M.—In the poorhouse proper; age, 41 years; single; native born of Irish parents; an inmate some two years. The epilepsy

appeared when about twelve years old, he being then a bartender in New York city, and intemperate. The seizures occur once in ten or fifteen days, and he is said to recover without much depression. He has never shown violence; is in good physical condition. He works in the men's kitchen, is clean and tidy in his person and habits, and classed as a useful laborer in this department.

E. K.—An inmate of the poorhouse proper; age, 38 years; of feeble intellect; native born; admitted some six years ago. The epilepsy appeared in early life, the seizures of late occurring about once a month, and the attacks are said to be milder than in former years. He assists in milking cows, but his labor is not regarded as of much value. His mother and two brothers and sisters are residents of the county, but there are no records as to their condition.

H. S. W.—In the poorhouse proper; age, 60 years; unmarried; native born; inmate about five years. He was educated in the common schools, and can read and write. The epilepsy appeared some six years ago, the seizures occurring in the day time and usually followed by considerable depression. He is prematurely infirm and decrepit, in poor flesh and wholly unable to labor. He has five brothers and two sisters, none of whom, it is said, are epileptic.

E. K.—In the poorhouse proper; a childless widow, 60 years old; native born, and quite fleshy; an inmate for some eight years. The epilepsy appeared in childhood, the seizures occurring about once a month, and of late years usually at night. She does some work in the laundry, but her labor is not regarded as of any value.

A. D.—In the poorhouse proper; a single woman; 40 years old; native of England; came to this country with her parents when a child; in the institution sixteen years, and her father and a brother are also inmates, her mother being dead. The epilepsy appeared in early life; the seizures are irregular, occurring monthly at night. She has chronic conjunctivitis of both eyes and has never been of any use to the institution as a laborer. Her father is asthmatic, and her brother a paralytic.

T. K.—In the hospital department; age, 36 years; single; native born, and inmate some five years. He has had a partial paralytic shock, and is considerably demented. There is no record as to the duration of the epilepsy. The seizures are frequent, and followed by prolonged depression. They occur both night and day, and, it is said of late, with increasing severity.

C. D.—An inmate of the hospital department; 40 years old; of Italian birth; admitted October 19, 1894. The epileptic attacks since in the institution have been once in two or three weeks, often extremely violent, and followed by great and prolonged depression. He was operated on August 20, 1895, by trepanning the skull on the right side, developing the presence of a tumor in the brain, but too deep-seated to be removed. He has had one seizure since the operation. He is nearly blind.

E. B.—In the hospital department; age, 18 years; native of Canada, but for the last eight years a resident of Buffalo, where her mother resides, her father being in Canada. She has two brothers and four sisters in Buffalo, all said to be healthy. She was in a parochial school from six to thirteen years of age, during which time she had occasional attacks of epilepsy. The seizures since an inmate, about one year, occur generally once a week, at times in the day, and at times in the night. They are not very violent, and she is said to recover quickly with only slight depression. She is a quiet, well-behaved girl, handy with the needle, is accustomed to do plain cooking and could be made quite useful in these directions.

A. S.—In the hospital department; a congenitally feeble-minded epileptic; 24 years old; native; an inmate about one year. Her parents are living, and she has a younger sister and a brother, but there are no records as to their condition. The attacks occur monthly, and they are often extremely violent and prolonged. She does no work, and requires constant care.

M. B.—In the hospital department; a congenitally feeble-minded woman; 40 years old; native of Canada; admitted August, 1895. She is deformed in the right leg and arm. The

seizures occur at night about once a month, are usually severe, and the depression often continues from four to six days. She requires almost constant oversight.

Essex County Poorhouse.

Mr. Scott E. Phinney, superintendent of the poor of Essex county, writes there are only two epileptics, one male and one female, in the county poorhouse, viz.:

D. B.—Age, 69 years; epileptic fifteen years; no history of the case.

L. M.—Age, 38 years; native of Canada; admitted April 1, 1879; then epileptic; attacks come on about every three weeks; is in good physical condition, but mentally very weak; is not fit for any kind of labor.

Franklin County Poorhouse.

Dr. J. A. Grant, attending physician, Franklin county poorhouse, writes they have no epileptics in the county poorhouse at present.

Fulton County Poorhouse.

Dr. A. L. Johnson, attending physician of this institution, writes that the only epileptic inmate is a male, viz.:

G. H. P.—A single man, 48 years old, native born, admitted July 1, 1895. He has attacks both day and night; may be free from attacks for a period of two months, then have them severely for a week, and then be free from them for a time. He has always been able to do some work between the attacks. His physical condition is good; mental condition not good; has always been an epileptic.

Genesee County Poorhouse.

Dr. J. B. Miller, attending physician, Genesee county poorhouse, writes that there are no epileptics in the Genesee county poorhouse. There has been only one in the last three years, and he died about a year ago.

Greene County Poorhouse.

Dr. N. H. Griffin, attending physician, Greene county poorhouse, reports three epileptics in that institution, one male and two females, viz.:

B. S.—Age, 44 years; single; native born; admitted January 4, 1892; is a cripple, can not labor; has had only two or three attacks since admitted; has been an epileptic since childhood; he then had seizures more frequently.

M. M.—Age, 55 years; a single woman; native born; admitted April 26, 1886; mental condition rather weak; performs considerable labor; attacks in day time, very irregular; recovers rather quickly, within a few minutes generally, sometimes in an hour or two.

P. B.—Age, 28 years; a single woman; birthplace, Virginia; admitted March 12, 1887; has been epileptic from childhood; the seizures are very irregular, sometimes occurring four or five times a day, then it takes a week or ten days fully to recover, at other times she may not have an attack in two or possibly three months; mental condition good; can labor, when right, very well.

Herkimer County Poorhouse.

This institution had seven epileptic inmates, three males and four females, at the time of visitation, viz.:

C. R.—Age, 18 years; native born; admitted about two years ago; transferred from the State Institution for the Feeble-Minded, at Syracuse. He is an idiot of very low grade, crippled in the right side by partial paralysis, has no power of speech, is uneasy and restless, filthy in his person and habits and requires constant oversight and care. He is an only child, and his mother, who resides in the county, is said to be intelligent and reputable. There is no record as to the character of his father. The epileptic seizures occur about once a week, and then four or five attacks usually follow one another in quick succession, at which times he is usually extremely violent.

D. K.—A congenital idiot of low grade, 55 years old; native born; an inmate twenty-five years. He has no power of speech,

is extremely filthy in his habits and requires constant attention and care. The epileptic attacks come on about once a week, and are often greatly prolonged, at which times he is violent and destructive. There is no data as to the condition of his parents or other immediate relatives.

J. W. P.—A married man, 64 years old; native born; an inmate some two years. His wife and four children reside in the county. The epileptic attacks came on about eight years ago. He was then at work at his trade, being a jeweler. The seizures occur every two or three days, of late mostly at night. He is suffering from injury of the right shoulder and arm, received in a fall, which badly crippled him. There is considerable mental impairment, and he is physically infirm and does no work. He is said to have been extremely intemperate.

B. C.—A single woman, 65 years old; native born; an inmate about five years, being epileptic when admitted. There is no record as to the onset of the disease, and she is so demented as to be unable to give any reliable account of herself, having, before admission, been an inmate of the State Lunatic Asylum, at Utica. The seizures occur every two or three weeks, generally at night, and are said to be very severe, followed by greatly prolonged depression.

J. A.—An unmarried woman, 79 years old, native born, admitted April 30, 1894. The first epileptic attack occurred when about 15 years old. The seizures now come on about once a month, usually in the day time, and they are generally severe and the depression greatly prolonged. She is in fair physical condition for a person of her age, and with only slight mental impairment. Her only occupation is in knitting.

L. S.—A congenitally feeble-minded woman, 53 years old; of native birth; an inmate about nine years. There is no record as to the onset of the epilepsy. The attacks now come on monthly, and two or three follow one another in rapid succession. The depression is usually severe and prolonged. She does no work.

M. S.—Age, 43 years; foreign born; an inmate about two years,

being congenitally of feeble intellect and an epileptic. There is no record as to the onset of the disease or as to her family. The seizures come on about once a month, usually at night, and are said to be severe, with prolonged depression. She has no capacity to do any kind of work.

Jefferson County Poorhouse.

The epileptics in this institution at the date of visitation numbered three, two males and one female, as follows:

R. B.—A widower, of English birth, 75 years old; admitted May 20, 1895, previous to which time he had been an out-door pauper for some fifteen years. He has lost the left arm above the elbow and is badly crippled in the right hand. The epileptic attacks first appeared about twenty years ago, the seizures occurring at irregular intervals, seldom oftener than once a month. He is in feeble condition, and needs constant watching. There is no record in regard to the condition of his immediate relatives.

W. G.—Age, 75 years; of native birth; a widower; inmate seven years. The epileptic attacks occur about once a month, generally in the day time, and are usually quite severe, the depression being often greatly prolonged. He is of feeble physical organization, and has never been of any service as a laborer since in the institution. There is no record as to the inception of the disease or as to the condition of the family.

E. R.—A married woman; native born; 32 years old; abandoned by her husband. She has been the mother of two children — one an epileptic — both of which are dead. At the time of visitation she was out on leave with a sister residing in the county, but expected to return in a few days. The superintendent says: "She is a very good domestic laborer, but is of low grade of intellect and morals." The epileptic seizures are said to be infrequent, with only slight depression.

Lewis County Poorhouse.

Dr. M. P. Crosby, attending physician, writes that there are four epileptics, two males and two females, in this institution, viz.:

H. C.—Age, 54 years; unmarried; native born. He is physically feeble, mentally weak; admitted December 12, 1891; epileptic thirty-five years; seizures occur every night; headache following each attack.

L. R.—Age, 64 years; unmarried; native born. He was admitted March 21, 1895; epileptic from infancy; feeble health; rather weak-minded; seizures irregular, occurring both day and night, followed by dizziness.

A. J.—Age, 52 years; native born; a single woman; admitted December 7, 1894; epileptic from infancy; in good physical condition, but mentally rather weak; seizures nocturnal, occurring weekly, followed by dizziness and headache.

C. W.—Age, 16 years; native born; married woman; admitted July 2, 1895, having been epileptic two years; physical condition good, but rather weak-minded; seizures weekly, diurnal, followed by dizziness and headache.

Livingston County Poorhouse.

The records of this institution showed that there were ten epileptic inmates at the date of visitation, eight males and two females, as follows:

H. S.—A single man, 33 years old; native born; a farmer by occupation; admitted November 7, 1889, being then an epileptic. The seizures, of late years, occur at intervals at about three months, always at night, and the depression is slight. He is in good physical health and fair mental condition. He is a good farm hand, uses the team in plowing and does other team work, and is classed as a good and trusty laborer.

W. J.—Age, 25 years; of native birth; unmarried; admitted April 4, 1892. The epilepsy first appeared about four years previous to his admission. He had been a farm hand and was regarded as a good laborer. His parents and brothers and sisters are said to have been healthy. The attacks occur about once a month, and then two or three seizures generally follow in quick succession. He recovers rapidly and without much depression.

He is in good physical condition and industrious, and is represented as a very good farm laborer.

W. J. T.—A single man, 44 years old; native born; admitted January 28, 1880. He is said to have been epileptic from childhood; is also paralytic and greatly demented. The seizures occur about once a week, and two or three attacks then follow in rapid succession. He is wholly unable to labor. His parents and four other children, comprising the family, were said to be healthy and free from neurotic diseases.

F. G.—Age, 40 years; native born; single; admitted February 1, 1886. The epilepsy appeared in 1876. The seizures appear about once a month, and then two or three attacks often follow in quick succession. The depression is usually prolonged two or three days. His parents and brothers and sisters are said to have been healthy. He has a fair common school education, but is physically and mentally impaired, and has never done any work since in the institution.

E. S.—A widower, 73 years old; foreign born; admitted August 11, 1890, being then epileptic. There are no records as to when the disease appeared, or as to the condition of his family. The seizures occur about twice a month and then follow in quick succession, often for several days. He is much impaired physically and mentally and does not labor.

P. D.—A single man, 66 years old; native of Ireland; forty-five years in this country; admitted September 7, 1886. The epilepsy is said to have appeared about twenty years ago. The seizures for the past two years have generally been nocturnal, with longer intervals than formerly, occurring about every sixth day. The depression is often prolonged two or three days, and he is at such times extremely nervous and excitable and subject to delusions, but has never been adjudged insane.

J. C.—A congenital idiotic epileptic, 35 years old, native born, admitted April 3, 1885. There is no record as to the duration of the epilepsy, or as to the condition of his family. The seizures occur about twice a week, and are said to be very severe.

He is wholly incoherent, filthy and repulsive, and requires constant oversight.

A. W.—Age, 25 years; native born; congenitally feeble-minded; admitted August 25, 1895, coming from a family of out-door paupers. The seizures are quite infrequent, the last attack is said to have occurred in January, 1895. He is indolent, inclined to be filthy, and is of no value as a laborer.

M. R.—A single woman, 32 years old; of native birth; admitted March 30, 1891, and said to have been epileptic from childhood. The seizures occur both night and day, usually about once a month, and she frequently then has two or three attacks in quick succession, but is said to recover without much depression. She is in fair physical condition, and it is thought might be made somewhat useful under proper training.

T. M. C.—An unmarried woman, 46 years old; native born; admitted August 24, 1876. The attacks first appeared when about 15 years old, and the seizures generally occur about once a month, two or three often following one another in quick succession, but she is said to recover without much depression. She is in delicate physical condition, but is thought might be considerably improved under proper care and be made useful.

Madison County Poorhouse.

The epileptic inmates of the institution at the date of visitation were three, one male and two females, as follows:

J. C. S.—A single man, 72 years old; native; admitted about two years ago, having been an epileptic some twenty years. The seizures now occur about once a month, generally at night, and he usually recovers without much depression. He lost the left eye when 5 years old, and the sight of the right eye is considerably impaired. He is in generally good health, but at times quite nervous and excitable. He assists in the men's hospital.

M. F.—A widow, 58 years old, of foreign birth; admitted October 16, 1880, being then an epileptic. She went out March 22,

1881, and was readmitted March 28, 1882. The attacks come on about once a month, and then several seizures follow in quick succession, after which for a few days she is extremely violent and quarrelsome. She does light sewing occasionally, but her labor is of little or no value.

N. W.—An Indian girl of the Oneida Reservation, 14 years old; admitted August 20, 1895. She was in the Madison County Orphan Asylum at Peterboro, some two years, converses plainly in English and can read and write. She was injured on the back of the head by a fall on the ice, about one year ago, and the epilepsy appeared soon after. An operation was performed upon her recently, removing a portion of the injured bone. She had an epileptic seizure the day after her admission, and again September 12th. She recovers quickly and goes about as usual and it is thought can be greatly benefited by special training and made useful.

Monroe County Poorhouse.

There were eight epileptic inmates of this institution at the date of visitation, five males and three females, as follows:

A. B.—Age, 18 years; native of Rochester; where his parents and a brother and two sisters reside, all said to be healthy. He was in the Rochester Orphan Asylum about four years, attended the asylum school and can read and write. The epilepsy appeared while in the asylum, and he was removed by his mother who provided for him about three years, till December 4, 1895, when he was committed to the poor-house. The seizures are irregular, always occurring in the day time, and the depression soon passes off. He is in fair physical condition, of quiet and orderly disposition, a willing worker, and his services would be valuable as a farm laborer.

W. S.—A single man, 23 years old, native born, and in fair physical condition. His parents are dead; he has two sisters, a half-brother and two half-sisters. One of sisters had slight epileptic attacks several years ago, but she soon recovered and is now a domestic. The other children are healthy, and the

parents were said to have been healthy also. The epilepsy in the case of this young man first appeared when some 7 years old, the attacks occurring at long intervals, once or twice a year, till 16 years old. He was admitted to the poor-house February 11, 1890, remained till August 27, 1890, readmitted June 30, 1893, and has since been continuously an inmate. The seizures of late occur about once a month, and two or three attacks often then follow each other in quick succession. He recovers in a day or two, and during the intervals is quiet and orderly, and a cheerful and useful laborer.

L. McK.—Age, 29 years; native born and unmarried. The epilepsy appeared first when about 9 years old. He was admitted to the poor-house April 24, 1892, previous to which he had been employed for several years in a stove store, and bore a good reputation. His parents are dead; he has a brother said to be intelligent and healthy. The seizures are irregular, usually nocturnal, and he recovers soon. He is employed in the hospital department and the superintendent says he would make a good farm hand.

B. B.—An unmarried man, 58 years old and of native birth. He was first admitted as an epileptic some thirteen years ago, was out and in the institution for three or four years, at one time for an interval of nearly a year, and was last admitted about nine years ago. The seizures are at irregular intervals, sometimes three or four months apart, the last attack occurring some two months ago. He is a painter by trade, useful to the institution, and greatly opposed to being transferred.

R. E.—A married man, 63 years old, of Irish birth, very deaf and prematurely infirm and decrepit. His wife and four children are residents of Rochester. He was admitted May 10, 1892. The seizures are infrequent and slight. He is unable to labor.

L. S.—A married woman, abandoned by her husband, of native birth, 24 years old, admitted August 5, 1893. She was an epileptic when nine years old, and married at the age of 15 years; has one healthy child placed out in a family. The seizures are irregular, generally nocturnal, and she recovers quickly with only slight

depression. She is employed in light work in the hospital department, is clean and tidy in her person and habits, and, it is thought, could be trained to considerable usefulness as a domestic.

R. W.—A widow of German birth, 62 years old, and has two unmarried daughters of good character and intelligence residing in Rochester. She was admitted as an epileptic some eight years ago, went out and spent over a year with relatives, in 1893-94, and was readmitted May 8, 1894. The seizures occur once in three or four weeks, and then two or three attacks quickly follow each other. The depression soon passes off, and she resumes her work, being employed in the wash-room, and in scrubbing, and is commended as an industrious and useful laborer.

L. McC.—Age, 16 years; native born, of Irish parents, both of whom are dead; has two married sisters, said to be healthy. When eight years old she had an abscess along the spine which did not heal for some two years. The epilepsy appeared at the age of 10 years. She was admitted to the poor-house February 7, 1895, previous to which she was for some years in the institution of the Sisters of Mercy, in Rochester, and she attended the institution school. The seizures occur about twice a month, generally in the day time, and are usually light. She is fairly intelligent and can read and write, and it is believed under proper supervision might be trained to usefulness.

Montgomery County Poorhouse.

The epileptic inmates of this institution numbered five at the date of visitation, of whom two were males and three females, viz.:

H. D.—Age, 36 years; native born; admitted September, 1887, being then epileptic. He is an idiot of low grade; was in the State Idiot Asylum at Syracuse for a time, and discharged because of epilepsy; has paralysis of the right side and is badly crippled in consequence. The epileptic attacks occur every two or three weeks, and four or five seizures then follow one another in quick succession, and they are usually extremely severe. He is often turbulent and violent, and then requires to be constantly watched.

He has a brother and two sisters in the county, said to be intelligent and reputable.

F. R. C.—A congenital idiot of low grade, 29 years old, of native birth, admitted September 5, 1895, being epileptic from childhood. He is extremely filthy in his person and habits, and requires constant oversight and care. The seizures occur nearly every day, and are, at all times, very violent. He is in poor physical condition and nearly helpless. He has been provided for by his parents at home, who are said to be reputable and intelligent.

M. B.—Age, 38 years; birth-place, Canada; admitted, April 8, 1886, being then epileptic. The attacks come on at irregular intervals, but usually as often as once a week, and they are very severe, with greatly prolonged depression. She is in poor physical condition, congenitally feeble-minded, and does not labor. There is no record as to her early condition, or the condition of her family.

I. G.—Age, 36 years; native born; admitted January 15, 1885; then epileptic. She was fairly intelligent as a child, learned to read and write, but is considerably demented and crippled by paralysis of the right side. The attacks come on about once a month and are usually severe, with long continued depression. She assists some in washing and ironing, using the left hand, but her labor is of little or no value.

L. N.—Age, 50 years; single; native born; admitted March 4, 1878. She was fairly intelligent as a child, learned to read and write, and is said to be of good family. The epilepsy appeared when about ten years old. The attacks come on about once a week, are usually severe and the depression long continued. There is considerable mental impairment, and she is not capable of doing any work.

Niagara County Poorhouse.

There were no epileptics in this institution, when visited.

Oneida County Poorhouse.

The number of epileptics in this institution at the time of visitation was four, three males and one female, as follows:

W. S.—A feeble-minded young man, 19 years old, native born. He was sent from Oneida county to the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children, at Syracuse, June 8, 1883, and returned to the poorhouse, being epileptic, July 30, 1894. The seizures are irregular, generally nocturnal, and are usually quite violent. There is no record as to the condition of his parents, nor is it known whether they are living. He is extremely dull, more or less filthy in his habits, and requires careful oversight.

J. M.—An unmarried man, 75 years of age, native born, an inmate fifteen years. The disease appeared about sixteen years ago, while working at his trade as a tailor. The seizures are irregular, mostly in the day time, often violent, and the depression is generally prolonged. He is club-footed, physically feeble, and unable to labor. There is no record as to his immediate relatives, and he has no knowledge whatever in regard to them.

K. A.—A widower, 68 years old, native of Germany, fourteen years in this country, and an epileptic inmate some eight years. The seizures are frequent, occurring both night and day, and the depression is generally prolonged. There is no record as to his family, and he is too enfeebled and demented to give an intelligent account of himself.

M. R.—A feeble-minded woman, 29 years old, a native of Oneida county, admitted February 28, 1895, transferred from the State Institution for the Feeble-Minded, at Syracuse, as an epileptic. The attacks are irregular, occurring, at times, daily, and frequently, two or three times a day. She has paralysis of the left side, but is able to walk and feed herself. Her parents are reported to be dead, but there is no record as to any other members of her family, nor is it known whether any of them are living.

Onondaga County Poorhouse.

This institution had seven epileptics in custody, three males and four females, at the time of visitation, viz.:

J. P.—Age, 18 years; born in Wayne county, whence he was sent when about ten years old, to the Ontario Orphan Asylum, at Canandaigua. He remained in this institution some

four or five years, and was then removed to Onondaga county, with the view of adoption into a family. He continued in the family a few months, when he was attacked with epilepsy, and was removed to the State Institution for the Feeble-Minded, at Syracuse, and thence transferred to the Onondaga County Poor-house some sixteen months ago. The seizures occur about twice a month, generally in the day time, and but slight depression follows. He is of feeble intellect, but can read and write, and is obedient and industrious, and it is believed could be trained to usefulness as a laborer. There are no data in respect to his parents or other members of the family.

F. T. — Age, 33 years; single; native of Madison county, where his father resides. He has five brothers and one sister, all of whom are said to be of sound mind. The epilepsy first appeared about eighteen years ago, and he was admitted to the poor-house, April 6, 1892. The seizures are frequent and violent, occurring both night and day, and they often follow each other in rapid succession for several days. He is also partially paralyzed, and quite demented.

S. R. — A single man, 23 years old, an only child, native of Syracuse, where his father resides. He was admitted to the poor-house May 7, 1891. The epilepsy is said to have appeared in childhood, the frequency of the seizures diminishing with the advance of years. The attacks of late occur about once a month, and at times are extremely severe. He is greatly impaired in intellect, and physically enfeebled, requiring constant oversight.

A. A. — A married woman, 29 years old, native born, and the mother of one child ten years of age. The epilepsy is said to have appeared when she was ten years old; admitted to the poor-house September 2, 1894. The seizures are frequent, often daily, and extremely violent. She is ill-minded and greatly enfeebled, and requires constant nursing and care.

J. T. — A single feeble-minded woman, 44 years old, native of Onondaga county, admitted to the poor-house in 1867, having been reported as feeble-minded. The seizures are irregular, and

often violent. She works, at times, in the kitchen, but her labor is of little value. There are no reliable data respecting her family.

R. M.— A widow, 50 years old, native of Ireland, resident of this country nineteen years, admitted May 2, 1892. She lost the right leg in Watertown four years ago, and, for some time, was in the Jefferson County Poor-house. The epilepsy first appeared fifteen years ago, and the seizures are said to be lessening in frequency and severity. She is totally blind in the left eye, the vision of the right eye is impaired, and she requires hospital oversight and care.

D. C. P.— A single woman, 43 years old, of native birth, an inmate since December 11, 1888, and said to have been epileptic from infancy. The seizures of late have been less frequent and less violent than formerly and she is in good physical condition, and works some in the kitchen and laundry. There is no record in respect to her family.

Ontario County Poorhouse.

This institution had no epileptics among its inmates at the time of visitation.

Orange County Poorhouse.

There was only one epileptic inmate of this institution at the time of visitation, viz.:

W. H.— A single man, 60 years old, of foreign birth, admitted January 2, 1870, then epileptic. There is no record as to his condition before admission, or as to the character or condition of his immediate relatives. The attacks come on about once a month, always nocturnal, and they are usually very severe. He is in fair physical condition, but greatly demented and incoherent, and does no work.

Orleans County Poorhouse.

The number of epileptics in this institution at the time of visitation were four, two males and two females, as follows:

R. E.— Age, 42 years; a widower; native of Ireland; an inmate five years. His only relative in this country is a brother residing

in Orleans county, who is said to be healthy. He has one child in the care of its grandmother in Ireland. The seizures are at irregular intervals, occurring both at night and in the day time, and occasionally are quite severe, but he is said to recover from the attacks promptly, and is never violent. The records show that he was intemperate before admission to the poorhouse. There is no evidence of insanity in his family. He is in good physical condition, with only slight mental impairment. The first attack was about six years ago, and the seizures of late are said to be lessening in frequency and severity. He is in good physical condition, works more or less upon the farm, and is represented to be a good laborer.

J. M.—An unmarried man, 46 years old; native born; an inmate of the institution about two years. His relatives all reside in Orleans county and are represented to be healthy, with no taint of insanity or other neurotic diseases. The epilepsy first appeared some four years ago. The seizures are wholly nocturnal, occurring generally about once a week, but occasionally oftener. The depression passes off before morning, and he causes no trouble during the day. He is in good physical health and is said to be a fair and willing farm laborer.

J. W.—A single woman, 25 years old; of native birth, an inmate four years, previous to which time she was provided for by her parents, who reside in Orleans county. There is no exact data as to the duration of the disease, but it has probably existed from childhood. The seizures generally occur in the day time, and are usually very severe and followed by prolonged depression. She is greatly demented, in poor physical condition and requires constant oversight and care.

F. H.—A congenitally feeble-minded young woman, 19 years old, of German birth; an inmate about one year. Her father resides in Orleans county, and is an out-door pauper. There is no definite record in respect to the duration of the epilepsy, but the disease has probably existed from infancy. The seizures are frequent, often extremely violent and prolonged, and she requires constant supervision.

Oswego County Poorhouse.

This institution had four epileptic inmates at the time of visitation, two males and two females, as follows:

C. H.—A married man, 65 years old; native born; admitted April 18, 1894. The first epileptic onset was about six years ago, and there is no evidence of unusual sickness or injury preceding the attack. The seizures, both nocturnal and diurnal, have generally come on about once in every two weeks, with occasional intervals of two or three months. The attacks are usually quite severe, but he is said to recover quickly, with only slight depression. He is a farmer by occupation, of reputable character, and in remarkably good physical condition for a person of his age. He is said to be a cheerful and industrious farm hand during the intervals of attacks, and is thus quite useful.

E. H.—Age, 68 years; a married man; native born; admitted June 18, 1894, being then paralytic. He was seized with epilepsy soon after his admission, and has attacks every three or four weeks, but they are not very severe. He is feeble and bed-ridden, without power of speech, and greatly demented.

F. B.—A congenitally feeble-minded woman, 50 years old; native born, and an inmate since April 16, 1875. She had slight epileptic attacks when admitted to the institution, but they never appeared with much severity until about two years ago. The seizures since then come on about once a month, and usually two or three attacks follow one another in rapid succession. She recovers quickly, and during the intervals works some in the kitchen and on the ward, but her labor is not regarded as of much value.

J. A. B.—Age, 36 years; native born; congenitally feeble-minded; admitted March 16, 1886. When a child, being then epileptic, she was severely burned on the left side of the chest and left shoulder and arm, and crippled. The seizures occur about once a month and several attacks then follow each other in quick succession. She recovers without much depression, and does some light work during the intervals of the attacks.

Otsego County Poorhouse.

This poorhouse contained no epileptic inmates at the date of the last annual report of the county superintendent of the poor, and as no reply to a communication upon the subject has been received, it is assumed that there are now no epileptics in the institution.

Putnam County Poorhouse.

Dr. Austin La Monte, attending physician, Putnam county poorhouse, writes that there are no epileptics in this institution, and there have been none for about five months.

Queens County Poorhouse.

Dr. J. A. Hutcheson, attending physician to this institution, writes that there are no epileptics in the poorhouse at present.

Rensselaer County Poorhouse.

There were three epileptic inmates in this institution at the date of visitation, all of which were male, viz.:

J. B.—A single man, 38 years old, and of native birth. He was first admitted December 30, 1875, and since then has been out and returned some eight or ten times, working generally in summer as a gardener. He was last admitted August 27, 1894, since which time he has been out only a few days at a time, earning a pittance and then returning. The epilepsy first appeared when about 10 years old. The seizures are usually monthly, at times coming on at night, but more commonly during the day. The depression is slight and he usually recovers quickly, and has never shown any violence. He was in the House of Refuge, Randall's Island, when a boy, for some minor offense, and discharged after a short time on account of the epilepsy. His parents are dead and he has no brothers nor sisters. He is in good bodily health, cleanly in his habits and person, and labors more or less upon the farm and garden, and is thus quite useful.

C. S.—An unmarried man, 31 years old; native born; first admitted January 2, 1891; went out, July 6, 1891; returned, December 18, 1891; went out, March 28, 1892; returned, Septem-

ber 1, 1892, and has since been continuously in the institution. He was brought up as a farmer, and when out on leave he has been employed by farmers. The epilepsy first appeared when 25 years old, following a severe sickness. His parents are dead, but he has an only brother, said to be healthy. The seizures occur at intervals of one or two weeks, followed by severe and prolonged depression, and there is considerable mental impairment, though no indications of insanity. He works some upon the farm, but lacks vigor, being in poor flesh.

W. M.—A widower, 81 years old; native born; admitted March 19, 1895. The epilepsy first appeared some four years ago, the seizures occurring about once a month, usually in the night, followed by prolonged depression, and he is said to be often greatly disturbed and violent.

Richmond County Poorhouse.

The number of epileptic inmates in this institution at the time of visitation was three, viz.: One male and two females.

R. W.—Colored; age, 57 years; unmarried; native of Richmond county; admitted November 16, 1883, and an epileptic when received. The seizures occur every two or three days. The depression is generally prolonged, and he is at times very excitable and violent. He has double scrotal hernia of long standing, and is subject to delusions of being pursued by his early associates and police officials. He works upon the farm with other inmates, and takes great interest in the farm stock, but requires close supervision. A sister, at one time an inmate, with her child, is said to be feeble-minded, and his parents were also of feeble intellect.

K. D.—Age, 20 years; native born; single; an inmate about two years. Her father is living, and she has two sisters, all of whom are said to be healthy. She attended school when a child and can read, but is somewhat feeble-minded. The epilepsy appeared when about 12 years old, and for a time she was in a Catholic asylum at Buffalo. The seizures are nocturnal and occur about once a week and, at times, the depression is quite marked and prolonged, and occasionally she is violent, but there are no indica-

tions of insanity. She is in good bodily health, works in the kitchen and laundry, and, under proper supervision, could be trained to useful labor.

J. T.—Age, 23 years; native born; of very low intellect; an inmate about three months. The epilepsy is said to have appeared in infancy, and the attacks increased in violence with advancing years. The seizures are generally nocturnal and occur every two or three days, followed by prolonged depression, and she is frequently extremely violent and destructive, requiring constant oversight and care.

Rockland County Poorhouse.

Dr. A. O. Bogart, attending physician of this institution, writes that there are no epileptics in the county poorhouse at present, and have not been for several months.

St. Lawrence County Poorhouse.

The epileptic inmates of this institution, at the time of visitation, were: Males, six; females, six; total, twelve, as follows:

C. L.—An unmarried man, of Canadian birth; 43 years old; admitted November 17, 1876, being then epileptic. He went out in April, 1878, was with his parents until February, 1884, and since then has been continuously in the institution. The seizures are irregular, at times occurring daily, and at times with intervals of two or three weeks. He recovers quickly, is in fair physical condition, works in and about the house and upon the farm, and is a faithful and trusty laborer. His parents were said to be intelligent and healthy, and he has intelligent and reputable brothers and sisters residing in the county.

V. A. S.—Age 26 years; native born; admitted September 20, 1895. He is an only living child, an epileptic since seven years of age, having been provided for by his mother. The seizures are irregular, coming on mostly at night, and he recovers with but slight depression. He attended the public schools when a child, is fairly educated, clean and tidy in his person and habits, and is inclined to mechanical pursuits, having partially learned the trade

of locksmith. He comes of good family, and could doubtless be greatly improved and made useful.

C. D.— Age, 28 years; native born; admitted November 10, 1881, previous to which time he was in the St. Lawrence County Children's Home. He will run away at every opportunity, having been out four times since 1892, with intervals of absence of three or four months. The epilepsy is said to have appeared in childhood, and the seizures occur nearly every day, and are extremely violent, and the depression is often greatly prolonged. He does not do any work and is regarded as a very troublesome case.

W. McG.— Age, 22 years; native born; admitted May 13, 1890, then epileptic. His parents are dead, and he has no brothers or sisters living. The attacks come three or four times a day, are extremely violent, and during the intervals, he is sullen and morose, and disposed to assault other inmates, and is regarded as dangerous. He commits theft at every opportunity, and does not do any work. His father served a term in State prison for theft, but his mother and other members of his family were said to be highly reputable.

G. H.— A congenital idiot, 32 years old; native born; admitted October 25, 1888, being then epileptic. His parents are dead and there is no record in respect to them, but he is said to have two intelligent self-supporting brothers residing in the county. The epileptic attacks occur nearly every day, and often many times a day, and he requires constant supervision.

J. B.— An unmarried man, 77 years old; of English birth; admitted October 5, 1879. He is a shoemaker by trade, and has led a dissipated life. He has been out of the institution several times since first an inmate, being readmitted the last time in 1892, since which time the epileptic attacks made their appearance. The seizures occur about once a month, and the depression is not severe. His sight is considerably impaired. He claims to have served eight years in the British army, and three years in the late war of the rebellion, in Company A, Ninety-second New York Volunteers, but he has no discharge papers in either case. He is in fair physical condition.

M. P.—A widow, 44 years old; native born; admitted April 29, 1884, then epileptic. The seizures are irregular, often with intervals of two or three weeks, and she recovers without much depression. She is in fair health, with only slight mental impairment, and is said to be of good family and reputable. She takes sole charge of a ward for women, and is regarded as quite useful. Her only child has a home in a good family.

H. H.—A congenitally feeble-minded woman, 44 years old; native born; an inmate since 1854, being then an epileptic. The seizures occur about three times a week, are usually severe, the depression is greatly prolonged, and at times she is extremely violent. Her labor is of little or no value. Her father and a brother, residing in the county, are said to be intelligent and reputable.

B. C.—Age, 34 years; native born; congenitally feeble-minded and deformed in the right foot; admitted July 11, 1876, having been epileptic from infancy. The seizures are irregular, often with intervals of two or three months, and she recovers without much depression. Her father is a patient in the St. Lawrence State Hospital, but she has brothers and sisters residing in the county, and they are said to be healthy and intelligent. She assists in light work about the house, but her labor is regarded of no great value.

J. G.—A congenitally feeble-minded woman, of native birth, 30 years of age; admitted May 28, 1881, then epileptic, having previously been in the St. Lawrence County Children's Home. The attacks come on about once a month, generally in the day time, and they are usually very severe, followed by prolonged depression. She is in good physical condition, assists some in the domestic work of the institution, but her labor is not of much value. There are no records as to her family.

H. D.—Age, 75 years; native born; congenitally of feeble intellect; admitted February 17, 1880; said to have been epileptic from childhood. The seizures occur about every two weeks, generally in the night, and she recovers without much depression. She

does some light work in caring for the rooms of the women, but her labor is of little value. The condition of relatives is unknown.

A. S.—A single woman, 69 years old; native born; admitted May 3, 1881. The epilepsy appeared in childhood and for several years the attacks were very severe. For the past fifteen years the seizures have been less frequent, only one or two attacks occurring in a year. The last attack was some two months ago, and was not severe. She attended the public schools when a child, and can read. She is clean and tidy in her person, and assists in light domestic work, but her labor is of no great value.

Saratoga County Poorhouse.

Dr. E. S. Laurence, attending physician, Saratoga county poorhouse, writes that there is now only one epileptic in the institution, viz.:

J. O'N.—Age, 29 years; single; native born; admitted June 29, 1892; physical condition fair; mental condition, not good; epileptic twenty-five years; can not say how often seizures occur; he will go for months without an attack, then he will have three or four a day; sometimes he will have one at night, but more often in day time; he is able to do light work.

Schenectady County Poorhouse.

Dr. Hannon A. Staley, attending physician, Schenectady county poorhouse, writes that their county poorhouse does not contain any inmates subject to epileptic fits.

Schoharie County Poorhouse.

The epileptic inmates of this poorhouse at the time of visitation were two females, viz.:

C. H.—Age, 60 years; native born; congenitally idiotic and epileptic from childhood; inmate forty-one years. The seizures occur of late about once a month, and are usually severe. She is in weak physical condition, and does no work.

C. L.—Age, 55 years; native born, and of feeble intellect; an inmate about twenty years, being an epileptic when admitted.

The attacks now come on about once a month, and are said to be generally quite severe, occurring both in the day time and at night. She is in fair physical condition, and does some light work under supervision.

Seneca County Poorhouse.

There were no epileptics in this institution at the time of visitation.

Steuben County Poorhouse.

This institution, at the time of visitation, had two epileptic inmates, one male and one female, viz.:

H. P.—A single man, 29 years old, native of Steuben county, an inmate since December 4, 1893. The epilepsy is said to have appeared when about fourteen years old, but he was employed in farm labor until committed to the poorhouse. His parents and four brothers and two sisters are living; none of them have been epileptic or affected with neurotic diseases. The seizures are irregular, occurring both night and day, with occasional intervals of two or three weeks, and the depression soon passes off. He works upon the farm, is handy in the use of tools and assists in keeping the buildings, walks and fences in repair, and is highly regarded by the officers of the institution.

H. T.—A feeble-minded married woman, 60 years old, an inmate, with her husband, since August 11, 1890, the couple occupying the same room. She was epileptic when admitted, and the seizures are frequent and severe. Her general health is greatly impaired, and she has chronic ulcerations of both legs, which are highly offensive and probably malignant.

Suffolk County Poorhouse.

The number of epileptics in this institution at the date of visitation was four, two males and two females, viz.:

L. R. S.—An unmarried man, 63 years old, native born, admitted November 20, 1878, being then epileptic. He is also partially paralytic, but walks with the aid of a cane. There are no data as to the duration of the disease. The seizures are irregular, occur-

ring at times daily, and occasionally with intervals of six or eight days, always in the day time. The depression is generally prolonged, but he has never been violent.

W. L.—Age, 48 years; native born; unmarried; admitted January 18, 1893, being then an epileptic. The attacks are irregular, occurring both night and day, are very severe, and the depression is often greatly prolonged. He is in poor physical condition, much demented, and requires constant supervision. There is no record as to the duration of the disease. He is said to be well connected.

L. J.—An unmarried colored woman, 25 years old, native of Suffolk county, admitted about four years ago, being then epileptic and also a deaf-mute. The seizures occur about every two weeks, usually in the day time, and the attacks are generally quite severe, and the depression often greatly prolonged. She assists in kitchen work, and under careful training could probably be made useful, being in good physical health. Her parents and brothers and sisters reside in the county, but there is no record in respect to their condition.

M. L.—Age, 72 years; unmarried; native born; received in the institution January 5, 1883, being then epileptic and a deaf-mute. The seizures are frequent and severe, and she is extremely infirm and decrepit, requiring constant watching and care. There is nothing known in respect to the condition of her relatives, if any, or as to the duration of the disease.

Sullivan County Poorhouse.

Dr. F. A. McWilliams, attending physician, reports three epileptic inmates, two males and one female, viz.:

J. B.—Age, 53 years; born in Ireland; admitted April 27, 1878; has had epilepsy since a boy; has now only an attack about once in two or three months; physical condition not strong, and is partially paralyzed on one side; mental condition somewhat feeble.

C. H. P.—Age, 29 years; birthplace unknown; inmate eighteen

years. He has always had epilepsy; has convulsions now about once a month, either in the day time or at night; physical and mental condition somewhat weak.

A. W.—Age, 24 years; native born; admitted July 24, 1894. She has an epileptic convulsion about once every fourth day; mental and physical condition weakened.

The doctor adds that no one of the three cases mentioned can perform labor.

Tioga County Poorhouse.

Dr. M. J. Barrett, attending physician, reports that there are three epileptics, one male and two females, in this institution, as follows:

F. R.—Age, 16 years; born in Owego, N. Y.; single; physical condition fairly good, fair in mind, but a little feeble; been in poor-house about one year; has fits every two weeks, in day time mostly; he is rational between fits; the same when admitted as now.

A. B.—Age, 51 years; born in Hector, Schuyler county; single; physical and mental condition fairly good between fits; an inmate two years. She has been epileptic twelve years or more; seizures occur at intervals of two weeks, mostly in day time; is not right in mind for a short time, but works between attacks.

L. D.—Age, 22 years; probably born in Owego, N. Y.; single; physical condition bad. She has been maniacal at times, but not usually; no regularity as to attacks; feeble in mind all the time; does no work, except sew a little.

Tompkins County Poorhouse.

Dr. A. Chase, attending physician of this institution, reports that there is but one epileptic inmate, a male, viz.:

W. W.—Age, 27 years; native born; physical condition feeble; totally idiotic; admitted January 23, 1895; epileptic all his life; attacks from eight to ten daily, mostly in the day time, followed by prostration; has no capacity to labor.

Ulster County Poorhouse.

Dr. Elton J. Palmer, attending physician, Ulster county poorhouse, writes that there are only two epileptics, one male and one female, in this institution, viz.:

H. B. L.—Age, about 72 years; a widower; native born; admitted May 8, 1895; physical and mental condition good; epileptic about five years; seizures irregular, sometimes once a week, sometimes with intervals as long as six weeks, as liable day time as night; is dull a few hours after recovery; he can labor well for a man of his age.

C. S.—Age, about 32 years; single; born in Germany; physically not robust; mentally feeble; admitted October 2, 1889; duration of the epilepsy unknown; seizures much more frequent at night; slightly dazed for a few hours after attacks; she does not labor, and is not improving under treatment, which consists largely of bromides; she would probably have attacks every night if not under treatment.

Warren County Poorhouse.

Dr. B. Howard, attending physician, furnished the following in regard to the only epileptic inmate of this institution, viz.:

E. E. F.—Age, 35 years, native born; admitted when 7 years old, being epileptic. She was sent to the State Custodial Asylum, at Newark, eight years ago, where she remained some six years, and was returned. Her mother is also an inmate. The seizures are preceded by loud screaming, with outbursts of profanity, and she is then violent towards her mother and the other aged female inmates. She is not capable of doing any work.

Washington County Poorhouse.

This institution had two male and four female epileptic inmates at the time of visitation, as follows:

D. S.—A feeble-minded young man, 22 years old, native born, admitted August 16, 1895. He has been an epileptic from infancy, and has lost the left eye. He attended school when a child, but can barely read. His parents reside in the county,

and he has also brothers and sisters but there is no record respecting their condition. The seizures are irregular, occurring generally at night, and he is considerably depressed after each attack. He does some work during the intervals of the attacks, but his labor is of but little value.

J. R.—A French Canadian, probably about 40 years old, congenitally an idiot of low order, filthy and repulsive, an inmate some twenty years, being an epileptic when received. The seizures are quite irregular, sometimes three or four attacks occurring in a day, and they are often extremely severe, at which times he is violent and destructive. There is no record whatever regarding his family.

B. A. G.—A single woman, 43 years old; admitted July 7, 1890, being then an epileptic. The seizures are irregular and often quite severe, but she is said to recover without much depression. She becomes violent at times, but there is no evidence of her ever having been insane. She assists in the care of the women's ward, is clean in her person and habits, and it is believed, under proper supervision, could be made useful.

M. B.—A married woman, 72 years old; native born; admitted October 5, 1870, then epileptic. She has been separated from her husband for many years, and has no children. The seizures occur every two or three months, are very severe, and the depression is often greatly prolonged. She is in good health, and is now out on leave with a sister in the county, but expected soon to return.

L. W.—Age, 31 years; married, and has one child; admitted September 10, 1891, then epileptic. The attacks usually occur at night and are quite irregular as to time, being often followed by great depression. She is of feeble intellect, and her labor is of little or no value. She is now on leave with a sister, residing in the county, but expected to return soon.

J. G.—A bed-ridden, helpless, idiotic girl, 13 years old; native born; an inmate since April 20, 1894. She is an extremely troublesome case. There is no record in respect to her family.

Wayne County Poorhouse.

There was one epileptic only in this institution at the time of visitation, viz.:

M. P.—A married woman, 63 years old, of native birth, abandoned by her husband, an inmate since November 13, 1888, and an epileptic about ten years. The seizures occur about once a month, and she is then extremely violent, but there is no evidence of her being insane. She does some light work in the kitchen, but her labor is said to be of little value.

Westchester County Poorhouse.

The epileptic inmates of this institution, at the time of visitation, numbered three, all of whom were men, viz.:

F. S.—A single man; native born; age, 25 years; admitted January 24, 1892. The epilepsy is said to have appeared when about 10 years old. The seizures are irregular, occurring both night and day. He recovers quickly, and if in the day time, resumes the work in which he may have been engaged at the time of the attack. His parents are dead, but he has a sister, said to be healthy. He attended the public school when a boy, but did not make much progress in his studies, being below average intelligence. He is in good physical condition, works upon the farm and about the grounds, and takes charge of the ice-house. He partially learned the carpenter trade, is quite handy in the use of tools, and could be trained to useful industries.

P. S.—Age, 25 years, of English birth, but brought to this country by his parents, in early life, being an only child. His mother is living and is said to be healthy. He was placed in the orphan asylum at Pleasantville when about 10 years old and transferred to the poor-house January 3, 1886, being epileptic. Since then he has been out on leave four times, at longer or shorter intervals, and maintained himself by his labor. He was last admitted July 25, 1893. He is in fairly good health, works upon the farm, garden and grounds, and is thus quite useful. The seizures occur about once a week, usually in the night, and he recovers

quickly from them. He is lively and cheerful in his disposition and it is said never causes trouble.

C. F. D.—Age, 20 years, of English birth; in this country four years, his parents residing in the village of Westchester. He has been epileptic since 15 years old, and was admitted to the poorhouse January 20, 1894. The seizures are frequent, usually occurring in the day time and often following one another in rapid succession, and he has been known to have had as many as eleven attacks in a single day. The depression is severe and greatly prolonged. He requires careful oversight and care, at times being very excitable and occasionally violent. He is cleanly in his person and habits; has never labored since in the institution.

Wyoming County Poorhouse.

There is but one epileptic in this poorhouse, a boy, of whom Dr. William Stanton, attending physician, writes as follows:

J. C.—Was born in Java, this county, fifteen years ago, and has been epileptic probably about seven or eight years. He was admitted to the Wyoming county poor-house hospital February 6, 1894, and since then has had from three to six seizures daily for a few days, followed by an interval of a week or so with none. For a time following each attack he seems lost or vacant, and is rapidly becoming feeble-minded.

Yates County Poorhouse.

There were two epileptic inmates in this institution at the time of visitation, both of whom were females, viz.:

J. M.—Age, 40 years; native born; admitted December 31, 1891; an epileptic from childhood. The seizures occur about once a month, and at times are said to be extremely severe. She is in good physical condition and does some work between the attacks, and it is thought she might be made useful under proper guidance and care.

E. C.—Age, 30 years; single; native born; admitted May 5, 1888; then epileptic. The seizures are irregular, generally extremely violent and followed by great depression. She is not capable of doing any kind of work.

2. Epileptics in the Kings County (Brooklyn City) Almshouse.

Mr. William Murray, Superintendent of the Kings County Almshouse, reports that there are eleven epileptics in the almshouse proper, and Dr. John A. Arnold, medical superintendent of the hospital department, reports twenty-six epileptics in its care, thus making a total of thirty-seven in the entire institution, of whom twenty-three are males and fourteen females, as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the almshouse proper.....	8	3	11
In the hospital department.....	15	11	26
Total	<u>23</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>37</u>

Of those in the almshouse proper, five are over 60 years old, and one has passed the age of 80 years. In the hospital department, fifteen are males and eleven females. There has not been time to examine these epileptics, but Dr. Arnold, who has been officially connected with these institutions for many years, will, doubtless, if requested, furnish all the information desired in respect to them.

3. Epileptics in the New York City Almshouse.

The number of epileptics reported by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, in the New York City Almshouse, is 219, of whom 134 are males, and 85 females, as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the City Maternity and epileptic hospitals,			
Blackwell's Island.....	37	42	79
In the Infants' hospital, Blackwell's Island..	28	5	33
In the schools (feeble-minded and idiots) Ran-			
dall's Island	69	38	107
Total	<u>134</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>219</u>

There has not been time to examine the epileptics in these institutions, but they are under the supervision and care of

skilled and disinterested physicians, who will doubtless give any information desired in respect to them, if requested.

4. Epileptics in Other City Almshouses.

The other city almshouses are those of Kingston, Newburgh, Oswego and Poughkeepsie cities. The following table shows the number and sex of the epileptics in each of these institutions:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Kingston city almshouse.....	2	1	3
Newburgh city and town almshouse.....	1	2	3
Oswego city almshouse.....	0	3	3
Poughkeepsie city almshouse.....	0	1	1
Total	3	7	10

From this table it will be seen that these institutions, in all, contain ten epileptic inmates, of whom three are males and seven females.

Kingston City Almshouse.

Mr. Oscar Addis, superintendent of this almshouse, reports that it has three epileptic inmates, viz.: Two men and one woman. One of the men is 71, and the other 69 years old, and the woman is 41 years of age. They are all said to be healthy otherwise.

Newburgh City and Town Almshouse.

Dr. Lewis A. Harris, attending physician, writes that there are three epileptic inmates of this institution, one male and two females, viz.:

J. H.—A married man; age, 42 years; native born; admitted July 23, 1893; was an epileptic for several years before admission. The seizures occur both night and day, several times during the month; after the attack is able to go about; physical and mental condition good; his habits are very good and cleanly; of quiet disposition only when in a fit; has a family; formerly

September 11, 1893; epileptic eight years; physical and mental condition good; the seizures occur quite often, both day and night; unable to work for a few days after an attack; her habits are cleanly; has had a child which is now nearly 2 years old; her character before admitted to the alms-house was not good.

C. G.—Age, 18 years; native born; admitted May 2, 1895, having been epileptic about eight years. The seizures occur four or five times a day, followed by stupor; has no capacity to work; her habits are filthy, not able to care for herself; she came from a large family and the only one that is an epileptic.

Oswego City Almshouse.

Dr. W. J. Bulger, attending physician, reports three epileptic in this institution, all being females, as follows:

M. Q.—Age, 60; physical condition good; mental condition weak; has fits about once a week, always at night; has been married; can do some work between the fits. She has been an inmate of the institution a number of years.

A. F.—Age, 43 years; unmarried; physical condition good; mental condition weak; has six or eight fits a day, and sometimes goes a week or ten days without having a fit. She can do some work between the fits but can not do much.

B. O'B.—Age, 29 years; physical condition good; mental condition weak; has fits sometimes six or eight times a day, and sometimes stops two or three days without having any fits; she is unable to do much work.

Poughkeepsie City Almshouse.

Dr. Joseph T. Lamb, city physician, reports that there is only one epileptic in that institution, viz.:

N. K.—An idiotic, epileptic woman, 42 years old, admitted in 1869; the attacks are irregular, but generally in the day time; no sense or faculty being manifest other than the cravings of hunger.

5. Town Poorhouses.

There are four town poorhouses in the State, viz. The Dix Town Poorhouse and the Hector Town Poorhouse in Schuyler county, and the Hempstead Town Poorhouse and the North Hempstead and Oyster Bay Town Poorhouse in Queens county. A communication was early addressed to the attending physician of each of these institutions, inquiring as to the number of epileptics in their care, but no reply has been received from any of them except from Dr. Charles E. Davis, attending physician of the Hector Town Poorhouse, who writes that there are no epileptics in that institution.

Recapitulation.

The following table shows the number and sex of the epileptics in the various classes of poorhouses and almshouses in the State, viz.:

	Males.	Females.	Total
In county poorhouses.....	88	73	161
In the Kings County Almshouse.....	23	14	37
In the New York City Almshouse.....	134	85	219
In other city almshouses.....	3	7	10
Total	248	179	427

It will be seen from this table that the number of epileptics in the various poorhouses and almshouses of the State as developed by the examinations and inquiries is 427, of whom 248 are males and 179 females.

6. Epileptics in Institutions for the Idiotic and Feeble-minded.

The institutions of this class are the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children; the Rome State Custodial Asylum; the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women, at Newark, and the Brunswick Home, at Amityville, Long Island. The

number and sex of the dependent epileptics in these several institutions are shown by the following table:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In the Syracuse State Institution for			
Feeble-Minded Children	23	28	51
In the Rome State Custodial Asylum....	3	7	10
In the State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-			
Minded Women, at Newark.....	0	20	20
In the Brunswick Home, at Amityville..	48	23	71
Total	74	78	152

Records of the condition of the epileptics in these institutions, and the counties to which they severally belong, prepared by the respective superintendents, upon blanks issued for the purpose, are filed in the office of the Board.

7. Epileptics in Other Institutions.

On November 20th a communication was addressed to all the institutions of the State, excepting prisons, penitentiaries, jails, State hospitals for the insane and schools for the deaf and blind, but including orphan asylums, reformatories, hospitals, homes for aged, etc., etc., inquiring as to the number and condition of epileptics in these institutions. Returns have been received, substantially, from all of these institutions, from which it appears that they give shelter to 109 epileptics, viz.: Thirty-nine males and seventy females. The returns, giving the names, sex and ages of these 109 epileptics are filed in the office of the Board.

8. Epileptics in Family Care Receiving Public Out-door Poor Relief.

On November 1st a blank, with a circular letter upon the subject, was addressed to all of the city and town overseers of the poor throughout the State, inquiring as to the number of epileptics in family care in the respective cities and towns of the State, receiving public out-door poor relief. Returns have been received from all of the cities and nearly every town of the State, from

which it appears that there are eighty-three epileptics in the State, in the custody of families, receiving out-door poor relief, of whom fifty-six were males and twenty-seven females. The returns giving the names, sex, age and principal facts in respect to these eighty-three epileptics are filed in the office of the Board.

Recapitulation.

The following table shows the number, sex and distribution of the dependent epileptics of the State, as developed by the examinations and inquiries:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
In county and city poorhouses and almshouses	248	179	427
In institutions for the idiotic and feeble-minded	74	78	152
In all other institutions.....	39	70	109
In family care receiving public out-door poor relief.....	56	27	83
Total	417	354	771

It will thus be seen that the number of dependent epileptics in the State (exclusive of insane epileptics), as developed by the inquiries and examinations, is 771, of whom 417 are males and 354 females. The records of the name, sex, age and principal facts in respect to 515 of these epileptics (exclusive of those in the almshouse departments of Kings and New York counties), are filed in the office of the Board.

Appended hereto is a table showing the distribution of these 771 epileptics by counties.

Respectfully submitted.

CHARLES S. HOYT,

Superintendent of State and Alien Poor.

Dated ALBANY, December 31, 1895.

TABLE showing the number, sex and distribution of
custody of poor-houses, alms-houses, and other in

COUNTIES.	In county and city poor-houses and alms houses.			In the Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany	1	1	2	1	1	2
Allegany	1	1	2			
Broome	1		1	1		1
Cattaraugus	2	1	3			
Cayuga	2	1	3			
Chautauqua	1		1			
Chemung	2	4	6		1	1
Chenango	3	1	4		1	1
Clinton	1	1	2			
Columbia	5		5		2	2
Cortland	1		1			
Delaware		2	2		1	1
Dutchess	1	3	4			
Erie	5	5	10		2	2
Essex	1	1	2			
Franklin				1	1	2
Fulton	1		1			
Genesee						
Greene	1	2	3		1	1
Hamilton						
Herkimer	3	4	7			
Jefferson	2	1	3			
Kings	23	14	37	3		3
Lewis	2	2	4	2		2
Livingston	8	2	10			
Madison	1	2	3	1		1
Monroe	5	3	8		2	2
Montgomery	2	3	5			
New York	134	85	219	3	1	4
Niagara				1		1
Oneida	8	1	9		1	1
Onondaga	3	4	7	3	3	6
Ontario					1	1
Orange	2	2	4			
Orleans	2	2	4	1		1
Oswego	2	5	7	1	1	2
Otsego					1	1
Putnam				1		1
Queens						
Rensselaer	3		3		2	2
Richmond	1	2	3	1		1
Rockland						
St. Lawrence	6	6	12			
Saratoga	1		1			
Schenectady						
Schoharie		2	2			
Schuyler				1		1
Seneca					1	1
Steuben	1	1	2		1	1
Suffolk	2	2	4			
Sullivan	2	1	3			
Tioga	1	2	3	1		1
Tompkins	1		1	1		1
Ulster	3	2	5		1	1
Warren		1	1			
Washington	2	4	6	1		1
Wayne		1	1			
Westchester	3		3		2	2
Wyoming	1		1			
Yates		2	2			
Total	248	179	427	23	28	51

* Includes



REPORT

OF THE

Standing Committee on the Deaf.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

At the outset of this report we wish to give expression to our sincere regret that President William R. Stewart, former chairman of the standing committee on the deaf, has been forced by the pressure of official obligations to surrender to others the duties which for ten years he has efficiently performed on this committee. His painstaking labors have been largely instrumental for good, and are worthy of more than a passing reference. President Stewart began this work on behalf of the deaf without any expert knowledge of the subject, and though experience enabled him to become thoroughly familiar with much that pertains to the education of the deaf, he has never assumed to write otherwise than from the point of view of a layman. Nevertheless the value of his comments and suggestions has been generally appreciated and advantageously followed, while the intrinsic value of his reports, coupled with his integrity of purpose and disinterested devotion to the cause, has commanded for them wide and attentive reading throughout the profession. It is not easy to overestimate the influence for good which President Stewart has exercised as chairman and member of this committee, and his special services in this direction are, in our judgment, worthy of the highest recognition.

At the request of this committee, Mr. Edmund Lyon, secretary of the Board, was appointed special secretary to the committee. This was done in order to have the benefit of Mr. Lyon's skill and knowledge as an expert in matters relating to the instruction of deaf-mutes.

During the year the committee, by its members or its secretary, have visited and inspected the following institutions for the instruction of deaf-mutes: New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York; Le Conteulx St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Buffalo; Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham, and branches at Westchester and Brooklyn; Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome; Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester; Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone; and Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, Albany. In instituting the comparative study of the methods of instruction adopted in the several institutions and the proficiency of the various pupils in such, the committee has availed itself of the experience of its secretary as an instructor of the deaf and a writer on the subject, and have intrusted him to prepare a special report upon this subject to them. This has been done, and the committee have accepted the special report and have appended it to their own.

TUNIS G. BERGEN,

E. W. FOSTER,

Committee on the Deaf.

Secretary's Report.

To the Standing Committee on the Deaf:

The names and locations of all institutions for the education of the deaf in the State, together with certain general statistics regarding the same, are here presented.

The number and sex of the pupils in each of these institutions, at the date of inspection, appear in the following table, the schools being named in the order of their establishment:

INSTITUTIONS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York	241	129	370
Le Couteux St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Buffalo	55	62	117
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Lex- ington avenue, New York	102	85	187
St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf- Mutes, Fordham, and branches at Westchester and Brooklyn.	183	169	352
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome	70	63	133
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester	85	82	167
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone	50	29	79
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf, Albany	13	7	20
Total	799	626	1,425

The following table shows the number and sex of pupils in all the schools, and by whom supported:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State pupils	437	343	780
County pupils	323	261	584
Private pupils, pay	34	13	47
Private pupils, free	5	9	14
Total	799	626	1,425

The distribution of pupils in the different schools is as follows:

	STATE PUPILS.		COUNTY PUPILS.		PRIVATE PUPILS.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York.....	142	72	95	55	4	2	370
Buffalo.....	22	31	25	26	7	5	117
Lexington avenue, New York..	55	49	45	33	1	3	157
Fordham and branches.....	52	79	32	79	19	11	253
Rome.....	46	43	34	30	.....	.....	155
Rochester.....	51	45	32	37	2	.....	167
Malone.....	37	24	13	5	.....	.....	79
Albany.....	.....	.....	7	6	6	1	20
Totals.....	487	343	343	361	34	23	1,425

The average per capita cost for the education and maintenance of each pupil for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895, is reported as follows:

One Hundred and Sixty-second street, New York (less clothing).....	\$312 45
Buffalo.....	253 89
Lexington avenue, New York (less clothing).....	249 23
Fordham and branches (less clothing).....	717 99
Rome (less clothing).....	284 16
Rochester.....	300 27
Malone.....	331 60

Nearly every one of the institutions enumerated above, adheres to a distinctive method of instruction or to some characteristic fundamental principle, which is generally evidenced by the means employed for imparting ideas to the pupils. It is believed to be extremely fortunate for the interests of deaf-mute education that so large a variety of methods is being followed at the present time by the institutions for the deaf, which are subject to the supervision of this Board, as a scientific examination of the results attained by them will present a most interesting study, and if a comparative showing can be made which will be recognized as trustworthy, a wide and beneficent influence will be exerted upon the educational methods in vogue in the institutions for the deaf


throughout the whole country. Ever since the time when it was first believed possible to give to the deaf educational advantages, rival methods of instruction have been in the field claiming recognition, and for many years the advocates of the different systems have been pressing their views with a vigor that at times has overstepped the bounds of moderation, and the very ardor of the participants has helped to render these discussions comparatively fruitless. Could the educational powers of different methods under existing circumstances be determined with reasonable accuracy, a large amount of theorizing, injurious to the best interests of the deaf would be avoided. If results can be shown, methods will take care of themselves.

The general curriculum followed by the different schools of this State being substantially similar, we may look for the distinguishing features in the media employed by the teacher in the school-room for giving instruction to the pupils, taken in connection with the modes of intercommunication generally used by the pupils outside of the class-room. This latter factor is considered important since the effect of the media of instruction which are employed by the teacher is emphasized, modified or shadowed by the habitual modes of intercommunication adopted by the pupils when outside of his immediate influence; that is to say, in a school in which the principal medium of instruction and the principal mode of intercommunication are unlike, a different condition of things might be expected from that in a school in which the principal medium of instruction and the principal mode of intercommunication are identical, although the principal medium of instruction might be the same in both institutions. In connection with the detailed account of inspection of each institution given in this report, are presented schedules, in each instance prepared by the principal, which show the prevalence or importance of the media of instruction employed by the teachers, and of the modes of intercommunication employed by the pupils when outside the immediate influence of the teacher. Those first in importance are marked by the numeral 1, those second in importance by the numeral 2, etc.


In the month of October statistical blanks were sent to the various institutions for the deaf which, when properly filled out and returned, will not only furnish the Board with detailed information regarding the pupils in attendance, but will also provide data indispensable in measuring the achievements of individual pupils and thus help in forming a proper estimate of the results of examinations. As the statistical blank was devised to meet the special needs of the Board and presents some novel features, photo-engraved cuts are here given.

CUT OF CENTRAL PORTION OF STATISTICAL BLANK WITH THE ENDS
TRIMMED AWAY IN READINESS FOR THE CARD CATALOGUE.

Obverse.

Breshar, William S.		No. 3.140
1 Sept. 10. 1878	2 Sept. 1886	
3 Yes. Strabismus		
4 Yes. At birth	5 Yes. At birth	
6 Hereditary taint	7 No.	
8 No.	9 No.	
10 No knowledge	11 Sign language	
12 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 92 93. 94 95.		
13 1. 1. 2. 2. 3. 2. 3. 3. 4		
14 Yes. For all of 91 		
15		[OVER.]

Reverse.

	
16 Yes. Father, mother, sister, brother, uncle & aunt	
17 Gardening	18 New York city
19 Edmund Breshar	20 Salina Hixon Breshar
21 American	22 American
23 No.	
24 Edmund Breshar, #966 10" Ave New York city	
I have examined this report and believe it to be correct.	
Dated Oct. 22. 1895	(Signed) E. H. Currier
Principal	
[OVER.]	
N. Y. I. I. LcC. C. N. Y. St. J. F. — B. — T. W N. Y. N. N. Y. A. H. S.	

A circular letter accompanied the blanks giving hints and directions regarding the manner of filling in the answers. A substantial reproduction of this letter is here given, partly for the purpose of explaining the blank and partly for the sake of convenient future reference.

General Hints.

Special emphasis is desired to be given to the fact that all answers to questions and requests must be written on the ruled portion of the sheet. This applies also to the dating of the report, and to the signature of the superintendent, principal or head of the school. The reason for this requirement will be understood when it is stated that the central part of the sheet is eventually to be used in a card catalogue, the portions containing the questions being trimmed away after the report has been returned to this office. The other points, mentioned under the "directions" printed on the blanks, should also be carefully regarded. For the sake of convenience, the blanks for boys are printed in black, and those for girls in red.

Name of the Pupil.

In giving the name of the pupil, the family name should be written first, and following that the given name.

Serial Number.

Although at present, reports are desired simply concerning the pupils now in school, the time may come when it shall appear desirable to extend these reports backward to the establishment of the school. In giving the serial numbers of pupils it will, therefore, be necessary to count from the establishment of the institution.

Questions Nos. 4 and 5.

The first query under question No. 4 should be answered in the negative only in the case of children whose hearing is practically normal, but who are unable to speak, and are in attendance at school principally for the sake of articulation training. The primary object of question No. 4 is to discover, if possible, at what age the child's hearing became impaired or partially lost.

In the case of William S. Breshar (see illustrative cuts) the answers to questions Nos. 4 and 5 indicate that he was totally deaf at birth, whereas were the answers to questions Nos. 4 and 5 "Yes, at 4," and "Yes, at 5," respectively, the indication would be that he partially lost hearing at the age of 4, but that he did not become totally deaf until a year later.

In cases where the hearing remained normal until the child became totally deaf, the answers to questions Nos. 4 and 5 will, of course, be identical.

Question No. 10.

It is suggested that this question be answered by giving the limitation of the child's knowledge, thus (a) "No knowledge;" (b) "Only of detached words;" (c) "Only of detached phrases;" (d) "Only of simple sentences;" (e) "A fair knowledge;" (f) "A good knowledge."

Question No. 11.

The following are suggested as desirable answers to this question: (a) "Had none;" (b) "Improvised gestures," that is, gestures that were invented by or imparted to the child, but not of a character to be designated by the term "Language;" (c) "Sign language;" (d) "Manual alphabet and writing;" (e) "Speech."

Request No. 13.

For the purpose of properly complying with this request it is desirable to have the classes or grades in the school designated by numerals or letters, or by a combination of numerals and letters in such a way as to indicate the degree of advancement.

Request No. 20.

If possible the mother's family name should be incorporated, so that any tendency to deafness on the mother's side can be traced.

All of the institutions for the education of the deaf coming under the supervision of the State Board of Charities have been

visited and inspected by some member or officer of the standing committee on the deaf. In view of the fact, however, that the committee, as at present constituted, had never before made an official examination of these institutions, it is thought best to avoid at this time anything in the nature of a comparative review of their work. The report of inspection herewith submitted will, therefore, be confined principally to formal statistics and statements of material changes. In the next annual report, should the personnel of the committee remain unchanged, the educational features of these institutions will be considered and a review comparative in character presented.

With this prospective work in view and as a partial preparation for it, the class-room work of the younger pupils was uniformly inspected, while the older pupils were subjected to written examinations.

The examination paper used has on the first page the following questions:

1. What is the name of this school?
2. What is your name?
3. In what year were you born?
4. How old are you?
5. What grade or class are you in?
6. Which one of your studies do you like best?
7. Why do you like it best?

On the fourth page is the following story, taken from Swinton's *Third Reader* by permission of the American Book Company:

Little Deeds of Kindness.

Some time ago Mr. Brown was traveling in Norway. As he passed the farm-houses he noticed that there was a tall pole fastened on the roof of every barn, and on the pole was tied a little sheaf of wheat. What do you think it was for?

For a long while he could not guess, so at last he asked the reason. A lady told him that the sheaves were put up at Christ-

mas time each year, so that the birds might have a merry Christmas. "Each year," said she, "the old sheaf is taken down, and a fresh one put up."

What a pretty custom! And how kind and thoughtful! For in that country the winter is very long, and the snow lies on the ground for eight or nine months; so the poor little birds have hard work to pick up food. But by this kind act the birds, too, have a little brightness at Christmas. They have a Christmas tree all to themselves.

What a pleasure it must be to the boys and girls to make ready this feast for their little feathered friends!

After the pupils had answered the questions given on the first page they were allowed three minutes in which to read over the story printed on the last page. At the expiration of the time allotted they were required to write what they could remember of the story, on the second and third pages of the question paper, which are ruled and left blank for that purpose. Ten minutes were given for this reproduction and in each instance the children were urged to put the story, as far as possible, in their own language.

While the question paper is not too difficult to be within the reach of backward pupils it affords considerable range for those more advanced or having larger acquirements, and in all cases alike gives some idea of the pupil's ability to understand and use English. Having begun with the examination of pupils in a field which should be common to all schools, the scope of the written examinations may, from time to time, be enlarged so as to test the progress which is being made in all public school studies. It should be stated that the examination papers were subsequently read in the presence of a committee from the faculty of the institution whose pupils had been examined, and a prize awarded in accordance with the committee's verdict. This custom of prize giving was inaugurated by President Stewart last year, and its continuance is a manifestation of his unabated interest

in the deaf children of the State, by whom he is claimed as a friend, and is held in affectionate esteem.

As showing the estimate placed upon these examinations by a man who has devoted the best years of his life to the education of the deaf, and who stands among the first in the profession in this country, we beg leave to state that by special request a few copies of the question paper here described were sent to Dr. Waring Wilkinson, principal of the California Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, who had indirectly learned what was being done by this committee. On January 17th, thereafter, Dr. Wilkinson forwarded to the office of the Board thirty examination papers, which had been filled out by pupils of his school. From his letter of transmittal we take the liberty of making the following extract: "Don't misunderstand my reason either for asking for the questions or sending you the answers. I think we could help each other very much by a sort of mutual exchange in this way. I am so far away that I am much handicapped, so far as comparison and suggestions are concerned. I shall be glad if you will let me have all the questions you use in the New York schools, and if it will be of any interest to you, I will give you the results as obtained here." It is a source of great gratification and encouragement to know that this special work of the committee has the approval of a man of Dr. Wilkinson's experience.

In closing this introduction to the detailed account of inspection, appreciative acknowledgment should be made for the courtesies extended by the principals and officers of the various schools for the deaf in the State.

I.

**NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR THE INSTRUCTION
OF THE DEAF AND DUMB, 162nd STREET
AND TENTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.**

Opened May 20, 1818.

Principal, ENOCH HENRY CURRIER.

This institution was inspected November 15, 1895, by Commissioner Bergen and Secretary Lyon.

Census on that day:

Officers	4
Teachers (of classes)	26
Instructors (trade schools) .....	....
Employes	98
	<hr/>
	128
	<hr/>
Pupils, male	241
Pupils, female	129
	<hr/>
	370
	<hr/>

An increase of eight pupils since the inspection of May 22, 1894.

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Male.	Female.	Total.
State pupils	142	72	214
County pupils	95	55	150
Private pupils, pay	1	2	3
Private pupils, free	3	.....	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	241	129	370
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Of this number 363 were present and seven absent from the institution at the time of its inspection.

Average per capita cost for maintenance for the year ending September 30, 1895, less clothing, \$312.45.

Prize winner on written examination, John Henry Kaiser.

Schedule furnished by the Principal.

Media of instruction employed by teachers.	Not used at all.	Conventional signs, e. g., De L'Epee Language.	2	Modes of intercommunication employed by pupils.
	1	Gestures common to the hearing.	2	
	1	Manual alphabet.	1	
	1	Speech and lip-reading.	4	
	1	Writing.	3	
	Prevalence or importance.		Prevalence or importance.	

In regard to the modes of intercommunication employed by the pupils the principal says: "The mere marking does not, from my standpoint, answer the questions in a manner satisfactory to the searcher for information. There are so many things to be taken into consideration. The condition of the one speaking; the condition of the one spoken to; the place where such communication is made, all have a bearing upon the points mentioned, and can not be answered by any figures that I know of."

Dietary on Day of Inspection.

Breakfast.—Crushed wheat, meat and gravy, bread and butter, coffee and milk.

Dinner.—Roast beef, gravy, potatoes and beets, boiled rice.

Tea.—Bread and butter, tea and milk, boiled hominy, corn beef hash.

In response to an inquiry concerning the history of the institution since President Stewart's last official visit, May 22, 1894, the principal made the following

Statement of Changes.

A new laundry, servants' dormitory and power-house costing \$34,000, which amount was taken from the private funds of the institution, was completed in the summer of 1894. The building is 92 feet 6 inches by 32 feet 6 inches, of brick, with stone basement and two stories, and is connected with the main group of buildings by a tunnel 280 feet long, $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet high and 7 feet wide, making a convenient passageway through which all the clothes are taken to and from the laundry, and at the same time affording thorough protection to steam, water and gas pipes. The ground floor of the building is used for the boiler and engine room; the first floor for laundry purposes, and the second floor for the servants' dormitory, with apartments for the assistant matron in charge of the laundry. The equipment is modern and secures great economy in time and money expenditure.

The dilapidated frame building that had for twenty-six years been used for laundry purposes, and the one-story brick buildings which had been used for boiler purposes, have been taken down and the ground formerly occupied by them graded.

As it was found possible to utilize much of the material of these old structures, the directors decided that they could, at this time, with the least expenditure, secure for the little children at the Mansion House a play-room that could be used in leisure moments and thus prevent any exposure to the inclemency of the weather,

consequently a play-house sixty by forty feet was completed at a cost of \$1,800, which amount was also taken from the private funds of the institution.

Three rain baths, for the use of the pupils, have been constructed, two at the main building, and one at the Mansion House, and the old tank system of bathing abolished.

Special alterations and improvements have been made in the rotunda, halls, library and reception rooms of the main building, bringing out their fine proportions to the best advantage.

This completes the changes made in 1894.

In 1895, on April 8th, at midnight, the trades school building, the three-story and basement structure erected in 1869 at a cost of \$28,000, and containing the completely equipped cabinet-making, carpentry, glazing, painting, shoemaking, tailoring and printing departments, was entirely destroyed by fire. A new building upon the same site is being erected by the insurance companies interested, and it is expected that it will be completed before spring. In the interim, temporary shops have been opened in other buildings of the institution group and manual instruction continued.

In May, 1895, the pupils donned a neat uniform of cadet gray, which had been adopted by the directors. An appropriate monogram on the cap and a special institution button makes the dress more attractive. Uniforming the male pupils has been adopted as accessory to the drill, which is given to the boys for the purpose of securing an erect carriage and of overcoming the sliding and shuffling walk which is common to deaf children. The principal believes that the use of this distinctive dress will help to inculcate habits of neatness by affording to all the pupils an equal opportunity to appear well dressed, and stated that the salutary effect upon the pupils of this uniform is already found to be encouraging, and indications point to continued favorable results, not only in the improvement of the pupils personal appearance, but in their ready and cheerful obedience to all the rules of the institution. In this connection the principal desired

particularly to call attention to the fact that there had not been a single case of disobedience in this large school since the opening of the term in September. Notwithstanding these facts there are certain considerations which deter your committee from at present recommending the introduction of uniforms into the smaller schools.

An interesting event in the school day growing out of the military dress and drill is the ceremony of raising the flag just before the beginning of each day's school session. The color guard march out from the main building and proceed along the driveway to the staff which stands on the crest of the hill at the entrance gate. The sergeant in charge raises the flag and as it reaches the top of the pole a salute is given. At the close of the school day, with appropriate ceremony, the colors are lowered. In this way reverence for and loyalty to the emblem of our country are taught.

During the summer a complete range of greenhouses and a horticultural plant were completed. The importance of this new addition to the industries taught the pupils is self-evident. Floriculture is naturally one of the best and most profitable occupations that can be taught and it possesses the double advantage of being equally open to both sexes. The plant comprises five connected structures situated on the south side of West One Hundred and Sixty-fifth street, east of Fort Washington avenue. These include a palm house 30 by 39 feet, a general propagating house 20 by 38 feet, a stove house 20 by 35 feet, a rose house, 20 by 25 feet, a work-room 15 by 22 feet, and the gardener's room 11 by 12 feet. The whole is furnished with the best modern appliances for the practical teaching of horticulture and is in charge of a skilled specialist. The plans were furnished by the Lord & Burnham Company; the cost was \$10,000, which amount was taken from the private funds of the institution.

A radical change has been made in the system of heating. The various buildings on the institution grounds have been connected with the boiler-house, and hereafter no independent heat-

ing apparatus will be required, thus effecting a saving of fuel and also removing from the residential portions of the institution all dangers of explosion. The cost of this work was \$3,420, and was met by the private funds of the institution.

An electric signal system has been constructed in the school building on which the hours of rotation are rung and special calls are sounded. Chief of these is the "emergency call," indicating danger. For the purpose of drill this signal is rung twice a month and upon the call teachers are required to conduct their classes from the school building to a place of safety, in the usual marching order which is followed daily at dismissal. By this means it is hoped, in case of actual danger, the building will be speedily emptied without excitement or injury to the children, two minutes not being required therefor.

New furniture has been provided for the class rooms and large additions have been made of illustrative apparatus, pictures, etc.

The library fund has made it possible to add the "Model Library" a collection of 306 volumes recommended by a committee of prominent members of the profession as especially adapted to the capacity of deaf children.

The gymnasium is now used in connection with the teaching of correct breathing, as it forms a part of the daily school exercises, the classes attending in regular rotation as a foundation for successful articulation work.

In addition to the class of girls that have heretofore received instructions in cooking, two classes for boys have been formed, and the results already attained seem to warrant the further extending of this important branch.

The rotation system has been introduced and classes are changed at forty minute periods. The teachers, including the principal, number twenty-six, all but one of whom speak.

Every pupil is taught speech, many by speech, others through speech addressed to the ear. The class unit is placed at ten, and in no case are there more than twelve pupils assigned to any teacher at one time.

The principal also furnished the following list of prominent events which had occurred within the time mentioned, and which may be of interest to this Board as showing something of the extra educational life of the institution.

The one hundredth anniversary of the birthday of the late Harvey Prindle Peet, LL.D., who, as principal of the institution from 1831 to 1867, did much to raise the institution to a high point of usefulness, was formally celebrated November 18 and 19, 1894, in the chapel of the institution.

On February 9, 1895, a number of pupils took a prominent part in the entertainment given at the Madison Square Garden in aid of the New York Teachers' Benefit Association.

On April 9, 1895, the one hundredth anniversary of the establishment of the public school system of the State was commemorated.

On the first Friday of May, in common with the schools for the hearing in this city, "Arbor Day" was duly celebrated. A thrifty young white birch tree was planted, and in honor of the venerable president of the board of directors, was named the "Fancher Tree."

On July 15, 1895, the "golden wedding" of the Rev. Thomas Gallaudet was celebrated in the chapel of the institution, on which occasion more than three hundred deaf mutes and many prominent friends of the deaf were present.

It is quite unnecessary for the principal to intimate that during the time covered by the foregoing regime every member of the official staff has been industrious, inasmuch as the regular work of the institution has been followed despite all interruptions.

II.

LE COUTEULX ST. MARY'S INSTITUTION FOR THE
IMPROVED INSTRUCTION OF DEAF-MUTES,
126 EDWARD STREET, BUFFALO.

Opened November, 1862.

Principal, SISTER MARY ANNE BURKE.

This institution was inspected November 30 by Secretary Lyon,
and on December 2 by Commissioner Bergen and Secretary Lyon.
Census on day of second inspection:

Officers.	4
Teachers.	12
Teachers (of industries).	6
Employes.	16
<hr/>	
Total.	38
<hr/>	
Pupils, male.	55
Pupils, female.	62
<hr/>	
Total.	117
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A decrease of six pupils since the inspection of June 1, 1894.

	Males.	Females.	Total
State pupils.	23	31	54
County pupils.	25	26	51
Private pupils, pay.	6	2	8
Private pupils, free.	1	3	4
<hr/>			
Total.	55	62	117
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Average per capita cost for maintenance for the year ending September 30, 1895, \$253.89.

Prize winner on written examination, Laura Freiburger.

Schedule furnished by the Principal.

Media of instruction employed by teachers.	5	Conventional signs, e. g., De L'Epee Language.	3	Modes of intercommunication employed by pupils.
	-4	Gestures common to the hearing.	2	
	1	Manual alphabet.	1	
	3	Speech and lip-reading.	5	
	2	Writing.	-4	
	Prevalence or importance.		Prevalence or importance.	

Dietary on First Day of Inspection.

Breakfast.— Oatmeal porridge, bread and butter, coffee or milk.

Dinner.— Mashed potatoes, pork steak, stewed tomatoes, bread,

Supper.— Fruit, pears, bread and butter, cookies, tea or milk.

Statement of Changes.

(Since June 1, 1894.)

The presidency of the board of trustees made vacant by the death of Rev. P. S. Dunne has been filled by the appointment of Rev. P. S. Gilmore.

In accordance with President Stewart's suggestion, the girls' dining-room is now on the first floor, the dining-room in the

basement having been converted into a bath-room and trunk-room. New floors have been laid in the boys' dining-rooms, and the woodwork, walls and ceilings have been painted. The girls' sewing-room not being sufficiently large for that purpose, is now used for a studio, and a larger room, formerly used as a dormitory for the little boys, has been taken for a sewing-room.

Iron pipes have been put in the sewers at the main building and a new sewer constructed at the "branch," and the officers state that the sanitary conditions were never better than at present.

Branch for Boys.

Under the direction of the same principal and management is a department for boys under twelve years of age. The building devoted to this purpose is located on Main street near Forest avenue, several miles distant from the institution proper. The building is surrounded by twenty-two acres of land, which is owned by the institution and it is hoped that before very long new buildings will here be erected, and the entire institution moved from the old and quite unsatisfactory buildings on Edward street. The branch was inspected by the secretary on November 30th, at which time there were twenty-five boys present and three absent.

Dietary on the Day of Inspection.

Breakfast — Fried potatoes, bread and butter, coffee.

Dinner — Fresh roast pork, cabbage, bread, turnips, dessert, ice pudding.

Supper — Bread and butter, canned cherries, tea.

III.

**INSTITUTION FOR THE IMPROVED INSTRUCTION
OF DEAF-MUTES, LEXINGTON AVENUE,
BETWEEN 67th AND 68th STREETS,
NEW YORK.**

Opened March 1, 1867.

D. GREENE, Principal.

This institution was inspected December 14, 1895, by Secretary Lyon. Census on that day:

Officers . . . . .	.....
Teachers (of classes)	17
Instructors (trade school)	6
Employees	26
Total	<u>49</u>
Pupils, male	102
Pupils, female	85
Total	<u>187</u>

A decrease of thirteen pupils since the inspection of May 15, 1894,

	Males.	Females.	Total
State pupils	56	49	105
County pupils	45	33	78
Private pupils, pay	1	3	4
Total	<u>102</u>	<u>85</u>	<u>187</u>

Of this number 165 pupils were present and twenty-two absent from the institution at the time of inspection.

Average per capita cost for maintenance and education for the year ending September 30, 1895, less clothing, \$249.23.

Prize winner on written examination, Amelia Rosenthal.

Schedule furnished by the Principal.

Media of instruction employed by teachers.	0	Conventional signs, e. g., De L'Epee Language.	3	2	Modes of intercommunication employed by pupils.
	3	Gestures common to the hearing.	2	1	
	0	Manual alphabet.	0	4	
	1	Speech and lip-reading.	1	3	
	2	Writing.	0	0	
	Prevalence or importance.		In upper grades.	In lower grades.	
			Prevalence or importance.		

Dietary on Day of Inspection.

Breakfast — Oatmeal and milk, bread and butter, coffee.

Dinner — Boiled beef, stewed tomatoes, boiled potatoes, apples.

Supper (for pupils under fourteen years of age) — Bread and butter, stewed prunes, milk; supper (for pupils over fourteen years of age), cold roast beef, stewed prunes, bread and butter, milk and tea.

Statement of Changes.

(Since May 15, 1894.)

Miss M. E. Potwin, who has had a long experience as teacher in the institution, has been delegated to assist the principal in the training of new teachers. Though the institution prides itself in

standing, yet in the natural course of events changes occur so that there are almost always one or more newcomers among the teachers who require assistance and training. These changes usually take place at the beginning of the school year, when the principal's time is very much occupied with rearranging the order of exercises in the various classes, reclassifying the pupils and in performing other duties incident to the reopening of school. Hence, it has been found difficult of late years for him to give sufficient time to the work of instructing new teachers during the season when they are most likely to come. The arrangement which has been made with Miss Potwin will, the principal thinks, lessen this difficulty to a great extent, and will in the end be productive of a great deal of benefit to the school.

Another change has been made whereby the pupils of the intermediate grades are afforded increased opportunities for using speech and lip-reading out of school hours. Four of the experienced teachers have been delegated to the special duty of gathering up a number of pupils of the intermediate grades in separate rooms every evening, and, also, in the afternoon on Saturdays and Sunday, and entertaining them with such games as give opportunities for the practice of spoken language, or talking to them about interesting events of the day, or presenting and discussing suitable reading matter. The principal believes that one hour spent in this way with experienced teachers will prove of more benefit to a pupil than two or three hours' conversation with an ordinary attendant. The pupils of the intermediate grades were selected to take part in these special exercises, because it was thought that they were prepared to derive more benefit from them than the children of the elementary classes, and because they are more in need of such drill than the most advanced pupils. The ideal plan would of course be to have all the pupils under the charge of competent teachers from the moment they rise in the morning till they retire at night. In order to carry out such a plan it would be necessary to double or treble the staff of instructors and the institution does not, at present, possess sufficient means to carry such a plan into effect.

IV a.

ST. JOSEPH'S INSTITUTE—FEMALE BRANCH—
FORDHAM.

Opened 1870.

Principal, Miss MARGARET LAURENT.

This institution was inspected November 16, 1895, by Commissioner Bergen and Secretary Lyon.

Census on that day:

Officers	1
Teachers (of classes)	8
Teachers (of industries)	4
Employees	11
<hr/>	
Total	24
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Pupils, female.....	99
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An increase of 3 pupils since the inspection of May 28, 1894.

State pupils	53
County pupils	45
Private pupils.....	1
<hr/>	
Total	99
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Of this number 97 were present and 2 absent from the institution at the time of its inspection.

Average per capita cost for maintenance and education for the year ending September 30, 1895, less clothing, \$239.33.

Prize winner on written examination, Margaret Murphy.

Schedule furnished by the Principal.

Media of instruction employed by teachers.	0	Conventional signs, e. g., De L'Epee Language.	1	Modes of intercommunication employed by pupils.
	4	Gestures common to the hearing.	2	
	3	Manual alphabet.	3	
	2	Speech and lip-reading.	5	
	1	Writing.	4	
	Prevalence of importance.		Prevalence of importance.	

Dietary on Day of Inspection.

Breakfast.— Oatmeal and milk, bread and butter and coffee.

Dinner.— Soup, mashed potatoes, turnips, roast beef, bread and butter, apples for dessert.

Supper.— Bread and butter, prunes, tea.

Statement of Changes.

(Since May 28, 1894.)

The principal changes in matters of instruction are the establishment of a kindergarten and the introduction of the manual alphabet as an auxilliary to language work. Some repairs and improvements have been made in and about the buildings. Steam for heating purposes has been carried to the dormitory on the top floor of the brick building; nearly the whole interior of the house has been repainted; the dining-room refloored; and a number of less important changes made. In addition to these a summer-house has recently been erected in the playground, which adds much to the pleasure and convenience of the pupils at recreation time.

IV b.

FEMALE BRANCH—BRANCH FOR GIRLS, DEAN
STREET AND BUFFALO AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

Opened 1874.

Miss MARGARET COSGROVE, Principal.

This institution was inspected December 13, 1895, by Commissioner Bergen and Secretary Lyon.

Census on that day:

Officers.....	1
Teachers (of classes).....	6
Instructors (industries, dressmaking).....	1
Employes	14
Total	22
Pupils, female.....	70

An increase of 4 pupils since the inspection of May 7, 1894.

The pupils are classified as follows:

State pupils	26
County pupils	34
Private pupils, pay.....	4
Private pupils, free.....	6
Total	70

Of this number 69 pupils were present and one absent from the institution at the time of its inspection.

Average per capita cost for maintenance and education for the year ending September 30, 1895, less clothing, \$239.33.

Prize winner on written examination, Bertha Raabe.

Schedule furnished by the Principal.

Media of instruction employed by teachers.	0	Conventional signs; e. g., De • L'Epee Language.	0	Modes of intercommunication employed by pupils.
	4	Gestures common to the hearing.	3	
	3	Manual alphabet.	1	
	1	Speech and lip-reading.	2	
	2	Writing.	0	
	Prevalence or importance.		Prevalence or importance.	

Dietary on Day of Inspection.

Breakfast.— Oatmeal and milk, coffee, bread and butter.

Dinner.— Pea soup, fresh fish and mashed potatoes, bread, butter and tea for dessert.

Supper.— Milk toast, canned berries, tea, bread and butter.

Statement of Changes.

(Since May 7, 1894.)

The only noteworthy changes during the year are the establishment of a kindergarten and the introduction of the manual alphabet as an auxiliary to language work.

IV c.

MALE DEPARTMENT, WESTCHESTER.

Opened 1875.

Miss CELESTINE SCHOTTMULLER, Principal.

This institution was inspected December 14, 1895, by Secretary Lyon.

Census on that day:

Officers.....	1
Teachers (of classes).....	17
Teachers (of industries).....	5
Employes.....	34
Total.....	57
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Pupils, male.....	183
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An increase of twenty-six pupils since the inspection of May 28, 1894.

State pupils.....	82
County pupils.....	82
Private pupils.....	19
Total.....	183
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Temporarily absent.....	4
Quarantined.....	1
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Average per capita cost for maintenance for the year ending September 30, 1895, less clothing, \$239.33.

Prize winner on written examination, John Henry Knopp.

Schedule furnished by the Principal.

Media of instruction employed by teachers.	0	Conventional signs, e. g., De L'Epee Language.	3	Modes of intercommunication employed by pupils.
	4	Gestures common to the hearing.	2	
	3	Manual alphabet.	1	
	1	Speech and lip-reading.	4	
	2	Writing.	5	
	Prevalence or importance.		Prevalence or importance.	

Dietary on Day of Inspection.

Breakfast.—Oatmeal, with milk or syrup, bread and butter, coffee.

Dinner.—Roast beef, potatoes, stewed tomatoes, bread; dessert, cottage pudding.

Supper.—Bread and butter, ginger cookies, tea.

Statement of Changes.

(Since May 21, 1894.)

The only changes in the educational department have been the establishment of a kindergarten under a trained teacher and the introduction of the manual alphabet as an auxiliary in language work.

A new school building is being erected in accordance with plans and specifications prepared by Architect George H. Streeton, through whose courtesy and that of the officers of the institution we are able to present the following description:

The building is 200 feet front with a total depth of about 250

feet, and is constructed of brick, with brown stone trimmings, and is roofed with slate. It consists of a basement and two stories, and is subdivided into north, south, central and west wings. Beyond the extreme end of the west wing, and sufficiently removed for safety, is located the boiler-house.

The roofs of the building are here and there surmounted by cupolas, which are treated in an architectural manner, but are in reality a part of the ventilating system. The foul air from the class-rooms and dormitories is discharged into six ducts, which open into six large receiving chambers in the attic, and these in turn are connected with the cupolas. The whole system is to be so arranged as to insure a strong and constant upward current in the flues and thereby provide good ventilation the year round.

Each wing has a fire-proof hall and staircase, which, in case of fire, could withstand the heat for a long time and thus amply insure the safe escape of the pupils.

The basement of the entire south and central wings is arranged for play-rooms for the children in stormy weather. In that of the north wing is located the large dining-room for the children, and immediately adjoining the same is located the kitchen and culinary department of the institution. The teachers' dining-rooms are situated close to the children's dining-rooms.

In the basement of the westerly wing is a room forty feet wide by eighty feet long, devoted to lavatories, baths and bathing rooms. This room is supplied with a series of 100 basins, a number of stationary bath tubs and contains twelve individual baths.

The floors of the entire basement (with the exception of the dining-room, which is of wood,) is of granolithic, and the side walls are of pressed brick, in place of the usual plaster walls, thereby making the same almost indestructible, as well as being more sanitary for the purposes intended.

The first story of the north, south, and central wings is given up wholly to the use of class-rooms, in whose arrangement the subject of light and ventilation has been thoroughly considered.

The chapel is located on the first floor of the westerly wing and is entered from a corridor which connects it with the central wing.

The second story is devoted entirely to dormitories in the north, south and central wings, and so arranged that each dormitory opens into a separate fire-proof staircase.

Each dormitory is provided with a toilet-room for night use. The floors and walls of these toilet-rooms, as well as those of all other toilet-rooms about the building, will be tiled.

Over the chapel is located the infirmary, which is expected to be in all respects suited for the purpose intended, and will have a separate fire-proof hall and staircase, kitchen, etc., so that it can be totally isolated from the rest of the building in case of necessity.

The building will be heated by steam with both the direct and indirect system, the steam to be supplied from four 5x16 horizontal tubular boilers located in the boiler-house.

As a means of protection in case of fire there will be a liberal distribution of fire hydrants about the premises, and on each floor of every wing of the building will be located fire lines with fire hose attached, all of which will be connected to the fire pumps in the boiler-house.

The building is to be lighted by gas with the electric gas lighting system, to obviate the use of matches, and thus lessen the danger of fire.

The plumbing of the building is to be of the highest order of sanitary work and of the so-called "exposed work" character; that is to say, the piping throughout is to be all exposed on the walls and ceilings and so connected that should any individual piece get out of order it can readily be removed from the system without interfering with the other sections.

No effort is apparently being spared to make this a model institution of its kind. The specifications require that the various works shall all be of the latest and best designs, put in by skilled mechanics, and that all plans and appointments shall be in per-

fect accord with the wishes of the officers of the institution, whose sole aim and object is to provide the best within their means for the care and well being of those intrusted to their charge.

The annexation of Westchester to New York city will compel a greater outlay than had been contemplated, and it is now probable that the new building will cost something over \$150,000. The managers hope to have it completed before the first of next May. The greater part of the necessary funds has been procured by mortgaging the property of the institution at Fordham and Westchester. The donations thus far received for the work amount to a little over thirteen thousand dollars. In taking upon themselves this heavy responsibility the managers believe they have not acted indiscreetly. The land belonging to the institution at Westchester comprises nearly forty-seven acres; at Fordham it comprises about six acres. The managers have been assured by well informed persons that this land is likely to increase very much in value, and they hope, by disposing of a portion later on, to realize sufficient money to discharge the greater part, if not the whole, of the institution's indebtedness. Meanwhile, all personal and private receipts not required for ordinary living expenses will be turned into the treasury of the institution for the purpose of diminishing its debt. The officers state that none of the funds received from the State or county are ever used for what might be designated "religious purposes," that everything used for the service or ornamentation of the chapel has been donated by individuals, and that this statement is true of the past as well as of the present.

The occupation of the new building will entail changes and improvements which will undoubtedly increase considerably the per capita expense.

V.

CENTRAL NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-MUTES, ROME.

Opened March 22, 1875.

Prof. E. B. NELSON, Principal.

This institution was inspected March 16, 1896, by Secretary Edmund Lyon.

Census on that day:

Officers.	11
Teachers (of classes).	9
Teachers (of industries).	5
Employees.	24
Total.	49
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Pupils, male.	70
Pupils, female.	63
Total.	133
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An increase of one pupil since the inspection of January 28, 1895.

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
State pupils.	46	43	89
County pupils.	24	20	44
Total.	70	63	133
<hr/>		<hr/>	<hr/>

Of this number 127 pupils were present and 6 absent from the institution at the time of inspection.

Average per capita cost for maintenance and education for the year ending September 30, 1895, less clothing, \$284.16.

Prize winner on written examination, Mattie B. Hathaway.

Schedule furnished by the Principal.

Media of instruction employed by teachers.	3	Conventional signs, e. g., De L'Epee Language.	1	Modes of intercommunication employed by pupils.
	5	Gestures common to the hearing.	4	
	1	Manual alphabet.	2	
	4	Speech and lip-reading.	5	
	2	Writing.	3	
	Prevalence or importance.		Prevalence or importance.	

Dietary on Day of Inspection.

Breakfast.— Oatmeal, beefsteak, cream potatoes (hashed), bread and butter, coffee and milk.

Dinner.— Roast beef and dressing, beets (pickled), potatoes (boiled), gravy, bread and butter, milk.

Supper.— Meat hash, bread and butter, cookies, syrup and milk.

Statement of Changes.

(Since January 28, 1895.)

An addition has been made to the boiler-house, but aside from this the principal stated that no changes of any importance had been made either in buildings or in the method of instruction since the last official examination.

VI.

WESTERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF-
MUTES, 945 NORTH ST. PAUL STREET,
ROCHESTER.

Opened October 4, 1876.

Z. F. WESTERVELT, Principal.

This institution was inspected December 2, 1895, by Commissioner Bergen and Secretary Lyon, and visited December 3, 1895, by President Stewart.

Census on that day:

Officers.	11
Teachers (literary class).	16
Teachers (trade classes).	5
Employes.	17
Total.	49

Pupils, male (1 free, 1 pay).	85
Pupils, female.	82
Total.	167

An increase of two pupils since the inspection of June 2, 1894.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
State pupils.	51	45	96
County pupils.	32	37	69
Private pupils, pay.	1	0	1
Private pupils, free.	1	0	1
Total.	85	82	167

Of this number 158 were present and 9 absent from the institution at the time of inspection.

Average per capita cost for maintenance and education, \$300.27.

Prize winner on written examination, Louisa Pugh.

Schedule furnished by the Principal.

Media of instruction employed by teachers.	0	Conventional signs, e. g., De L'Epee Language.	0	Modes of intercommunication employed by pupils.
	0	Gestures common to the hearing.	0	
	1	Manual alphabet.	1	
	2	Speech and lip-reading.	2	
	3	Writing.	3	
	Prevalence or importance.		Prevalence or importance.	

The principal states "that 'gestures common to the hearing' may sometimes be used to accompany or emphasize spelled or spoken English."

Dietary on the Day of Inspection.

Breakfast.—Oatmeal, granulated sugar, bread and butter, coffee, chocolate, milk.

Dinner.—Roast beef, boiled potatoes, cabbage, cold slaw, gravy, bread, apples.

Supper.—Bread, butter, sauce, milk, tea.

Statement of Changes.

(Since June 2, 1894.)

The kindergarten occupies a separate building, erected in 1881, wherein the children have their living and bed-rooms, and rooms

for their kindergarten exercises. These rooms have been made pleasant and more attractive by additional plants, pictures, aquariums and stores of toys, which, taken in connection with loving, unremitting, motherly care make the school a home.

The recitation record that has been devised for the use of this school is unique and presents an exhibition of recitations for a full year; the sheets that belong to a grade are temporarily sewed into board covers, and at the end of the year are bound together and constitute a permanent record of the grade's work. There are as many perpendicular columns as there are members in the class and the sheets are of sufficient length to accommodate the months of the year. It is also provided with ruled spaces for general averages and for record of examination percentages. Upon the back of the sheet is printed the statistics of the grade.

The library of the institution, containing over 6,500 volumes, was classified and catalogued during the past summer under the Dewey decimal system of classification, by a librarian trained at the library school at Albany, with the assistance of a librarian from the Armour Institute, Chicago. The catalogue consists of a card index of authors, titles and subjects. As the school grows familiar with the system of classification and with the use of the card catalogue, the reference use of the library will be greatly increased. It will be an advantage to the pupils to become accustomed to the card catalogue and to the Dewey system of classification, as these are now in general use in libraries in nearly every city in the State. Fifteen grades of the school have lists of books that pupils are expected to read, and in addition to this they are privileged to draw from the library whatever books they choose, for reading, study or reference. During the past year, the school has adopted for its high class, the course of higher English arranged by a committee of the National Association of Superintendents of Public Schools, for the systematic reading and study of English classics by students in the high schools throughout the country, in preparation for admission to college. The intercourse of the pupils through manual spelling familiarizes them from the very beginning of their school work with orthographic

language, so that they are able to take up reading with enjoyment at an early age. The free use of books and constant use of orthographic English, the principal claims, give a language basis for lip-reading and speech that makes both easy of acquirement.

In the year 1885 a cooking-class for the older girls was organized by Mrs. Westervelt and conducted by her until within a short time of her death, three years ago. The class has been suspended until this fall when arrangements were made, whereby the institution might share with the Mechanics' Institute, the benefits of lectures upon cooking. A room has been fitted up with cooking tables, gas stoves, a range and all kitchen accessories and conveniences, and here on Saturday mornings a demonstration lecture is given by a teacher from the Mechanics' Institute, to all the girls who are members of the grammar and high class grades. The experiences of the young women who have had training in this branch of domestic science have demonstrated the value of this work.

A course of lectures in natural science is being given to the pupils of the grammar and high classes by Dr. George M. Forbes, a scientist and demonstrator, who is also engaged in giving the same course of lectures at the State Industrial School. The lectures are given Monday afternoons and the apparatus used by Dr. Forbes is left with the school during the week, so that the pupils may repeat the experiments, under the charge of the regular teachers, thus reviewing and gaining a practical knowledge of the subject.

During the past year all of the pupils in the senior department have received training in physical culture by the Delsarte system from Miss Frances L. Marshall, and the excellence of their training was made manifest at the exhibition at the close of school in June, when a Delsarte drill was given by a company of girls, conducted by one of their number, and a series of marching evolutions was presented by the boys.

The three special teachers above mentioned are not included in the schedule given at the beginning of this statement.

The principal states that the purpose of the school is not alone to give intellectual training, but to make a home for the pupils, and

to avoid everything that institutionizes and makes them different from children brought up in comfortable homes. During the summer considerable change was made in the accommodations afforded the older girls. Two comfortable glass-inclosed verandas or rooms were added for their use, one upon the ground floor for a play-room, and one on the floor above for a reading and sitting-room, which is attractively and suitably furnished. These rooms are heated by steam and lighted by electricity. A stairway tower has been erected on the south side of the building which gives access to the bed-rooms, so that there are now two stairways quite remote from each other leading to the girls' bed-room floors. The sleeping apartments upon the third floor have been enlarged and made much more comfortable and convenient, and a portion of this floor is divided into a number of small bed-rooms accommodating three girls each. The old bath-room has been replaced by eight small rooms furnished with porcelain-lined tubs, the lavatory is supplied with marble slabs and oval bowls, and there are two siphon closets for night use. New cement walks have been laid between the main building and the school-house. Iron platform fire-escapes have been erected on the north, east and south sides of the main building, where it is three stories high. From two stands of fire hose, placed upon each floor of the main building, every part of the house can be easily reached. The pupils' dining-room has been enlarged, a new hard-wood floor laid, and the walls and ceiling decorated, making this room very attractive. The officers' dining-room has also been changed in size and given walls and ceiling to correspond with the adjoining dining-room used by the pupils.

A statute passed by the last session of the Legislature, requires that in all State institutions, fire extinguishers shall be placed upon every floor of every building. While this statute may not have been intended to apply to private institutions such as the school at Rochester, its buildings were immediately supplied with additional fire extinguishers in compliance with the spirit of the statute, and with the approval of the local board of underwriters. A similar law with reference to lighting the building has also

been complied with, and every building is abundantly and safely lighted by gas or electricity, so that candles are no longer required anywhere, either in the attics, in the cellars, or under the basement floors.

The rooms occupied by the pupils for evening study, the dining-room, and the new additions to the main building have been lighted by electricity. The gas furnished the institution is so uniformly satisfactory that there has been little occasion for change except in the substitution of the Welsbach for common gas burners. Increasing use of electricity in the several buildings of the institution has made it desirable that all wires between the buildings should be put under ground in properly protected cables, in order to remove the network of overhead wires which might interfere with the raising of ladders in case of fire. Cables, each containing forty wires, have been laid, connecting all of the buildings. These cables provide for the house system of telephones, the electric thermostat or fire-alarm system with which all the buildings are liberally supplied, and the system of electric clocks that give uniform time throughout the various class-rooms and departments. Separate underground cables are also provided for the electric light wiring of the buildings.

The institution grounds were long ago furnished with a tall flagstaff, which stands in the center of the green near the school-house, and the school has two large flags. The statute passed by the last Legislature, requiring such provision by public schools, was thus anticipated. Since the first recommendation of the Department of Public Instruction, this school has taken part in the observance of Arbor Day, and is able to bear testimony to the interest in the subject of tree planting and arboriculture to which the exercises connected with the day have given rise. The principal states that over one hundred trees have been planted upon the institution premises by the pupils of the school. The Arbor Day work has been in charge of the members of the graduating class, who add one or more trees every year to the decoration of the grounds of their school home.

VII.

NORTHERN NEW YORK INSTITUTION FOR DEAF MUTES, MALONE.

Opened September 10, 1884.

EDWARD C. RIDER, Acting Principal.

This institution was inspected November 27, 1895, by President Stewart and Secretary Lyon.

Census on that day:

Pupils, male.....	50
Pupils, female.....	29
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Total.....	79
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An increase of three pupils since the inspection of October 2, 1894.

The pupils are classified as follows:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
State pupils.....	37	24	61
County pupils.....	13	5	18
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total.....	50	29	79
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

Of this number seventy-eight were present and one absent from the institution at the time of inspection.

Average per capita cost for maintenance for the year ending September 30, 1895, \$331.60.

Prize winner on written examination, Charles Darrel Gale.

Schedule furnished by the acting Principal.

Media of instruction employed by teachers.	In one class 1 in others 5	In one class 1 in others 5	Conventional signs, e. g., De L'Epee Language.	By some 1
	In Kinder- garten 1	In Kinder- garten 1	Gestures common to the hearing.	By kinder- garten children 1
	1	In nearly all classes. 1	Manual alphabet.	3
	1	In some classes 1 In others 5	Speech and lip-reading.	
	1	Largely made use of by all classes.	Writing.	5
	Importance.	Prevalence.		Prevalence

Modes of intercommunication employed by pupils.

The acting principal states that "among some speech and speech-reading are used to the exclusion of all other modes of intercommunication."

Dietary on Day of Inspection.

Breakfast.—Bread and butter, warmed-up potatoes, toast, coffee, milk for all.

Dinner.—Beefsteak, boiled potatoes and gravy, bread and butter, cornmeal pudding for dessert.

Supper.—Warmed-up potatoes, bread, butter and crackers, tea and milk.

Syrup at all meals.

Statement of Changes.

(Since October 2, 1894.)

Within the year a kindergarten department has been established. This work at present is carried on under adverse circumstances by two trained kindergartners, who were added to the corps of teachers within the year, but with the completion of the proposed kindergarten building this part of the school will be placed on a better footing. The plans for this building are now being prepared by the State Architect, and for its erection the board of trustees have at their disposal, \$12,076.32, the same having been appropriated for the purpose by the State.

The Legislature of 1895 appropriated \$800 for the erection of fire-escapes. These have not yet been put in place, but will be before the beginning of another school year.

Instruction in instrumental music has been introduced, and two of the girl pupils are said already to have made commendable progress in learning to play the piano. Others will be given the advantage of this accomplishment if the results justify the labor and expense.

A special teacher has been employed to instruct classes in art embroidery.

VIII.

THE ALBANY HOME SCHOOL FOR THE ORAL
INSTRUCTION OF THE DEAF, 98 NORTH
PINE AVENUE, ALBANY, N. Y.

Opened September 17, 1889.

Miss ANNA M. BLACK, Principal.

This institution was inspected March 13, 1896, by Secretary Edward Lyon.

Census on that day:

Officers.....	1
Teachers (of classes).....	2
Teachers in training.....	4
Employees	3
Total	10

Pupils, male	13
Pupils, female	7
Total	20

	Males.	Females.	Total.
County pupils.....	7	6	13
Private pupils, pay.....	6	1	7
Total	13	7	20

Of this number, 17 pupils were present and 3 absent from the institution at the time of inspection.

On the day of inspection there was no pupil present who had been long enough in school to be eligible for the written examination.

Schedule furnished by the Principal.

Media of instruction employed by teachers.		Conventional signs, e. g., De L'Epee Language.	0	Modes of intercommunication employed by pupils.
	3	Gestures common to the hearing.	1	
		Manual alphabet.	0	
	1	Speech and lip-reading.	3	
	2	Writing.	2	
	Prevalence or importance.		Prevalence or importance.	

In regard to media of instruction the principal says: "Natural signs or gestures are allowed until pupil can express himself by or in words; but in teaching speech, and speech-reading are of the first and greatest importance; second, writing. The natural gestures are discouraged and dropped as soon as possible. We make no use or point of conventional signs or manual alphabet. The teachers know nothing of them."

In regard to modes of intercommunication the principal says: "Gestures common to the hearing, also gestures improvised by the deaf and their friends in their family intercourse before they, the deaf, are sent to school. These are allowed until the little ones can speak or write words. Written words are more readily learned, but I make speech and speech-reading the most important aim and use."

Dietary on Day of Inspection.

The children have a bit of bread and butter about an hour before breakfast, before doing their sweeping, dusting, rug beating, etc.

Breakfast at 7.— Codfish gravy, baked potatoes, Indian muffins, breakfast food, coffee and milk.

Lunch for children at recess 10:30.— Bread or cake, one-half of an apple.

Dinner.— Baked fish with dressing, potatoes, chopped cabbage, rice, tomatoes, fritters and honey.

Supper at 5:30.— Indian pudding, stewed fruit, milk.

R E P O R T

OF

**Visitations of Poorhouses of the Third Judicial
District.**

By COMMISSIONER MARVIN.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

Agreeably to the statute, the undersigned commissioner of the third judicial district of the State, respectfully submits this, his report, in regard to the poorhouses and almshouses and the administration of public out-door poor relief, in the various counties and cities of the district for the year 1895.

The counties composing the district are Albany, Columbia, Greene, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster. Each of these counties maintain a county poorhouse, and the city of Kingston, Ulster county, a city almshouse for the poor of that city. The total population of the district, by the State census of 1892, was 520,885; of which 216,468, or about forty per cent. was in the cities of Albany, Cohoes, Hudson, Kingston, and Troy, and 304,417, or about sixty per cent. in the rural towns.

The following table shows the number of acres of land attached to each of the poorhouses of the district, the estimated value of the poorhouse establishments, the estimated value of the products of the farms, and the estimated value of the labor of the paupers, for the year 1895, as reported by their proper respective officers:

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

	Number acres attached to each poor- house.	Estimated value of the poorhouse establishments.	Estimated value of the products of the farms.	Estimated value of the labor of the paupers.
Albany county poorhouse	80	\$140,000	\$1,700 00	\$400 00
Columbia county poorhouse	204	42,000	1,870 50	150 00
Greene county poorhouse	188	27,500	1,917 45	500 00
Rensselaer county poorhouse	146	130,000	1,800 00	400 00
Schoharie county poorhouse	60	10,000	1,000 00	200 00
Sullivan county poorhouse	100	13,000	1,968 70	150 00
Ulster county poorhouse	187	60,000	1,500 00	1,000 00
Kingston city almshouse	52	55,000	800 00	300 00
Total	1,017	\$477,500	\$12,556 65	\$3,100 00

It is thus seen that the number of acres of land attached to the poorhouses of the third judicial district is 1,017; the estimated value of the poorhouse establishments \$477,500; the estimated value of the products of the farms \$12,556.65; and the estimated value of pauper labor \$3,100.

The following table shows the whole number of persons supported in these institutions during the year 1895, and the number and sex of those under care at its close, according to the reports of their respective officers:

	Whole num- bers support- ed during the year.	REMAINING NOVEMBER 1, 1895.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.
Albany county poorhouse	499	110	60	170
Columbia county poorhouse...	244	78	49	127
Greene county poorhouse.....	210	33	30	63
Rensselaer county poorhouse ..	756	186	87	273
Schoharie county poorhouse...	73	20	16	36
Sullivan county poorhouse....	74	31	21	52
Ulster county poorhouse.....	168	63	28	91
Kingston city almshouse.....	98	38	5	43
Total	2,122	559	296	855

It will thus be seen that the whole number of persons that have been supported in the poorhouses of the third judicial district during the year was 2,122, or 4-10 of 1 per cent. of the entire population of the district, and that there were 855, considerably less than 2-10 of 1 per cent. remaining at the close of the year, of whom 559 were males and 296 females.

The following table shows the amount expended for support and relief by these institutions during the year 1895, as respectively reported by their proper officers:

	For support in connection with the poorhouses.	For out-door relief.	Total.
Albany county poorhouse....	\$28,646 08	\$23,120 00	\$51,766 08
Columbia county poorhouse..	10,849 90	294 11	11,144 01
Greene county poorhouse....	9,031 48	1,270 80	10,302 28
Rensselaer county poorhouse.	21,171 77	3,439 05	24,610 82
Schoharie county poorhouse..	4,500 00	500 00	5,000 00
Sullivan county poorhouse...	5,017 58	2,970 31	7,987 89
Ulster county poorhouse	10,050 00	.....	10,050 00
Kingston city almshouse ...	6,990 12	9,051 61	16,041 73
Total	\$96,256 93	\$40,645 88	\$136,902 81

Thus the total expenditure made by the counties of the third judicial district for the support of its poor was \$136,902.81, of which \$96,256.93 was for support in the poorhouses and \$40,645.88 was expended in out-door relief.

The poorhouse of this district are, with the exception of that in Sullivan county, built of brick and are in very good condition. Those in Greene and Ulster counties are comparatively new, the one in Schoharie county has recently undergone very extensive remodeling, and that of Columbia county has been very much improved. A notable feature in the Rensselaer county poorhouse is the employment of a trained nurse, who has the entire oversight of the hospital departments.

The dependent children of the district are generally sent to the convenient orphan asylums, and most of the dependent sick are provided for in the private benevolent hospitals in the district.

Respectfully submitted,

SELDEN E. MARVIN,

Commissioner Third Judicial District.

Dated, ALBANY, N. Y., February 10, 1896.

REPORT

OF

Visitations of Poorhouses of the Fourth
Judicial District.

By Commissioner FOSTER.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

The duties of Dr. Hoyt, one of the officers of our Board, having called him during the current year to all of the poorhouses of the fourth district, in which he has made the usual inspection, I have not thought it necessary or desirable to incur the expense of another visitation.

Dr. Hoyt speaks of the poorhouses in the fourth district as being generally comfortable and the inmates as being kindly and well cared for. In the county of Essex a complaint was made that the superintendent had been cruel, inflicting unusual and painful punishments. The matter was investigated by a committee of the Board, assisted by Deputy Attorney-General Kisselburgh, and in the judgment of the committee the charges were not proved.

In the counties of Fulton and Montgomery, Commissioner de Peyster, being in Johnstown, at my request kindly visited the poorhouses. In both of these counties matters are much as usual. In the county of Fulton the superintendent is a very competent and efficient man, and his duties are as well performed as circumstances will permit, but the poorhouse is old and not at all convenient for its present uses. The idea of having a new one is being agitated, and the indications are that in the near future such may be the result.

In regard to the county of Montgomery, there is but little to say. There is the usual number of inmates, male and female, and under the care of the present keeper they seem to be well fed and kindly cared for, but there is no poorhouse belonging to the county, and the inmates are boarded at the expense of the

county. This system, I think, is very liable to abuse, and not to be commended. It is obsolete in every part of the State excepting in this beautiful county. It is to be hoped that the officials, in compliance with the changed public sentiment, will not for any length of time consent to the continuance of this system of caring for their dependents.

E. W. FOSTER,

Commissioner for the Fourth District.

January 8, 1896.

REPORT
OF
Visitations of Poorhouses of the Fifth Judicial
District.

By Commissioner McCARTHY.



LEWIS COUNTY POORHOUSE.

JOHN F. EDWARDS, *Superintendent*.

This institution was visited November 9, 1895. Census: Males, 32; females, 16; total, 48. Epileptics, 2 males; 2 females; total, 4. Ages of males, 47 and 53 years; ages of females, 16 and 53 years. Eight inmates died during the year. No contagious diseases during the twelve months. The inmates of this institution gave evidence of proper care and attention, and no complaints came from those questioned. The apartments were in fair condition as to cleanliness and order. The supply of water in this institution is inadequate, but the recent introduction into the village of Lowville, one mile distant, of an ample supply of pure water from the Adirondack region, warrants the superintendent in the belief that the board of supervisors of this county will make provisions remedying the evil, at their annual session next month, December. The farm belonging to this institution consists of 60 acres, and is well cared for and quite productive. Superintendent reports cost per capita, 95½ cents per week; too small to give its inmates care and comforts desired or creditable.

OSWEGO COUNTY POORHOUSE.

WM. P. ELLSWORTH *Superintendent*.

This institution was visited September 21, 1895. Census: Males, 41; females, 30; total, 71. Number of epileptics, 4; 2 males, 2 females; number of idiots, 6; 3 of each sex. No patients in hospital on the day above named. Physician visits the institution

three times a week, or oftener, when required. County supplies medicine. Among the inmates are one blind man, 50 years old; two deaf mutes; one colored girl, 26 years old; two children under 2 years of age. The portion of building now used was formerly the asylum, comparatively new; the old portion, or poorhouse formerly, has been abandoned, and is still unoccupied. The portion of building now used was planned for insane, and is not well adapted for present use. The building throughout was clean and in excellent order, and the supply of water said to be ample and excellent. The farm attached is well cultivated and the returns therefor satisfactory. The beds, bedding and clothing were in good condition. Cost per capita not known at date of visit. The attending physician resides in the village of Mexico; visits the institution three times per week, and more frequently when necessary. His fee is \$1 per visit; county furnishes medical supplies.

OSWEGO CITY ALMSHOUSE.

C. S. NEWELL, *Superintendent.* MRS. ADA NEWELL, *Matron.*

This institution was visited November 7, 1895. Census: 22 males, 18 females; total, 40. Deaths during the year: Males, 1; females, 2. A man, native; died February 1, 1895, aged 45 years; consumption. A woman, aged 69 years; birthplace, Ireland; disease, organic heart trouble. A woman, aged 68 years; birthplace, Ireland; valvular heart trouble. Inmates at the time of inspection consisted principally of aged and infirm people, with the exception of a blind historic boy about 10 years old; removal to the Institution for the Blind at Barre, Va. has been sought, but admission has been denied by those in charge of said institution; he should be removed to the Custodial Asylum, at Rome, N. Y., where he can be properly cared for and have youthful associates to assist and mitigate his double affliction.

I found this institution in a remarkably neat and cleanly condition, amply supplied with water; plumbing and drainage complete. The land attached hereto consists of 136 acres, all under tillage; avails of the products at market value, \$3,280.92; cost, per capita, weekly, \$1.38. This institution is credibly and economically managed.

JEFFERSON COUNTY POORHOUSE.

JOHN R. WASHBURN, *Superintendent.*

This institution was visited November 8, 1895. Census: Males, 68; females, 60; total, 128. Number of deaths during the year: Males, 12; females, 8; total, 20. Several cases during the twelve months of typhoid fever; no deaths, however, from this disease. Building in excellent condition; drainage to the river, directly back of the building, and plumbing in building in satisfactory shape. Help employed in the institution, 3 males, 2 females. The products of the farm for the present year amount to about \$1,800 at market value, made up largely of hay, oats, potatoes and pork. Twenty good cows are on the premises, and the inmates are given freely of milk during the summer months, and about 2,000 pounds of butter is also manufactured. Four horses are employed upon the premises, and young stock are also raised.

This institution, under the management of Superintendent Washburn, with his many years of experience, combined with many qualifications of fitness for his position, will rank among the best that I have inspected. The institution is visited by a physician daily, who furnishes medical supplies. Compensation, \$400 per year.

UTICA CITY HOSPITAL.

Accompanied by Dr. Hoyt, visited this institution October 21, 1895. It is located in the city of Utica, N. Y., and is under a board of managers appointed by the common council of said city. It is supported by a direct city tax. There were nine inmates at the date of our visit; one alien pauper was at date an inmate, whom Dr. Hoyt concluded to return to his native land, Italy. The building and contents were in excellent condition, and cleanliness and good order were observed throughout. The superintendent was absent and the matron accompanied us over the building. A very light and airy hospital apartment is within the building, and very clean and distinct apartments for tramps seeking lodgings, with water-closets and bath-tub. The institution gives evidence of proper care of its inmates and is certainly a credit to the city of its location.

In concluding this report I desire to state that I am somewhat disinclined to recommend or urge improvements or extensions to the county buildings in the Fifth Judicial District, unless the comfort, health and life of the inmates therein in each separate institution demand it. The burden of taxation in some of the counties comprising this district, falls largely upon those engaged in agricultural pursuits, and the depressed condition of that interest the country over for the last few years, demands prompt recognition of such fact upon the part of the commission, and also demands that in official capacity, he neither exacts nor recommends additional burden upon an overtaxed and financially inadequate proportion of the people to meet and respond to, nor to overlook the ordinary and personal safety to its inmates. Justice and charity should ever be in juxtaposition and moreover in inseparable and uninterrupted contiguity.

ROBERT McCARTHY,
Commissioner Fifth Judicial District.

REPORT

OF THE

Visitation of the Poorhouse of Delaware County.

By Commissioner WALRATH.

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REPORT.

This institution was visited October 23, 1895, by the commissioner of the district.

This visit was made without previous notice. The keeper stated that the census on that day was 46, of whom 24 were men and 22 women. The bill of fare on the day of visitation was as follows: For breakfast: Boiled pork, potatoes, bread, butter and coffee. For dinner: Roast beef, potatoes, cabbage, bread, butter and milk. For supper: Mush, milk, bread, butter and tea or milk.

The deaths during the year were reported as six, all quite old people, with the exception of one deaf child.

The beds and bedding and the care given to the inmates in this poorhouse are good, but the closet arrangements are very objectionable and have been for a number of years. I have so often directed the attention of the superintendent of the poor and the board of supervisors to this matter, that I have abandoned all hope of finding responsive action, and trust the time is not far distant when the State Board of Charities can direct these officers to furnish an inside closet, or one nearer than 100 feet for the use of the aged and infirm. Since this visit correspondence has been had with Dr. G. C. Smith, attending physician, by direction of the superintendent of the poor, who was ill, stating that no action had been taken by the board of supervisors, so far as could be learned, in regard to water-closets, but that he, as soon as his health would permit, would take action in the matter if so directed by the State Board of Charities. The doctor adds: "We now have several old people who are too feeble to go out in the cold to the closet, especially at night."

The county farm has been fairly productive during the year.

Respectfully submitted,

PETER WALRATH,

Commissioner, Sixth Judicial District.

REPORT

OF

**Visitations of Poorhouses of the Seventh
Judicial District.**

By Commissioner STODDARD.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

The poorhouses of the Seventh Judicial District have been visited by me during the present year, all of them once, and some of them more than once. The district comprises the following counties: Monroe, Livingston, Yates, Ontario, Wayne, Cayuga, Seneca, Steuben and Schuyler.

The buildings and all parts of the several institutions have been carefully inspected; the inmates have been examined personally, as regards physical, mental, and other conditions, and the various features of the administration have been considered.

During the past year no changes have occurred in the direction of classification of the inmates of these institutions.

It is a fact, long recognized by the State Board of Charities, that, aside from better and more uniformly systematic methods of caring for the inmates of the several poorhouses, a classification of such inmates should be made. This has been reiterated in the annual reports from year to year. At present, in each county, all the inmates are collected in one large institution. The respectable man or woman, who, by change of fortune and loss of relatives and friends is placed, late in life, in a condition of dependence upon the bounty of the community, is, when he becomes an inmate of an almshouse, placed in intimate association with the degraded and ignorant pauper.

In the development of our prison and reformatory system, the fundamental idea has been grasped and, as a result, a system of classification of offenders has been initiated which, while it aims to protect society from its criminal classes, at the same time seeks to avoid injustice or injury to the young, or, so to speak, accidental

offender, by not placing him in the same class and in association with the incorrigible and degraded criminal.

Our present system of poorhouse administration and organization is far behind the best thought of to-day, in caring for the dependent classes, by failing to provide a system of separating the worthy and respectable from the ignorant and vicious pauper. The two classes should never be herded together in the same poorhouse.

The poorhouse proper should be maintained solely for the care and restriction of the low and vicious class of paupers, while the respectable and worthy poor should be provided for on a cottage or family plan, under the administration of the county authorities, but separated from the ordinary poorhouse. As changes in the present poorhouses are made, these conditions of classification and separation can be established, and with little additional expense, if the system be once generally inaugurated.

The "boarding out" plan, as it has been called, whereby worthy public wards are placed in families, and maintained at public expense, has succeeded in many European countries, and in some sections of our own, where the experiment has been made and conducted under proper supervision and care. The partial adoption of such a system might be tried, as a step toward a better care of the poor, by some of the counties of this State.

Another point which demands attention, is the lack of suitable employment for the inmates of these institutions. This is more noticeable in some than in others. In some of the poorhouses both men and women, who are capable of some labor, are wholly unprovided with any employment; and to their detriment. It is desirable that some system, however simple, should be established in such poorhouses, by which each inmate should be provided with occupation commensurate with his or her mental or physical activity.

The special features noticed in connection with the several poorhouses of this district are stated in the memoranda made at the time of each visit, and are appended hereto as the details of this report.

ONTARIO COUNTY POORHOUSE.

RALPH S. WISNER, *Keeper.*

This institution was visited, without notice, by Commissioner Stoddard, May 21, 1895.

Population.

The census, on the day of this visit, gave a total of 75 inmates; of which 47 were men and 28 were women, one feeble-minded woman, no insane and no epileptics. There were two children under 16 years of age, one aged 4 months and the other 3 weeks. Both were in the care of their mothers.

All parts of the institution were visited and inspected.

Buildings and Appliances.

No material change has been made in the buildings during the past year. Built in 1826, the main building is inadequate for the present needs of the institution. The suggestions made in the report of last year and previous visitations are repeated here. In spite of their age and conditions, the buildings were everywhere clean and neat and in as good order as possible.

The dormitories were clean and orderly in all respects. The beds and bedding show careful daily supervision and attention, and the most possible is accomplished with the very plain furniture supplied by the authorities.

The bath-rooms were inspected and found in excellent order. The supply of hot and cold water is ample, and the several inmates are systematically bathed separately and in clean water.

No change has been made in the water supply, which is sufficient.

The kitchen is in good order. Dinner was being served at the time of the visit. The food was carefully inspected and found of good quality, variety and well cooked. The meal consisted of vegetable soup, boiled fresh beef, boiled potatoes, bread and tea.

The dietary for the several meals remains the same as last year and is ample.

The laundry has received some additional facilities, chiefly connected with the new steam boiler. All here was orderly and neat.

General Conditions.

The inmates, male and female, were inspected and found in good condition. While many are aged, there are but few who are very feeble. No cases of acute sickness were found. One female inmate, suffering from organic heart disease, and one of the male inmates, having a broken leg, were the only cases of importance.

Administration.

The farm continues to be well cultivated and, with the extensive garden, furnishes a large part of the supplies used. In the work of the farm and garden the labor of the inmates is mainly employed.

About fifteen cows furnish the milk and butter used in the institution. Several young cattle, hogs and fowls, with three horses, comprise the stock belonging to the institution. The surplus products of the farm have been sold.

Cost.

The annual salaries are:

Keeper and matron	\$750
Physician	150
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The county furnishes the medicines required. Dr. A. L. Beahun, of Canandaigua, is the visiting physician. He makes a bi-weekly visit and at such other times as his services may be required.

Religious services are held by the pastors of neighboring churches and others.

The per capita cost weekly for keeping the inmates, for the past year, was \$1.16.

SENECA COUNTY POORHOUSE.

SAMUEL S. CONOVER, *Keeper.*

This institution was visited, without notice, on May 28, 1895, by Commissioner Stoddard.

All parts of the buildings and premises were visited and inspected.

Population.

The census of inmates, at the date of this visit, was 35, divided as follows: Males, 30; females, 5. Of these one female was idiotic. No epileptics or children under 16 years of age were found in the institution. The inmates were personally inspected. They are mainly quite old and feeble. None were acutely ill.

There are no State paupers at this institution as, on the recommendation of the commissioner of this Board, for this district, the contract with the county authorities was annulled during the past year. This reduces the average number of inmates. Those reported as in the institution, at the time of the last report, have since been removed and placed in the poorhouses of Monroe and Onondaga counties.

Buildings and Appliances.

The buildings have remained unchanged during the past year, and require no mention in addition to descriptions of their condition in the reports of the last four years.

None of the recommendations in regard to changes in them, made recently by the visiting commissioners of this Board, have been followed.

The men's and women's dormitories were successively visited and inspected and no improvement over conditions previously existing was found.

No separate or adequate hospital accommodations for males or females exist. The room called the "men's hospital" was the most untidy, ill-ventilated and disorderly part of the institution.

No improvements in bathing facilities have been made; a single bath-tub, in fair condition, was found in the women's part. The men have none, and what bathing is followed is done in pails or small foot-tubs and with no system. The same water is often used by two or more persons.

The kitchen and laundry facilities remain meager and insufficient. The diet of the inmates is reasonably varied and sufficient; no regular daily dietary is followed. The various meals contain, upon different days, boiled beef, salt codfish, cornbeef, pork, beef soup, potatoes, cabbage, beans and other vegetables, with fruit, tea and coffee.

The products of the farm are used by the inmates. Five horses, six cows and about forty pigs, with fowls, constitute the livestock. The milk of the cows is supplied to the inmates.

Cost.

The salary of the keeper is \$600. The wife of the keeper acts as matron, with no separate salary. Two men are employed upon the farm, one at \$20 per month and the other at about the same price. One man in the kitchen receives \$6 per week. The physician's salary is \$200 per annum. He furnishes some medicines, but the county supplies the principal part. The visiting physician, Dr. C. B. Osborn, of Waterloo, makes a weekly visit; oftener if his services are needed.

The per capita cost, weekly, for each inmate, not including the products of the farm, is given by the keeper as 73.06 cents.

Recommendations.

Those made in the previous report are repeated and involve:

1. The improvement of the beds and bedding, substituting blankets for the old comforters now in use.
2. An increased water supply and the addition of bathing facilities.

3. That the Secretary of this Board recommend to the superintendent of the poor of the county and the board of supervisors that the changes and improvements previously suggested be made.

THE YATES COUNTY POORHOUSE.

CHARLES S. COOK, *Keeper.*

This institution was visited, without notice, July 6, 1895, by Commissioner Stoddard.

Population.

The census on the day of this visit, gave a total of 38 inmates, distributed as follows: Men, 26; women, 12. No children under 2 years of age. Two epileptics, females. No insane.

Buildings.

There have been no additions to or changes in the buildings during the past year. Considering their age they are in fair condition.

Administration.

The general condition manifests an effort at order and neatness. The dormitories for men were visited and carefully inspected. All furniture is extremely plain, but sufficient. The beds were orderly and in fair condition. All bed linen is changed once each week, unless specially required to be more frequently renewed. The men make their own beds.

The women's dormitories were similar in all respects to those of the men, except that additional touch of order and propriety which usually accompanies the occupancy of woman.

A bath-room, furnished with a tub, and with hot and cold water, is provided for each side of the house. Both are used in

winter, but in summer that of the women only regularly, the men being allowed to bathe in movable tubs in an outbuilding. Each inmate is required to bathe weekly and in clean water. No special person is employed to superintend this, and the keeper and matron endeavor to secure regularity in this direction.

The plumbing, though plain, is in good working order. The water supply is obtained from cisterns and a well, and proves sufficient. The building is heated by steam and is comfortable in winter.

There were no sick at the time of this visit.

A satisfactory feature of this institution is the large number of small rooms and absence of large ones. This arrangement makes it possible to separate the inmates into small groups and remove the vulgar pauper from the respectable inmate.

The kitchen and laundry facilities are simple but sufficient. The diet is varied and comprises fresh beef and mutton, corned beef, pork, and various vegetables and fruits. The bread was examined and found well made, sweet and well baked.

The stock consists of 4 horses, 11 cows and 16 pigs. The cows furnish the milk and butter used on the place. A large garden furnishes the vegetables required, and the farm of 185 acres, the wheat, potatoes, etc., necessary for the maintenance of the inmates.

Cost.

Salary of the keeper and superintendent, \$500 (this includes the salary of the matron). The physician, Dr. McGovern, of Penn Yan, visits once each week, receiving \$2 for each visit, making about \$100 annually; more frequent visits are made when desired or required.

Two women, employed in the kitchen, together receive \$4 per week.

The per capita cost of maintenance of the inmates, weekly, was stated by the keeper to be \$1.23.

CAYUGA COUNTY POORHOUSE.

Mrs. MILLARD B. COBURN, *Keeper.*

This institution was visited for Commissioner Stoddard by Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, Dr. Hoyt, August 16, 1895.

There has been little, if any, change in this poorhouse during the past year. At the time of this visit, owing to the recent death of the keeper, the institution was under the care of Mrs. Coburn, his wife.

The inmates are all aged, infirm and sick persons. The buildings are clean, neat and in good repair. The various departments are maintained in a condition conducive to the comfort of the inmates.

The farm is reported as having been quite productive during the present year.

There were no insane and no children among the inmates, and the law relative to these two classes is well observed.

Three epileptics, two men and one woman, were found among the inmates. These were examined with especial reference to their later removal to the Craig Colony.

Cost.

The salaries and employes reported for the past year remain unchanged, and the per capita cost of maintenance also materially the same.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY POORHOUSE.

JAMES B. FRAZER, *Superintendent.*

This institution was visited by Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, Dr. Hoyt, for the commissioner of the district, August 27, 1895.

At the time of this visit the number of inmates was about 100, of whom two-thirds were males. There were no children or insane in the institution.

No change has been made in the buildings since the last reported visit and inspection.

The building formerly occupied by the insane remains unoccupied. The inmates are all aged or infirm persons.

The farm has been very productive during the past season.

The several items involving the general expenses of administration remain materially unchanged since the last report.

Cost.

No important change has been made in the administration except the displacement of Mr. Scott, who has for the past nine years so satisfactorily administered the duties of keeper. His successor has not yet completed a year of service. Otherwise the general features of administration as to salaries and the number of employes remain unchanged.

WAYNE COUNTY POORHOUSE.

ALBERT SHEPARD, *Keeper.*

This institution was visited by Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, Dr. Hoyt, for the commissioner of the district, August 23, 1895.

The inmates, at the time of this visit, numbered about 100, of whom about two-thirds were males. There were no children and but one epileptic, a woman of 63. There are a number of insane who have been left in the institution since the insane were removed to the State hospitals. No special provision is made for their care. At least eight of these inmates should be removed to the State hospitals. While most of them are quiet, one or two are more or less "disturbed" cases. Elsie A. Van Epps is especially a case for removal. It will be recollected that in the report upon this institution, in the years 1893 and 1894, this condition was here especially noted. In the reports of these years, the notes of a special examination of 11 inmates, by the commissioner of their district, in company with Dr. Hoyt, the then Secretary of the Board, was given, and the recommendation pressed that the Commission in Lunacy be informed of the desirability of their removal to one of the State hospitals. This recommendation is again made.

The hospital building is comfortable, but not well arranged for its purposes. The patients were all chronic cases, most of them feeble.

Very little change in any respect has occurred in this institution since the last visit of inspection reported.

Cost.

No material change in the number of employes or salaries paid has taken place during the past year. The per capita cost of maintenance remains at about the same figure given for the past three years.

STEUBEN COUNTY POORHOUSE.

CHARLES STANTON, *Keeper.*

This institution was visited by Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, Dr. Hoyt, in behalf of the commissioner of the district. On December 6, 1895, the following conditions existed:

Population.

The census of inmates, December 6, 1895, gave a total of 86, of which 66 were males and 20 females; 2 were epileptics and 3 idiotic. No children under 2 years of age.

No material change has occurred in the buildings or general condition of the institution during the past year.

The farm has been productive during the past season, and the usual conditions of order and neatness throughout the institution continue.

The inmates are largely old and feeble and require considerable care, and the aid in household work from them is small. The principal need of the institution lies in additional aid to the matron in her household duties, and in the care of the feeble cases. These wants are compensated for by the energy and personal effort of the officers.

The expenses of maintenance remain about the same as last year.

MONROE COUNTY POORHOUSE.

C. V. LODGE, *Superintendent.*

This institution has been visited by the commissioner of the district on several occasions during the past year. No changes of importance have occurred in its buildings or management.

Population.

The census, December 31, 1895, was as follows:

Male inmates.	330
Female inmates.	138
Total.	468

Of these four were children under 2 years of age; none between 2 and 16 years.

Epileptics, males.	6
Epileptics, females.	5
Total.	11

Idiotic, males.	6
Idiotic, females.	5
Total.	11

None were insane.

Blind, males.	4
Blind, females.	2
Total.	6

Deaf and dumb, one female.

In hospital were a total of 122, of which 70 were males and 52 females.

A proposition is at this time before the board of supervisors of Monroe county to purchase, for the use of the State, the land and buildings now occupied by the Monroe county poorhouse. The Rochester State Hospital for the Insane was, before the passage of the State Care Act, the county hospital for the insane. Its grounds formed a part of the county tracts for provision for care of the poor and insane. This was acquired by the State, at the time when the State assumed the care of all the insane, and was made one of the State hospitals. It is now full, as far as its

present accommodations permit, and more land and additional buildings are necessary for the State hospital. The poorhouse property is immediately adjacent and can be advantageously utilized by the State for the purposes of the State hospital. Your commissioner decidedly favors the sale of this property to the State, and for the following reasons:

First. Because it is more useful for, and better adapted to, the purposes of the State hospital than to the county poorhouse.

Second. It is, by the growth of the city, rapidly coming into its suburbs, which is undesirable.

Third. If the county authorities transfer this property to the State they will be enabled to purchase a larger tract of land, capable of furnishing some employment to the pauper inmates, in farming, gardening, etc., and further removed from a large center of population.

Fourth. In a change of location, new buildings, better adapted to classification and grading of inmates, can be constructed, which will meet the needs in caring for the county poor far better than the present buildings, even if considerably changed, can do.

The condition of this poorhouse is such as to sustain the character of previous years. There are, however, grave faults in grading of inmates and other conditions, especially in hospital provisions, which are to a considerable extent due to the character of the buildings and the limited area upon which so large a population is gathered. The lack of classification is almost painfully felt in some respects. Should this property pass into the hands of the State, and another site be chosen, upon which properly arranged and properly planned buildings can be arranged, much may be accomplished to relieve present embarrassments.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ENOCH VINE STODDARD, M. D.,

Commissioner.

REPORT

ON THE

Poorhouses in the Eighth Judicial District.

By Commissioner LETCHWORTH.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

All the poorhouses in the eighth judicial district, numbering eight, have been visited by me during the past year as often as seemed necessary. These institutions have been so frequently described in previous reports, that only such changes as have been made in them during the past year will be alluded to now, with such other points as seem especially worthy of notice.

The whole number of inmates in these poorhouses, as noted at the time of my general inspection, was 1,176, of whom 801 were men and 375 were women. It is an interesting and suggestive fact, which will be accounted for on different theories, and which I will not attempt to analyze here, that the number of women in these institutions has steadily decreased since 1868 from 537 to 375, and that the number of men has steadily increased during the same period from 689 to 801. It will be observed that there are now more than twice as many men as women in these poorhouses.

During these inspections, pains was taken to ascertain from medical men and others specially interested, who were qualified to judge upon the question, whether it was best for the county authorities to pay the physician a stated salary and require him to furnish the medicines used, or whether it was best for the physician to have a fixed salary and the county supply the medicines, the county physician being held responsible for the selection and quality of the medicines supplied. The testimony in favor of the last named method was so universal and so emphatic that it would seem wise for all counties to adopt this course. In one case the physician is required to render a specified amount of service for an indefinite recompense, and should there be an unusual

amount of sickness he might find that he could not do justice to his patients without a pecuniary loss to himself. It is so important that the sick should be as quickly restored to health as possible, or their condition improved so as to render them useful about the county house that, for economical reasons alone, county authorities should adopt a liberal policy in administering medical relief. It would be better to economize elsewhere than in this department.

The bread supplied was found to be good, except where galvanized iron ovens are used. In such cases the loaves were not uniformly baked. In Genesee county some bread was found baked in this way which had a coal black crust on one side, while the other side was not even browned. The best bread was found in Niagara county, where a brick oven is used and the bread is made with Fleischman's yeast. It is believed that first class bread will not be uniformly found in our poorhouses until tin or sheet-iron ovens are discarded and good brick ovens are substituted in their stead.

In some of the poorhouses in this district it is believed that, through perseverance and close attention on the part of the matrons, noxious insects have been permanently driven from their secret hiding places; but in other poorhouses they seem to defy the best attempts of the management to dislodge them. One of the matrons said she had been entirely successful in her efforts to destroy bedbugs by using insect powder, puffing it occasionally into the crevices of the bedframes with a "Jumbo" bellows. She had also completely exterminated cockroaches by using a powder prepared by E. A. Hannum, 218 Summit street, Toledo, Ohio. Others have told me that the last named article is the best known exterminator of these insect pests.

In consequence of the severe drouth the products of the poorhouse farms in the eighth district were greatly lessened, and in some instances it was thought that there would be barely sufficient fodder to feed the farm stock through the winter months. Cattaraugus county not only suffered from the drouth, but from the

grasshoppers, which greatly injured the grass crop and entirely destroyed the turnips and carrots in the fields.

ALLEGANY COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This institution remains under the immediate charge of D. C. Grunder, keeper, his wife acting as matron.

The number of inmates August 20, 1895, was 64, of whom 40 were men and 24 were women.

Since the 1st of November last there have been ten deaths. Three of those who died were brought to the poorhouse in the last stages of disease. One inmate, aged 66, died in a fit of apoplexy. The others were decrepit persons, aged respectively 70, 74, 77, 81, 87 and 100 years. There were no children in the poorhouse. The county physician, Dr. C. R. Spencer, resides in Angelica. He receives \$125 a year for his services. He makes one regular visit a week and as many others as he is requested to make, or as circumstances require. This county supplies the medicines used.

The ladies' committee of the State Charities Aid Association are active in aiding the county officials in finding homes for children and looking after them after they have been placed in families. Mrs. Frank S. Smith, of Angelica, is specially interested in this work. But one child was born in the poorhouse during the past year. Its mother had been a former inmate.

The dietary here is nutritious and ample, although it is thought that a greater variety of vegetables might be supplied to advantage in the summer season. The matron says respecting the dietary: "Our food is plain and wholesome and well cooked, and there is always enough of it. The inmates never leave the table hungry." The garden is well cared for, but it should be enlarged. The land belonging to the county is poor and places those having charge of the poorhouse at a disadvantage. If this county had

a good farm the cost of supporting the inmates might be greatly reduced.

Among the permanent improvements made during the past year may be mentioned a well-built and commodious horse-barn, new foundation walls under the corridors connecting the two wings of the house to the main building and eighty rods of substantial wire fence.

The facilities for baking are insufficient and it is necessary to use the cook stove for baking bread. A good brick oven is greatly needed.

The farm is in a good state of cultivation, and the lawn and grounds about the buildings were in good order, and tools and implements were carefully stored.

The poorhouse has hydrants and hose on each floor of the main and wing departments, and two hydrants with hose in the yard. These were found ready for service. Without previous notice I called for a stream of water to be thrown from the outside upon the ridge of the highest building. The hose was unlocked and unreeled, carried forward, the water turned on, and the object attained in one minute and thirty seconds.

The house has been thoroughly renovated and the walls painted during the past year. The place was critically examined from cellar to garret and was found clean and in good order. It is but just to say of this poorhouse that the housekeeping is unexceptionable. The beds were in good order, and it is believed that there is no bed vermin. The matron insists with great positiveness that not a single bedbug nor a cockroach can be found in the establishment. Among other evidences of thrift, the large woodhouse was found to be filled with 100 cords of stove wood, neatly piled, which had been cut and prepared the previous winter.

CATTARAUGUS COUNTY POORHOUSE.

At the date of September 5, 1895, there were in this poorhouse 43 men and 23 women. There was also an illegitimate baby seven months old. The dependent children of this county are mostly placed in the Randolph Home, which finds places for them in families. There were at the date of December 7 but three children in the home who were supported by the county.

The county physician, Dr. Clarence King, resides near the poorhouse. His salary is \$320 a year, and he is required to furnish the medicines used, except cod liver oil and whiskey, which are supplied by the county. There were eight deaths during the year ending November 1, Five were of persons ranging in age from 68 to 84 years.

A few beds with woven wire mattresses have been supplied the past year, and some plastering, papering and painting have been done.

Although the condition of the poorhouse has much improved since my last report upon it, I am nevertheless obliged to say, which I do with regret, that its administration does not reach a proper standard.

The newly elected superintendent of the poor for this county, G. L. Mosher, of Little Valley, upon whom devolves the responsibility of appointing a resident keeper, enters upon the duties of his office January 1, 1896.

CHAUTAUQUA COUNTY POORHOUSE.

The inmates here on the 5th of September, 1895, numbered 120, of whom 78 were men and 42 were women. There were no children or nursing infants. Two of the inmates, working side by side at the compost heap in the barn-yard, were brothers and idiots.

They could understand each other, but could be only vaguely understood by others. They have a sister who is also an idiot. Their parents were cousins. Their mental deficiency was attributed to the close consanguinity of their parents. There was a considerable number of very infirm and bedridden cases in the hospital department. The space devoted to the sick is inadequate, and enlarged provision should be made for them, with better ventilation. It would seem that the buildings formerly occupied by the insane might be converted to hospital and infirmary purposes and thus relieve the overcrowded condition of the main poorhouse building.

During the past year a large barn for dairy cows has been erected, for the purpose of increasing the products of the county farm, which is admirably adapted to grazing. This county probably had the largest, best-built and most commodious barns and stables for various kinds of farm stock in western New York, but it was thought that a further extension of buildings in this direction would be a profitable investment. Chautauqua county has always been noted for its industrial system, whereby its pauper labor has been economized, and this extension of the dairy is a movement in the same direction. The barn has a capacity for seventy-five cows, with ample space for fodder, and two large silos and cellars for roots. The stable is well ventilated and supplied with spring water. It was designed and its erection supervised by Supervisor D. P. Horton, with the intention of making it a model barn. Its cost is estimated at \$3,500.

The farm and garden were in a good state of cultivation. The grounds, graveled roads and walks about the house were well kept; and the interior of the house, which had been recently renovated, was found in admirable order throughout. The store-rooms and linen-closets were attractive from the perfect order in which they were kept. It was asserted by Mrs. Smith, to whose energy this state of things is largely due, that there was no bed vermin in the house. Perfect cleanliness seemed to prevail throughout the establishment, and the housekeeping is entitled to unqualified commendation.

ERIE COUNTY POORHOUSE.

There were 643 inmates in the Erie county poorhouse, Buffalo Plains, August 28, 1895. They were distributed as follows: In the main building of the almshouse 251 men and 80 women, in the nursery 17 babies, and in the hospital department 202 men and 93 women. Sixty children were born in the house during the fiscal year ending October 31, 1895. The number of persons aided at the poorhouse during the year, including those in the hospital department, was 4,694, of whom 3,831 were males and 863 were females. The foreigners numbered 2,473 and the natives 2,221. The number of persons aided by outdoor relief during the year was 11,316. The expenditures in connection with the poorhouse were \$124,053.27; for outdoor relief, \$98,120.08. The average weekly expense of each person supported in the almshouse and hospital, including salaries, medicine, and medical attendance, was \$3.19.

The hospital department, designated as the Erie County Hospital, occupies the stone building formerly used by the insane and a wooden building for consumptives recently erected at a cost of about \$20,000. This department is under the direction of a staff of physicians appointed by the board of supervisors. Through their benevolent and voluntary efforts, great improvements have been made in the medical administration of this institution during the past year, and great good has been accomplished through their instrumentality. During the year ending October 1st, 2,452 patients were treated and members of the medical staff made 1,335 visits to the hospital. Through the efforts of the medical staff the building for consumptives has been furnished, by subscriptions of liberal minded citizens, with many articles of comfort and taste as well as with medical appliances. The superintendent of the poorhouse, or almshouse, is, at the same time, the superintendent of the hospital. There is also a resident medical superintendent, Dr. E. J. Gilroy, who is appointed by the medical staff. There are also a paid visiting physician, Dr. Metcalf, a

corps of orderlies, a staff of trained nurses under the leadership of Miss Sara Low, and a training school. A sad event is recorded in the death of one of the nurses, Miss Leach, who died of typhoid fever contracted in the hospital. The stone buildings, upon the recommendation of the medical staff, have been changed and greatly improved. Much more remains to be done, however, to adapt them to their present use.

The advance made in the care of the sick poor at Buffalo Plains, must afford unspeakable satisfaction to every one at all familiar with the neglect, suffering, and inadequate treatment to which they have been subjected for upwards of twenty years past, during which time their condition has been a subject of continuous criticism by members of the State Board of Charities, its local visitors, and visitors of the State Charities Aid Association.

It is readily seen, however, that the distribution of the patronage of the hospital department is a prerogative that the county authorities are reluctant to yield entirely; but it is believed that, until the medical administration and the appointment of officers and subordinates in this department can be left in the hands of a disinterested medical board, the system can not be regarded as perfect.

Notwithstanding the numerous attempts to secure an ample supply of water, there is cause for apprehension in the fact that in this large establishment there is still an insufficiency of this essential element, and the menace to life in consequence is great. Some times during the day, in summer, it is impossible to get water, and this is sometimes the case during night in winter. It is now proposed by the authorities to provide storage for city water in the old discarded cisterns, which are very capacious, or by means of a reservoir on the grounds, and fill such during the time there is a flow from the city system, and by means of a steam force-pump, force the water from the reservoir into the buildings and about the premises as occasion requires.

The whole establishment, including the hospital, has been lighted by electricity. A new steam engine, for running the dynamos, has been put in the engine-room, as also new boilers in

the boiler-house. Considerable has been expended for new plumbing, plastering, laying stone flagging, fitting up offices, other rooms, etc.

The cow-barn, which was burned last April, has since been rebuilt on the same foundation, with accommodations for forty cows, at a cost of about \$3,500.

The sick in the hospital are supplied with a special diet, as directed by the physicians in charge. In the almshouse the dietary is wholesome and abundant, the clothing is sufficient, the beds are comfortable, and the inmates apparently have as good or better care as the same class of persons would have outside. Without the buildings, and in some degree within doors, there is not that careful and orderly administration which should characterize an institution of this kind, where there are numerous paid officials and a large force of inmates, whose labor might be utilized if those in charge had the tact and expert knowledge to make it available. During the winter there is always a large number of inmates who are able to do something, and who should be compelled to work to the extent of their ability at some kind of employment suited to their condition. In summer the number able to perform labor is much reduced, but there are, nevertheless, a great many who could be employed to advantage in gardening, cutting down weeds in the yards, mowing lawns, and in the general care and improvement of the grounds, who are usually found sitting idle and listless or strolling about the yards. In most of our county poorhouses the idle element is employed to the extent of the ability of each person, as gauged by the physician's judgment, and the expenses of the county are thereby reduced, the grounds kept in creditable order, and the health of the inmates improved.

In referring to any class of the unfortunate poor of Erie county coming under public care or supervision, the work of the agents of the county whose time is devoted to finding homes for destitute children, as also for mothers with their babies, should not be omitted. Mrs. Emma A. Dean, the Erie county agent for looking after Protestant children, reports that, during the year ending

October 1, 1895, she placed in permanent homes 112 children and found places for 31 mothers with their infants. She has had 85 more applications for children than she could fill. On October 15th there were but two children, county charges in the Buffalo Orphan Asylum remaining for adoption, and but two at the county house suitable to be placed in homes. Aside from the agents' salary and advertising, this work has involved an expenditure of \$181 for traveling expenses and \$130 for livery hire in country districts.

During the same period Mrs. Rose Lane, the Erie county agent for placing Roman Catholic children, found homes for 274 children and places for 72 mothers. Her traveling expenses for the year were, for street car fare, \$51.30, and railroad fare, \$73.50. Mrs. Lane placed 2,412 children in homes between October 1, 1882, and October 1, 1895.

GENESEE COUNTY POORHOUSE.

In this poorhouse there were 67 inmates on the 22d of August, 1895, of whom 53 were males. One was a crippled idiot boy about 13 years old, who was formerly an inmate of the State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children. There were only 14 females. One was a congenital idiot, and another a little girl 5 years old, who was deaf and dumb. The latter can not walk, requires to be fed, lives mostly on milk, and is a great care. Among the inmates are many aged and infirm. The county physician, Dr. J. B. Miller, resides at Alexander, about eight miles distant. He is required to visit as often as necessary, furnish the medicines used, and receives \$150 a year for his services.

The house was found in good order, and the inmates appeared well cared for. The average cost of maintenance is \$1.12 a week. The garden of the institution is a large one, and is a just source of pride to the keeper, Mr. C. B. Pixley. It affords a great variety of vegetables for the inmates. The farm is well

tilled and the stock well cared for. The large and commodious barns and stables of this county, erected in recent years, have proved a good investment, and reflect credit upon the county. The well built piggery contains a large herd of swine, of approved breeds. There is an extensive apple orchard on the place, which, in fruit-bearing years, yields a large amount of fruit. The swine from the piggery roam in it and devour the worm-eaten windfalls, thus improving the apple crop the succeeding year.

On the 13th of May last the writer, upon invitation, appeared before the board of supervisors, which convened at the poorhouse. There were also present the keeper of the Wyoming county poorhouse, and, at my request, Mr. George J. Metzger, architect, of Buffalo. The object of the meeting was to discuss the propriety of constructing a laundry and rain-bath, which I had urgently recommended. The desirability of adopting some general plan in order that, as new buildings were constructed and old ones displaced, the whole would eventually be arranged so as to form a model poorhouse establishment, and embody principles now regarded as fundamental in poorhouse building, was strongly urged upon the board. After some discussion there appeared to be a unanimous opinion in favor of this recommendation, and the State Board of Charities was requested by resolution to furnish plans. These I had previously stated would be furnished free of cost. At the same time authority was given to the superintendents of the poor to build such a laundry and bath-room as was needed, and they were empowered to draw upon the county treasurer for the necessary funds.

Subsequently, Mr. Metzger prepared plans for the laundry and rain-bath, and forwarded them to the superintendents of the poor, defining their location as related to other buildings. The plans were substantially the same as those made for Wyoming county, except that they were on a somewhat larger scale. The work of construction proceeded during the summer. In visiting the poorhouse on the 22d of August I found, to my great disappointment, that the laundry and bath-house had been placed in a different location from that intended; consequently, the carrying out of a

general plan on approved principles, which would effect a separation of the sexes, proper classification, etc., was defeated. The building was completed except as to putting in the machinery. On the 26th of August I addressed a letter to the superintendents of the poor of Genesee county, requesting them not to make any further expenditure upon the building or put in any machinery until the matter could be further considered by the board of supervisors, the State Board of Charities and the superintendents of the poor. This resulted in a meeting of the board of supervisors at the county house on September 3d, which I was asked to attend, and which I did, in company with Mr. Metzger. At this time all the mason work, including the chimney in the laundry and rain-bath room and the cement floor in the laundry, had been finished. The whole matter was gone over at this time. The board of supervisors was reluctant to change the site of the building in view of the expense that would be incurred, and the change was not, for the same reason, insisted upon by myself, although I expressed my emphatic disapproval of the site chosen by the superintendents.

No reason can be assigned for locating the building upon its present site except that it would save a small sum, perhaps \$50, in laying and filling in the foundations. There is a gradual increase in the number of poorhouse inmates in this county, and the erection of another building for them within a few years will be inevitable. When this is done the only proper site for another building is precisely where the laundry and bath-room building stands, and the removal of this to a point directly in the rear of the administration building, as planned, will be a necessity. Since the meeting, the engine, laundry machinery, and other apparatus, all of which are of the most modern kind, have been put in operation, and the whole, including the rain-bath, has proved highly satisfactory, except as to the location of the building and the disadvantage of going to and from it out of doors, thus exposing enfeebled women to sudden extremes of temperature.

The board of supervisors, during recent years, has shown a liberal spirit in making appropriations for improvements at the

county house. The farm, under intelligent management, has been enriched and become productive. The outbuildings are sensibly planned and suited to their purposes. The spacious barn, accommodating 40 head of cattle, with its silos, root cellars, granaries and immense lofts for storing fodder, is conveniently planned. With the exception of Chautauqua county, I do not know of better poorhouse barns and stables in the State. Liberal appropriations have been made for buildings for the inmates. A good sewer has been laid and numerous improvements, including the removal of the old building for the insane, have been effected.

Attempts have been made to secure an ample supply of water, but in this respect this poorhouse is lamentably deficient and illustrates the folly of locating public institutions where an abundant supply of this essential element can not be inexpensively secured.

For lack, however, of a general plan to work upon from the outset, deplorable mistakes have been made in locating the buildings with reference to their uses and their relation to one another. Moreover, the plans of the buildings themselves have been faulty. The office and assembly room, a wooden structure, built in 1881, was erected from the left of the keeper's residence and extending towards the carriage barn and other stables, so as to link the group occupied by the inmates and the farm buildings in such a way that in case of fire in any part, the whole property would be liable to destruction. The two-story women's building, erected in 1883, was mistakenly placed in the rear of the administration building, where the dining-room, kitchen and assembly-room should eventually be placed. Besides, its interior was divided up into small rooms, whereas there should have been a liberal space devoted to pleasant, airy, associated dormitories. The men's building, erected in 1887, a three-story wooden structure, is placed where the women's building should have been situated. Should a fire occur when this three-story wooden structure is filled with inmates, as it is not unlikely to be at certain seasons in future years, many lives would doubtless be sacrificed, as has been the case with the burning of high buildings in some other counties in years past.

The arrangement of the buildings is such that there can not be a proper separation of the sexes. In one of my visits here during the past year I was aware of a shockingly indecent exposure of person by one of the male inmates, directly in view of the women's quarters. The men, in going to and from the barn, woodpile and from farm work, must pass through or by those parts of the institution in which women are employed, to the constant interference of decent and orderly administration. The arrangement of the buildings does not afford a proper classification of the inmates, nor do they admit of convenient administration. Although another signal failure to do the right thing is seen in the location of the laundry just completed, it is hoped that when the next building is erected here, it will be situated where it will conform to some general plan looking eventually to a properly arranged institution.

NIAGARA COUNTY POORHOUSE.

An inspection was made of the Niagara county poorhouse September 4, 1895, at which time there were 85 inmates, of whom 50 were men, 34 women, and one an illegitimate baby. No structural changes have been made here during the last year. Some pauper labor under the direction of Superintendent Carson, has been expended on the deep and long drain through adjoining property, which has been in process of excavation for several years, and by which it is intended to drain the county buildings. Owing to their peculiar location, in the basin of surrounding hills, the drain is a necessity, and the lack of it has been justly the cause of long standing complaint. The new spring which was developed about two years ago has added largely to the water supply and is a great acquisition. Some improvements have been made upon the farm. The garden is very neatly kept, and, with adjoining lawn and shrubbery, presents an attractive appearance. A careful examination was made of the poorhouse and it was

found in good order. The dietary appeared to be sufficient and wholesome. The bedsteads had mostly woven-wire mattresses, which had been supplied, as previously recommended, during the past year.

The county physician, Dr. Henry H. Mayne, resides at Lockport and receives \$400 a year for his services. The county furnishes the medicines. There was a large mortality here during the year, namely, nineteen deaths in the interval between September 30, 1894, and September 30, 1895. It is claimed, however, that the death rate was far lower than it had been in several previous years.

Dr. Mayne recommends that there should be provided in both the women's and the men's hospital a water-closet and a bath-room. At present the only way of giving patients baths is by sponging them in the hospital wards. The doctor also recommends that a competent nurse be employed to take charge of the hospital. These needs are so patent that they need no indorsement.

ORLEANS COUNTY POORHOUSE.

In a report on this poorhouse made by the writer October 10, 1893, attention was called to its many defects and its unsanitary condition. Since that time no important changes have been made. The old wooden building, used as an infirmary, or hospital, and laundry, in the rear of the women's part of the main building, has been somewhat modified; but the changes, instead of improving it, seem to have made it still more unsuitable for the care of the sick and infirm. The portion of this building used as an infirmary is about 26x31 feet. On the first floor there are four unventilated rooms averaging 6x9 feet by 8 feet 3 inches, in each of which is a bed. In the main room are three beds. There are eight persons on this floor. One of them, having crippled lower limbs, has no bed, and sits and sleeps on the floor near the stove.

A pillow and blanket constitute his bed. The superintendent says he refuses any other accommodation. In the main room is a coal stove, the pipe from which passes upward through a thimble in the floor to a sheet-iron drum in the room above. The means of ventilating this room consist of a single wooden flue extending from the floor to the attic, the opening into which is 3x9 inches.

The room above this is reached by an open outside stairway exposed to the weather. This room is narrower by five feet than the room below, in consequence of a passageway having been taken off to allow the women from the main building to pass to the privies in the laundry part of the building. The partition is not perfect, there being crevices and openings in it. On one side of this apartment are recesses—say six feet wide, each space being designed for one bed. These recesses were formerly bed-rooms with doors. Old fashioned iron bedsteads with iron strap bottoms are used, and the beds are made of straw. There appeared to be plenty of bed covering. The room is warmed by the drum already referred to and a coal stove, the pipes from which join and discharge into a chimney flue suspended from the ceiling above. The arrangements for heating both of these floors seem to invite a conflagration.

Across the end of the laundry part and connecting with the infirmary is a long privy having seven seats, and on the floor above is a similar privy for the women, reached by the passageway already referred to, the droppings from which, as well as those from the first floor, fall and spatter into a long box or broad shallow vat on the ground beneath the building. The offensive odor arising from these privies was overpowering, and the whole arrangement so disgustingly filthy as to forbid a more particular description.

The water supply is at all times meager, and, during the drouth last summer, almost entirely failed. The infirmary and laundry building is close to the main building and a few feet beyond it is a swill-house and close by a long hogpen connecting with the barn. Should a fire get beyond control in any of the buildings, the whole property would in all probability be consumed. I noticed upon

my last visit that one of the sills of the swill-house near the boiling kettles was charred, indicating a narrow escape from this calamity. The central portion of the main building is three stories high above the basement. There are no outside fire-escapes.

A serious defect in this poorhouse lies in the arrangement of the buildings. The infirmary for men is placed directly in the rear and in close proximity to the women's wing of the building, and as already mentioned, the women are obliged to pass through a passageway loosely partitioned off from the infirmary to reach the privies referred to. The swill-house and hog-pen are on the women's side of the premises. Under such an arrangement a complete separation of the sexes is impracticable. This defect could be remedied by a reasonable expenditure.

The interior of the main building is badly arranged, being divided into rooms of moderate size, several of which have no windows. There are no associated dormitories. The ventilation is bad, and the sleeping-rooms, into which are taken old trunks, possibly containing vermin, boxes, old shoes, rags, soiled clothes of every description, bottles, cups, pails, mugs, etc., are very unwholesome. It is believed that by a moderate outlay in removing and rearranging partitions, some pleasant associated dormitories might be provided and the whole interior changed, to the great comfort and better health of the inmates.

The population at the date of my visit, December 17, 1895, numbered 77, there being 48 men, 27 women and 2 healthy and intelligent girls, one aged 5 and the other $3\frac{1}{2}$ years, who were retained contrary to the statute.

The board of supervisors of Orleans county, at its fall session, had under consideration the question of making improvements at the poorhouse, and by invitation of its committee on county house affairs I visited the poorhouse with the committee early in December and subsequently had the honor of addressing the board of supervisors upon the subject. On the 20th of December the board took the following action:

Supervisor Possom offered the following:

"Whereas, The committee on county house having recommended that the supply of water be increased and that a laundry and bathing-house in connection, supplied with modern appliances, be erected at the county farm; and,

"Whereas, In our judgment the cost for a sufficient supply of water, by taking up and blasting the old well deeper, thus securing a large reservoir, the cost of a laundry and bath-house will cost \$1,850, or thereabouts; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the well be deepened, a laundry and bath-house be erected and furnished in accordance with the recommendations of the committee, and that the cost of deepening the well and building a suitable laundry and bath-room and appliances for the same shall not exceed \$2,500, and that the county treasurer issue bonds, payable one-half on February 10, 1897, and the remaining one-half payable February 10, 1898, interest at 5 per cent. per annum, said bonds not to be sold for less than par. Also, be it

"Resolved, That Superintendent Mathes have the matter in charge, subject to the approval of a committee of three members of this board, appointed by the chairman.

"Adopted.

"Supervisor Ostrander offered the following:

"Whereas, Believing that it is for the best interests of the county that there be sewerage in some way at the county house, and believing that the natural drainage across the lands now owned by John Rice is sufficient, and that the said land is worth all asked for it for agricultural purposes; now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the committee appointed in relation to the erection of a laundry building at the county farm be authorized and empowered to employ a competent surveyor to assist the committee in investigating the matter of sewerage, and if, in the opinion of the committee, the purchase of the land of said Rice is necessary for the purpose of drainage of the buildings, the said committee is hereby authorized to purchase the same of said Rice at the price of \$800, and the county treasurer issue bonds payable,

one-half February 10, 1897, the balance February 10, 1898, with interest at 5 per cent., to pay for said land.

"Adopted.

"The chair appointed as such committee Supervisors Posson, Cole and Pratt."

This action is highly commendable, but it will be necessary to make an additional appropriation, in order to secure proper provision for the sick and infirm and some other material changes and improvements which should be made.

WYOMING COUNTY POORHOUSE.

This poorhouse, which has been under the charge of Truman L. Stone, keeper, for the past ten years, was visited August 23, 1895, at which time it contained 53 inmates, 29 of whom were men and 24 were women. There had been very little sickness during the summer. Since the 1st of November, 1894, 8 persons have died, 4 of whom were aged, respectively, 63, 70, 87 and 90 years. The physician, William Stanton, receives \$150 a year for his services and furnishes the medicines used. He is required to visit the poorhouse twice a week, and as often besides as it is necessary to send for him. An inspection was made of the poorhouse, which was found in good order. The farm and garden appeared to be well tilled. There were 147 swine on the place. A large herd of these was observed in a field of wheat stubble in charge of seven pauper herdsmen.

The new laundry and bath-room, built in 1894, have been in use this summer. The laundry, with its apparatus and drying-room, has proved a great addition to the establishment, enabling the laundrying to be done with facility, which, heretofore, has been a wearisome task. The rain bath enables the inmates to keep clean, and their appearance is much improved since the old bath-tubs have been set aside. Formerly it was a tedious process to

bathe all the inmates; now a satisfactory bath is given at the rate of 40 people in fifty minutes. The rain bath would be improved by the addition of another dressing-room. A thermometer on the water mixer indicates the temperature of the water as used in the bath, which is about 110 degrees.

During the past summer there was a scarcity of water. The supply may be increased by securing the water from a capacious spring about 3,600 feet distant from the present source, and the board of supervisors wisely made last fall a sufficient appropriation for this purpose.

In the men's ward one of the water-closets was found out of repair and emitting offensive effluvia from the lack of water. Some of the furniture was also broken and plaster in places fallen from the walls. Straw ticks are used, and these being unevenly filled and misshapen make an uncomfortable bed. The bed linen was clean, and the dormitories were in good order. The clothes-rooms, cellars and store-rooms were found in unexceptionable condition. The kitchen is a model of neatness.

The dietary is varied and nutritious. The bread, however, was not as good as it should be, which I attributed to the use of a sheet-iron oven. The average weekly cost of maintenance is \$1.15.

It is with much pleasure I am able to report that the building used by feeble-minded women has been so changed in its interior as to add greatly to its sanitary condition and the health of its inmates.

An appropriation of \$600 was made by the board of supervisors last fall for a new furnace in the women's building, which will soon be ready for use; also for a new roof and for other repairs on the grain and cow barn, all of which were greatly needed. The repairs on the barn have been completed. Additional barn accommodation, with basement and silo, is indispensable to meet the requirements of the large and productive farm, which, it is expected, will be provided the coming year. When this has been accomplished and the water supply increased, Wyoming county can boast of having a model poorhouse establishment ranking among the first in the State. This desirable result may be at-

ted largely to the fact that all the improvements made during recent years have been on a general plan prepared by the Board of Charities and adopted in the beginning by the superintendents of the poor and Keeper Stone.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. PRYOR LETCHWORTH,

Commissioner.

Attest ALBANY, *December 24, 1895.*

REPORT
ON THE
General Hospitals of the State of New York.

By Commissioner SMITH.

REPORT.

Historical Sketch of the General Hospitals.

The general hospitals of the State of New York had their origin in a discourse delivered by Dr. Samuel Bard, of New York, at the commencement of Kings (now Columbia) College, in May, 1769. It appears that he set forth the necessity and usefulness of a public infirmary so warmly and pathetically that His Excellency, Sir Henry Moore, immediately set on foot a subscription for that purpose, to which he and most of the gentlemen present liberally contributed. He also recommended it in the most pressing manner to the Assembly of the Province, as an object worthy of their attention. As a result of this appeal considerable sums of money were collected, and in 1770 Peter Middleton, John Jones and Samuel Bard, three eminent physicians, presented a petition to Lieutenant-Governor Colden, then administering the government of the colony of New York, for a charter of incorporation, which was issued the following year by the Earl of Dunmore, governor of the province.

The charter was granted by George III, and was dated the 13th of June, 1771. The mayor, recorder, aldermen and assistants of the city of New York, the rector of Trinity Church, one minister from each of the other churches of different denominations then in the city, the president of King's College, and a number of the principal and most respectable inhabitants of the city, were named as members and incorporated by the name of "The Society of the Hospital of the City of New York in America." Twenty-six governors were also named for the management of the affairs and business of the institution, who held their first meeting on the 25th of July, 1771.

The charter was a very lengthy document and was drawn on the same lines as the charters of the great hospitals of the city of London. In prescribing the powers and duties of the governors, it enters into specific details of a very minute character, with a view to guard against abuses and to secure the greatest possible efficiency of every branch of the service. The granting of such a charter would seem to have been a great condescension on the part of the king, if we may judge by this extract from the document:

"Now we taking into our royal consideration the beneficial tendency of such an institution within our said city, calculated for relieving the diseases of the indigent, and preserving the lives of many useful members of the community, are graciously pleased to grant the said humble request of our said loving subjects."

The plans of the hospital buildings were made by Dr. John Jones, who visited the hospitals of Europe for the purpose of studying the most recent improvements in hospital construction. It is an interesting fact that a description of his plans shows that he recommended the pavilion plan of wards which has become so popular in these latter days. In 1775, when nearly completed, the buildings took fire and were entirely consumed. New buildings were immediately erected, but before they were ready for occupation the Revolutionary war began and the hospital was not opened until 1791, twenty years after it was incorporated.

For upwards of half a century, the New York Hospital remained the only general hospital in this State incorporated as a charity independently of State, county, or municipal authority. During the century of its existence it has maintained a reputation for efficient management unexcelled by any similar institution in this country. Nor is it difficult to discover the true source of its success. The elements of its strength and usefulness are found in its constitution. It was placed above and beyond the control and even influence of sectarianism and partisan politics. In one of the reports of its board of governors, issued fifty years after it was chartered, this fundamental principle in its management is enunciated:

"Founded and supported on the principles of the Christian religion and general benevolence, without respect to any sects or distinctions, political, civil, or religious, all persons whose maladies render them fit objects for such a charity are considered as equally entitled to the benefits of this hospital."

In the management of the New York Hospital the two chief functions of a general hospital are constantly recognized, viz., the cure of the sick, and the education of physicians. From the day of its opening to the present time, this hospital has held a high rank as the exponent of scientific medicine and surgery, and the practical application of the most approved methods of the treatment of disease. In regard to the functions of the general hospital in the community, the governors have made the following statement, which is worth recalling in these days, of the rapid multiplication of these institutions:

"So numerous are the objects which solicit the aid of the benevolent to mitigate their distress, so various are the accidents of life, and so diversified the forms of human misery, that such institutions are indispensable in the great system of public charity. Various causes conspire to render public hospitals peculiarly necessary in a great city, the capital of a commercial, populous and flourishing State. It is there adventurers and persons from different countries, resort to better their fortunes or to engage in more congenial pursuits. It is the capital that receives most of the emigrants from foreign countries, driven from their homes by poverty, misfortune and crime; or impelled to seek, in a distant land, a more secure enjoyment of political and religious freedom, or a more advantageous exercise of their various trades and professions. The immense business carried on in such a commercial and increasing city, in navigation, ship building, architecture, manufactures, and all the auxiliary arts and trades, while it attracts great numbers from the neighboring States in search of employment and the pursuit of gain, must give rise to frequent accidents and diseases, for which many who are destitute of friends and relations can find no cure or relief but in a public hospital."

Not less important are opinions of the governors in regard to the necessity of making the general hospital a center of medical education. They thus state the policy which they have pursued in their efforts to render the hospital available for medical instruction:

"There is another point of view in which this hospital must also be regarded as an institution of great public utility. The central position of this city, in regard to other parts of the United States, and the easy and convenient access to it, at all seasons, render it an admirable situation for a school of medicine. The governors of the hospital, regarding the improvement of medical science as the most important, though incidental object, of the institutions under their care, have given, and still continue to give every advantage to its teachers and professors which can be afforded, consistent with the primary object of the institution, the relief of the diseased; and the students of medicine derive the most important aids in their studies, from attending on operations, visiting the sick, hearing clinical lectures, and having access to a large and most valuable library, carefully selected."

Contemporaneous with the New York Hospital was the Charity or Almshouse Hospital. We trace this institution nearly to the colonial period of the history of the State. It is a well authenticated fact that as early as 1787 clinical instruction was given in the almshouse, then located in the present City Hall Park. In 1811 the foundations of the present Bellevue Hospital were laid, as an almshouse, at what was then known as "Bellevue in the Fields." In 1816 the hospital was opened for the reception of patients and continued as a part of the almshouse until 1826, when a resident physician was appointed. Twenty years later, in 1847, a medical board was appointed and assumed the charge of its medical service. In 1850 clinical instruction was first given in its wards and from that period dates the growth and development of this hospital as a great center of medical instruction. It may, therefore, be truthfully asserted that Bellevue Hospital has, in these latter days, become more thoroughly an exponent of the great mission of the general hospital, viz., to cure the sick, and to

promote sound medical education than the New York Hospital, the pioneer institution.

The third general hospital was the Brooklyn Hospital, which was incorporated by special act of the Legislature in 1845, and was opened in 1846. This hospital is a private incorporation, controlled by a board of twenty-four trustees and supported by income from endowments, pay patients, appropriations from the city and voluntary contributions. This hospital has not at any time been made available for the instruction of medical students.

The fourth general hospital organized was the Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity which was opened July 8, 1848. The objects of this corporation were to found and sustain a hospital for the relief of the sick and destitute of the city of Buffalo, irrespective of creed, color or nationality. This hospital was also opened to medical students, and clinical instruction has been given by its medical staff to the present time.

The fifth general hospital was St. Vincent's Hospital, of New York, which was opened in November, 1849. Its objects were the medical treatment, maintenance, care and nursing of sick indigent persons of both sexes, irrespective of religious creed.

The sixth general hospital was the Albany Hospital, incorporated by special act, April 11, 1849, but not opened until 1851. It was designed to establish and maintain a hospital wherein is provided medical and surgical relief and treatment to pay patients, city pay patients and charity patients.

It appears from this review that from the incorporation of the New York Hospital, in 1772, to 1847, a period of three-quarters of a century, this hospital was the only institution of the kind in this State. At this latter date the general hospitals began to multiply in the large cities and populous towns. This increase has been during the last quarter of the century very rapid. The great popularity of the general hospital in this latter period is largely due to the influence of the war. Hospital construction and organization had become very familiar. The volunteer surgeons returned to their homes with large experiences, and the manage-

ment of hospitals and the soldiers, now become citizens, were familiar with their advantages in cases of emergency.

Approval of Certificates of Incorporation.

The action of the Legislature of 1894 and 1895 in imposing upon this Board the duty of approving every certificate for the incorporation of a general hospital has invested these institutions with a new interest. Hereafter this Board will be largely responsible for the organization of unnecessary or ill-advised general hospitals. Hence this new duty of the Board is of great importance and should be performed with care and only with a well-informed judgment.

We assume that the objects which the Legislature desired to accomplish, among others, were to prevent the undue multiplication of general hospitals, to require the establishment of hospitals on a firm financial basis and to secure the erection of buildings thoroughly adapted for their special purposes. To enable it to fulfill this new obligation, the Board directed the committee on hospitals to visit and inspect existing general hospitals in order to be informed as to the extent to which these hospitals meet the wants of the communities where they are located, their condition and management, and the need of further hospitals. This inspection has been completed, and the information which has been obtained is submitted in the following statements and conclusions:

The Distribution of General Hospitals.

There are in the State upwards of 100 general hospitals, including almshouse hospitals, small unincorporated and incorporated hospitals of a private character. Estimating the population of the State at 6,000,000, this number would give one hospital to every 60,000 of the population. But as these hospitals are not equally distributed over the State, and are not of equal size, this estimate furnishes no reliable conclusions as to the relative or actual supply of hospital accommodations to the people. We may, however, approximate the truth by making the bed the unit

of our calculation, and then studying individual localities for the purpose of arriving at general conclusions.

The city of New York has twenty-six general hospitals, with a total of 5,279 beds. To a population of 1,995,000, these hospitals furnish one bed to every 378 of the inhabitants. Estimating five persons to a family, the hospitals of New York supply one bed to every seventy-six families. The city of Brooklyn has eleven general hospitals, having an aggregate of about 1,900 beds, which furnish, roughly estimated, one bed to every 534 of the people, or one bed to every 107 families. The city of Albany has one hospital bed to every 465 of its population; Utica has one bed to every 216 of its population; Syracuse has one bed to 528 of its people; Rochester has one bed to 254 of the population; Buffalo has one bed to 465 of the population. From the foregoing figures, which are only approximately correct, it appears that in the chief cities of the State the hospital accommodations vary from one bed to 216 of the population (Utica), to one bed to 528 of the population (Syracuse).

One of the most gratifying features of this inspection was the observation of the extension of these institutions to villages, and even small communities. The cottage and village hospital has, indeed, become the favorite public charity in the rural districts, and their organization should be encouraged. Heretofore the sick in the smaller cities and villages have either been left to endure their various forms of accidents and sickness in their ill-adapted homes, or have been transported at great expense and frequently with great suffering, to these large city hospitals. No one familiar with the care and management of metropolitan hospitals can forget the scene of misery so often attendant upon the admission of a patient from the country. Distressed by his forced removal from his quiet country home and his family and friends; exhausted by pain and fatigue incident to his journey, and intensely agitated with fear at entering a hospital, the condition of the poor victim of disease or accident is pitiful in the extreme. If his life is not actually endangered by the excitement and depression to which he is subjected, his disease is often greatly aggravated and his recovery

unduly prolonged. Especially is this true of children, who are often rudely taken from their parents and carried by force to the hospital of the city. It has been well said that the separation of the members of a family is at all times trying, but it is peculiarly so when one of the number has met with an accident or is suffering from a disease which renders the question of their meeting again doubtful. Under such circumstances, numbers of families in this State have been compelled to part with their sick and see them removed to a city hospital, too distant for a daily visit, or even for an inquiry as to their condition. Painful as it is for the family thus to surrender to the care of strangers one of their number to whom they are now more tenderly attached than in health, the disturbance and distress of those left bears no comparison to that which afflicts the patient himself. Here the village hospital ministers to a want in every community, not only by relieving the miseries of families which have to part with their sick, but by bringing to their very doors conditions and facilities for successfully treating accidents and diseases which no family, however wealthy, has or can command. The sick, whether child or adult, is not at all disturbed by removal to the neighboring hospital; parents and friends can make daily or hourly visits or inquiries, while the constant presence in the wards of the familiar village nurse and the frequent visits of the well-known doctor and the clergyman tend to soothe both patient and friends.

The Establishment of New Hospitals.

In general, the hospital is the expression of the charitable instincts of the people of the locality where it is established. In that case the hospital has a substantial and reliable foundation, and will tend to right development. But there are many and notable instances, where hospitals have their origin in other and less worthy motives. Too frequently the real purpose of the projectors of the new hospital is to gratify pique growing out of antagonism to those interested in the existing hospital. In many instances the rivalry of medical men has been the moving cause in the community. The creation of a hospital on such foundations is

always to be deprecated. Not only is the new institution liable to be feebly maintained, owing to the rapid subsidence of the first fictitious excitement, but the resources of the existing hospital are often seriously impaired. The result is that instead of one strong and useful incorporation, which amply meets the needs of the community, two feeble hospitals struggle for existence, unduly taxing the charitable citizens and inefficiently meeting the necessities of the sick.

Location of General Hospitals.

An eminent authority on hospitals quaintly remarks: "The hospital should not itself endanger the health and life of the patient." This suggestion is by no means destitute of practical truths. Many hospitals tend rather to aggravate the diseases of the inmates than to facilitate their cure. Perhaps in no one particular can the hospital be rendered more insalubrious than in its location. No skill of architecture and no perfection of management can compensate for the sanitary defects of the location. Far too often the particular locality selected depends upon the gift of a plot of ground which is useless for any other purposes, or is influenced by the contention of parties who seek only personal, social, or neighborhood advantages. There are hospitals situated on damp grounds which are so constituted as to prevent either adequate drainage or sewerage. Others are located in the most insalubrious parts of cities, where the surroundings breed foul air.

The committee have taken advantage of every proper occasion to urge the importance of the selection of a suitable site in establishing new hospitals. Every other consideration should yield to the one supreme necessity of securing a pure and dry atmosphere within and around the hospital wards. To this end a location beyond the built-up limits of the town must, with rare exceptions, be sought. The area of land secured should be such as to protect the hospital from the future encroachments of the dwellings of the population. The immediate site of the buildings should always have such elevation as will render it possible, without expensive construction works, completely to drain the subsoils and effect the

rapid outflow of all the liquid waste of the institution. The soil should be free from all forms of decomposing organic matter, and susceptible of being so thoroughly drained as not to be retentive of water from existing springs or of storm water. The entire plot order to secure exposure of the buildings to the sun and to the prevailing winds.

The Modern Ambulance.

Projectors of new hospitals too frequently act upon the old axiom that a hospital should be located in close proximity to the residence of the people who are to be benefited by its erection. This belief led to the location of the older hospitals in the slum districts of cities and on the low and unhealthy grounds of factories. Some of the hospitals of the State are really unfit for habitation on account of their insalubrious situation. But whatever necessity once existed for the location of the hospital in the vicinity of the sick there is now no longer any occasion to consider that condition. The modern ambulance has removed every objection to the distant or suburban location. The sick and injured can now be transported long distances without any injurious disturbance.

The modern ambulance in the service of the civil hospital is an outgrowth of the late war. To a New York surgeon and to a New York hospital are due the great honor of introducing the ambulance into the service of the general hospital. Dr. Edward B. Dalton, superintendent of the sanitary department of the board of health of New York city, and a surgeon in the United States army during the war, first proposed the use of the ambulance in the service of Bellevue Hospital, New York, in 1867. At that time this hospital was the great public hospital of the city, and the poor were transported to it from every part of the city. The streets were paved with the common small, round stones and were extremely rough. The sick and injured were removed to the hospital in common wagons, and oftentimes great suffering was caused by the irregularities of the streets. This was especially true when patients had fractures of the limbs. The am-

bulance was suggested to the Commissioners of Charities by Dr. Dalton, and one was employed for the purpose. Its value was immediately apparent and the ambulance service was at once organized. Other hospitals adopted the ambulance system, and it is now considered an essential part of the service in large general hospitals of the country.

In the complete development of the ambulance service the army regulations were, for the most part, early adopted by Bellevue Hospital. A staff of ambulance surgeons was organized, the members being graduated physicians. The ambulance was supplied with all necessary apparatus and surgical appliances, with needful remedies, to meet the necessities of any emergency case. The driver, horse and surgeon were at all times in waiting. The hospital was connected with the police and fire departments, and at the ring of the telephone bell, the ambulance was instantly started, and as the right of way was given to it, the injured were frequently in the hospital before their friends knew of the accident.

The ambulance service, therefore, accomplished more than the comfortable transportation of patients to the hospital. Every necessary aid to the injured was quickly furnished, and they were removed to the hospital under the care and supervision of a competent physician and with the least possible delay or disturbance.

The ambulance service is found in many of the larger hospitals of the State, but it is not as universally adopted as its importance demands. The sick and injured should always be conveyed in an ambulance and under the care of a physician. In some locations, the ambulance service was found to be maintained by the health authority and all the sick were conveyed to the hospitals by this single department.

Hospital Construction.

The hospitals of this State represent every phase of hospital construction, from the medieval church, as St. Luke's, in New York, to the one-story pavilion, so popular after the civil war, as the hospital of Oswego. They are chiefly divisible into the aggre-

gate and segregate form of arrangement of wards. The aggregate structures are generally found in the built-up districts of cities, while the segregate hospitals are peculiar to small towns and villages.

The criticism which is to be made of these two forms of hospital construction relates to the facility and economy of administration and the healthfulness of the wards. It may be said of the aggregate hospital that, in proportion to the compactness of arrangements of the administration and the wards, the amount of necessary labor is diminished. Not only is the number of agents required far less, but all kinds of labor are greatly facilitated. There is also in the aggregate hospital less cost in original construction. The land required is comparatively small in extent; the buildings have but limited wall space, and all forms of interior appliances are compact. But, however complete the details of construction, there are certain inherent sanitary defects in the aggregate hospital. The population to ground area is apt to be excessive. The only attention paid to this feature, as story is added to story, is as to floor space to the number of beds in each ward. No method of ventilation has as yet been devised, which gives an abundant supply of fresh air constantly to every ward of a hospital, where the wards are superimposed one above another. Again, the accumulation of bath and toilet rooms in a section of the building leads to constant accidents which tend to befoul the air.

The segregate hospital, which distributes the patients over a large area, can readily be planned so as to combine all the conditions of the most healthful dwelling. Natural methods of ventilation give a constant supply of fresh air; the bath and toilet rooms are so separated that defects are readily detected and remedied and there is no liability to overcrowding of floor space.

One feature of the construction of hospital buildings is very noticeable in those recently erected. It is the tendency of architects to extravagant styles of building, by which vast sums of money are needlessly expended in mere ornamentation. In many instances the expenditure on the building has been so excessive,

that the managers have been unable to meet the cost of furnishing and maintaining the hospital on the extravagant scale which the style of architecture was thought to demand.

The truth is, that the average architect rarely has any conception of the proper arrangements of the interior of the hospital, and he consequently plans both the interior and exterior on entirely wrong principles. High and costly towers and imposing elevations and elaborate finish of ceilings, windows and doors never aided in the cure of the sick. Better results of treatment are more often obtained in the tent on the field than in the most costly buildings. An eminent surgeon remarked that he preferred the shade of a tree for his patient to many of the most elaborately constructed hospitals. The great lesson which these facts should impress upon those about to establish a hospital is, that it has a very simple and lowly function to perform. Its only purpose is to enable the sick to recover from sickness as quickly as possible.

Whatever conduces to that end is needful, and everything else is superfluous and wasteful. It is humiliating to find small hospitals in this State, erected at a cost of from \$4,000 to \$6,000 per capita of patients accommodated, when a more useful hospital could be erected in the same locality at a cost of \$500 or even \$300 per capita.

There is a manifest necessity of an organized effort to create a standard of hospital construction in this State which shall embody in all its details the latest and best teachings of medical and sanitary science. To this end hospital architecture must be cultivated as a specialty by a class of students thoroughly familiar with these sciences. It is equally necessary that the people should have access to information which will enable those who propose to establish a hospital, to familiarize themselves with the more important questions connected with the construction of the necessary buildings, and the organization and management of the service.

We believe that this Board should create a library of information on all subjects relating to hospital construction and manage-

ment. A small annual expenditure of money would secure all of the recent and current literature relating to hospitals, with maps and other illustrations of plans. This library should be made available for reference by architects and all persons interested in the establishment of hospitals.

The Organization of Hospitals.

The plan of organization of the general hospitals of this State differs only as to their special character. They may be divided into two general classes, viz.: The private and the public hospitals.

The private hospitals, of which the New York Hospital may be taken as the type, have boards composed of reputable citizens. The charter of the Society of the New York Hospital included among the corporators, the mayor and aldermen of the city; the ministers of the several churches; 27 esquires, 54 merchants, one mariner, one druggist, one brewer, one pewterer, one physician, of London, and two gentlemen. From this list, a board of governors was selected to administer the affairs of the hospital. In the selection of members of hospital boards good judgment is generally shown in the general hospitals. With rare exceptions, the majority of these boards consist of the most respectable business men of the locality of each hospital. As a rule, also, these members of boards are actively interested in the management.

The presence of women in these hospital boards is exceptional in large cities. In the village hospitals women are generally on these boards, and in some instances, the boards consist only of women. The influence of women in the details of management of hospitals is undeniably good and most desirable. It should be a maxim in the organization of institutions, in which women or children are under care, that women should be on the board of management. Some of the best managed hospitals of the State are indebted for their success more to women, than to any other single fact or circumstance.

The question of selecting physicians as members of the hospital is much discussed. It is alleged by laymen that, as doc-

tors can not agree, they ought to be excluded from such membership. It is believed that the presence of a physician on the board of a hospital would excite the jealousies of other medical men, to the great detriment of the hospital. It is assumed also that he would act indiscreetly in the selection of members of the medical staff. All these objections to a properly selected physician on governing boards of hospitals, are without foundation. Every hospital should have a representative physician on its board. Such a member is at once familiar with all the questions which may arise in the details of organization and management and his opinion and co-operation are invaluable.

The public or charitable hospitals are under the control of the poor authorities of their respective counties. These authorities are elective, and consequently political and unstable. The management of these charities, with the exception of those of New York, represent the changing phases of political partisanship. The only hope of good government of hospitals lies in the transference of the control of the medical service to the medical profession. The importance of this change is illustrated by the history of Bellevue Hospital, of New York, which, by a process of evolution, passed from an almshouse, of the lowest and most disreputable order, to the first rank in this country.

Bellevue Hospital was opened for the reception of patients in 1816, eighty years ago, as the great charity hospital of the city. For ten years it was a part of the almshouse proper, and under the same management. During this time the hospital became so notorious for its vices and abuses that its very name was a "terror" among the poor, for whom it was designed. From 1826 to 1847 a resident physician was nominally in charge, but he was entirely subordinate to the political influences which placed him in his position. In 1847, through the efforts of the medical profession, a board of competent physicians was appointed by the governors of the almshouse, and to it was committed the entire control of the medical service. But reforms progressed slowly, owing to the hereditary nature of the evils existing in every department of the institution. It required years of patient and

persistent labor of the ablest physicians of New York to transform this moral pesthouse into a respectable hospital. Old and worthless officials had to be supplanted, a vicious system of management of half a century's growth had to be changed and new and approved methods had to be instituted in all departments of the service. Among the reforms which tended most powerfully to elevate and purify the management may be mentioned the following: First, the resident staff was admitted only on passing a competitive examination; second, the former resident medical officer was changed to a warden, whose duties were strictly confined to the business affairs of the hospital; third, a woman, trained in hospital management, was made matron, and was responsible for the nursing; fourth, the hospital was opened to clinical teaching, and students from all of the colleges had free access to the wards; fifth, a rigid inspection was instituted into all branches of the service and vigilantly maintained.

During the decade 1860-70, medical instruction was more and more centralized in Bellevue Hospital, and the teachers in the several schools became, gradually, personally identified with its management. This change from a board of general practitioners to a board of college professors greatly elevated the general character of the hospital. The individual patient became an object of far greater interest than previously. The diagnosis of disease was now a scientific study, the treatment was precise and rigidly observed, and every condition essential to success was secured.

In 1873 the first training school for nurses in this country was established in Bellevue Hospital. This school has been of the greatest practical value in the improvement of ward management. It at once removed the abuses and scandals inherent in the old system, and effected more, than any other single measure, in popularizing the hospital with the sick poor of the city.

The final stage of evolution consisted in placing the medical management entirely under the control of the several schools. This act perfected the system of government of the hospital and

gave to every branch of the service the highest standard of efficiency. The positions in the medical staff became prizes in the schools, which only the best scholarship could secure; the visiting staff was composed of professors, who exacted the most rigid discipline in every department; the head nurse of the training school was made matron, and scientific nursing was taught and enforced in all its details.

Such was, briefly, the process by which Bellevue Hospital was changed from an almshouse of the lowest repute, to an institution which realizes our highest ideal of the true functions of a modern hospital, viz., the scientific treatment of disease and the education of the medical student. While it is not possible for all of the almshouses or charity hospitals of the State to come under the influence of medical schools, it is possible to place them under the control and management of a staff of competent physicians. In Brooklyn, Albany, Utica, Rochester and Buffalo are charity hospitals that should have their medical service under the exclusive management of practicing physicians from the not too distant cities.

The Medical Staff of Village Hospitals.

In the organization of the medical staff of village hospitals, difficulties have arisen owing to the fact that physicians belonged to different schools of medicine. But in most instances it was overcome by admitting, in small towns, every physician to the staff who has a diploma from a legally chartered medical college. In large towns and cities the staff is sometimes mixed; and in others, while the staff is composed of physicians of one school, every medical man having a diploma, is allowed to send his patients to the hospital and treat them himself. There is scarcely an instance now where there is any ill-feeling in the profession of the locality, on account of the peculiarity of its organization.

The Training School and Trained Nurse.

One of the most interesting features in the management of the modern hospital is the training school and the trained nurse. No one familiar with the qualifications of nurses, and their faulty

methods of nursing in the hospitals of twenty years ago, can fail to appreciate the remarkable improvements in the details of the service in the wards and in the immediate care of the sick.

It is an interesting fact, and worthy of notice in this connection, that as early as 1798 a distinguished surgeon of New York city gave systematic instruction to nurses in the only hospital then in operation. Underneath the portrait of Dr. Valentine Seaman is the following inscription:

"In 1798 he organized in the New York Hospital the first regular training school for nurses, from which other schools have been established, extending their blessings throughout the community." But this attempt to improve the nursing in that pioneer hospital did not become a feature in its management, and seems to have lapsed at an early period.

It was reserved for a woman of rare ability as a nurse, to raise the art of nursing to the rank of a remunerated and dignified profession, and for Bellevue Hospital, New York, to establish the first well organized and efficient training school in this country. At that period of the Crimean war when disaster threatened the allied forces through the devastation of the troops by fever and cholera, Florence Nightingale demonstrated the power and resources of competent women nurses to save human life by the employment of sanitary measures and the most scrupulous attention to the details of medical care. The English people, desiring to testify their appreciation of her great services to the Nation, contributed a fund of \$250,000 for her personal benefit. With that unostentatious self sacrifice which has characterized all her public benefactions, she requested that the fund be devoted to the foundation of "An institution for the Training, Sustenance and Protection of Nurses and Hospital Nurses." Accordingly, this institution was established at St. Thomas' Hospital, London, and the work of the systematic training of nurses was commenced. The institution was a success from the very beginning. From that school graduates went forth to all parts of Great Britain establishing

similar schools. It is due to the good offices of one of the graduates of that institution that our hospitals are now so well supplied with trained nurses. In 1873 the State Charities Aid Association of New York city, impressed with the ignorance of the nurses of Bellevue Hospital, their shameful conduct and manners, determined to introduce the system of training nurses, which was then so popular in St. Thomas', London, for the special duties of nursing in Bellevue. Accordingly one of the graduates of that institution was employed to supervise the work of establishing the school at Bellevue. It is hardly necessary to state that the Bellevue school has been a great success, and stands to-day unrivalled among the training schools of the country. It is, in fact, the *alma mater* of them all. As the graduates went from the London school and established other schools, so the graduates from Bellevue have been invited, from all parts of the country, to act as superintendents of new schools.

The general hospitals of this State have, with few exceptions, notably the hospitals of the city of Albany, provided trained nurses. In many hospitals training schools have been established and are training their own nurses with commendable thoroughness. In some instances, however, the methods of training are not well calculated to develop the most competent nurses, chiefly because the principles which should govern in the organization and the management of the training school are not well understood. In the course of these visits and inspections, the committee have endeavored to encourage the establishment of training schools in all the general hospitals and to inculcate those principles in their conduct which will give the highest qualifications to graduates.

We deem it important to state some of the more necessary features of a properly organized school, not only for the benefit of those who may hereafter be interested in these schools, but for the information and guidance of those now engaged in their management.

One of the most important features of the training school should be, to impart that kind of instruction and discipline which are

adapted to make a competent nurse, and which will prevent her thinking herself a physician. Miss Nightingale says: "Nurses are not medical men. On the contrary, nurses are there, and solely there, to carry out the orders of the medical and surgical staff, including, of course, the whole practice of cleanliness, fresh air, diet, etc." Again, she says: "The whole organization of discipline to which nurses must be subjected, is for the sole purpose of enabling them to carry out intelligently and faithfully such orders and such duties as constitute the whole practice of nursing. They are in no sense medical men. Their duties can never clash with medical duties. Their whole training is to enable them to understand how best to carry out medical and surgical orders, including the whole art of cleanliness, ventilation, food, etc., and the reason why *this* is done *this* way and not *that* way." The whole scheme of the training and discipline of the nurse is aimed to impress her with the precise limitations of her functions. Miss Nightingale says: "The training is to teach a nurse to know her business; that is, to observe exactly in such stupendous issues as life and death, health and disease. Training is to make her not servile but loyal to medical orders and authorities. Training is to teach the nurse how to handle the agencies within our control which restore life and health, in strict, intelligent obedience to the physician's and surgeon's power and knowledge."

With equal terseness, a most competent teacher in a training school defines the kind of discipline that the school must enforce upon the nurses. "Discipline," she says, "is education, instruction, training — in fact, all that goes to the full development of our faculties, moral, physical and spiritual, not only for this life, but looking on this life as a training ground for the future and higher life. Then discipline embraces order, method; and as we gain some knowledge of the laws of nature, we not only see method, a place for everything; each its own work; but we find no waste of material, or force, or space; we find too, no hurry; and we learn to have patience with our circumstances and ourselves; and so, as we

go on learning, we become more disciplined; more content to work where we are placed; and more anxious to fill our appointed work than to see the result."

Fully to meet all these requirements, it is evident that, first, care should be taken in the selection of the pupils; second, the superintendent must be a trained nurse of temper, education and experience, thoroughly adapted to give sound instruction, strict as to discipline and to impress upon her pupils her own habits and methods of performing duties; third, the instructors should be competent to select judiciously, and impart forcibly, the scientific, elementary knowledge essential to the nurse; and finally, the hospital, in all its appointments should be adapted, not only for the intellectual and practical training of the nurses, but what is of the greatest importance, there should pervade the institution that moral tone in the management which constantly tends to repress idle frivolity. Far too many nurses are trained to think that their future work is to be a mere pastime. If the principles above stated are well enforced in the training school, every nurse who is graduated will realize Miss Nightingale's high ideal, viz.: "She will have method, self-sacrifice, watchful activity, love of the work, devotion to duty, the courage and coolness of a soldier, the tenderness of the mother, the absence of the prig (that is never thinking that she has attained perfection or that there is nothing better); she will have a three-fold interest in her work — an intellectual interest in each case, a much higher interest in the individual patient, and a technical (practical) interest in the patient's cure and care."

General Remarks.

From this brief sketch it is apparent that the general hospitals form an interesting group of the public charities of the State; in their origin they antedate all other eleemosynary institutions, having been transplanted from the mother country during the period of our colonial political history. It is, perhaps, superfluous to allude to their importance, but they have demonstrated some very important facts which are worthy of record.

First. They have proved of great value to the sick and suffering poor. At his own home the poor man has no proper convenience for a severe illness or accident. His room is crowded, his bed is unsuited to his condition, his food is badly cooked, the noise of children is disturbing, the air is foul and no useful sanitary arrangements exist or can be secured. All of this is changed by his removal to the hospital. There the room he occupies is quiet, spacious and clean; the air is pure and the light abundant; the food is well cooked and nicely adapted to his taste; the medicine is given with regularity and precision. Every stage of progress of the disease is carefully noted, and every emergency promptly met. Meantime, the members of his family relieved of his care, can devote themselves to their usual occupation of wage earning.

Second. The hospital is of great value to the physicians resident in its vicinity, though they have frequently met with the opposition of the medical men in the neighborhood, especially in villages. They have feared that their patients would be attracted to the hospital, and thus be removed from their personal influence. To meet this very reasonable objection, the plan has been adopted in many localities of allowing physicians to send their patients to the hospital, and of personally treating them, under proper rules and regulations. In all these places it was apparent that the patient and physicians were both greatly benefited by this policy. The advantage to the patient is: More favorable conditions under which he can be treated, better nursing, pure air, proper preparation of foods, and freedom from excitement and annoyance. To the physician the hospital has proved useful in this respect, that by removing distant and very sick patients to the hospital, he was saved long and tiresome journeys, and was thus enabled to visit critical cases more frequently and without waste of time and strength. If the patient is in the hospital, the physician is relieved of that harrassing and depressing anxiety which he suffers when attending him at his home, for he knows that in the hospital his directions will be carefully carried out, and if any emergency arises it will be promptly met, or he will at once be notified.

Again, at the hospital, the physician can readily meet and consult with his brother practitioners without tedious formality, and thus have that daily professional intercourse which he can not obtain in the ordinary isolation of private practice. Not the least, but perhaps the greatest, benefit which the village hospital offers upon the local physicians, is the opportunity to treat successfully a class of surgical cases which they have heretofore invariably sent to the large city hospitals, for want of conveniences and facilities at home. There are in nearly every town, medical men qualified by nature and education to perform successfully all of the recognized operations in surgery. What they have heretofore required, to enable them practically to demonstrate their ability to achieve the highest success in surgery, is now supplied to them in the hospital, viz., opportunity.

Finally, accidents or diseases requiring hospital care for their successful treatment not infrequently befall the wealthy classes. While it is true that they are able to summon to their aid surgeons from a distance, it is a fact that very commonly valuable time is lost by this delay. And even if time is not an important element, the best furnished house never affords the facilities for the modern treatment of medical and surgical affections which are found always at hand in the hospital. The hospital not only stands with open doors to receive every one who needs its service, whether by night or day, but it supplies at once qualified physicians and surgeons ready to apply all the resources which the science and art of medicine have discovered to effect a cure. To this advantage to the community at large, must be added the constant supply of competent nurses at their homes, which the hospital will always afford.

Conclusions.

In conclusion we must express our gratification with the results of this inspection. As a class, our general hospitals are worthy of the highest commendation and it should be the policy of this Board to encourage their incorporation in every com-

munity. The occasional tendency to multiply them unduly from unworthy motives, as already noticed, should be firmly resisted by this Board. To this end, whenever application is made for its approval of the certificate of incorporation of a new hospital, careful personal inquiry should be made by the Commissioner to whom the reference is made to determine the need of a hospital in the proposed locality and the qualifications of its projectors to organize and manage it.

STEPHEN SMITH, M. D.,
ENOCH VINE STODDARD, M. D.,
TUNIS G. BERGEN,

Committee.

REPORT

ON THE

Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute
Indian Children.

By Commissioner LETCHWORTH.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

In conformity with the recommendations of the Board in its last annual report, a law was passed by the last Legislature, chapter 38, general laws, re-establishing as a State institution the Thomas Asylum, which, by an oversight in legislation in 1892, had lost its corporate existence. The managers appointed by the Governor, under its reorganizing act, met and organized as a board April 5, 1895. The board consists of the following persons, three of whom are Indians: Henry R. Howland, Buffalo, N. Y.; Mrs. Lily Lord Tifft, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Schoepflin, Hamburg, N. Y.; Herman M. Blasdell, North Collins, N. Y.; Samuel G. Keyes, Gowanda, N. Y.; John C. Wilbur, Gowanda, N. Y.; Newton A. Chaffee, Gowanda, N. Y.; Harrison Halftown, Steamburg, N. Y.; Nathaniel Kennedy, Versailles, N. Y.; Walker Jemison, Akron, N. Y.

After its organization the board appointed George I. Lincoln superintendent; Mrs. George I. Lincoln, matron; Miss Nettie Howard, kindergartner; Mr. Ira H. Vail and Miss Clara Vedder, teachers, and Dr. A. D. Lake, physician. All the officers of the institution, as well as the teachers and attendants, are subject to civil service rules. In addition to those already named there are employed a clerk, an engineer, an assistant engineer, a farmer, an assistant farmer, a teamster, a cook, four attendants for boys and girls, a kitchen girl, a seamstress and a laundress.

The last Legislature appropriated \$1,200 for improvements and repairs on the asylum and \$1,000 for painting. These sums it is believed have been judiciously and economically expended. Various apartments in the buildings, including the dormitories, have

been thoroughly fumigated, painted, and made more cheerful. Forty-three new iron cribs and beds, to replace some of those worn out and broken, have been supplied; 16 new fiber mattresses have been provided, and 75 old mattresses have been renovated and recovered. Three hundred feet of fire hose have been purchased and fire-extinguishers placed in every building. The boilers have been repaired, new gates furnished, the steam pipes covered with asbestos, and suitable connections have been made to utilize the exhaust steam with proper receiver and feed pump.

The location of the dining-room for the superintendent's family and the employes has been changed; the old shop, or tool-house, has been removed and placed on a line with other buildings, and an addition has been made to it, under which has been constructed a commodious and much-needed vegetable cellar. The first floor of this building is now fitted up for living rooms for the engineer. Repairs have been made on the barns and stables and a pipe has been laid to them to convey steam for preparing food for stock. A new metal roof has been placed on the engine-house, as also gutters and conductor pipes on the office building. Other minor desirable improvements have been made out of the appropriation.

More money is needed to complete the sanitary condition of the institution in the way of flushing tanks, relaying and extending sewers, increased air-space in dormitories, better means of ventilation and increased water supply. For more particular information on these points reference is made to the annual report of the board of managers to the Legislature.

A special visit was made to the asylum with President Stewart on the 27th of September. On that date there were 104 children in the institution — 52 girls and 52 boys. They were cleanly in their appearance and seemed to be cheerful and contented. There is a lack of clothing for winter use, and the dietary, although not stinted, it is believed should be more generous. The discipline is kind but firm, and the moral and religious influences surrounding the children seemed to be good.

In the school department there is a great need of books, maps, charts and other accessories to a good school, which the present

appropriation for maintenance is insufficient to supply. The schoolhouse is old, dilapidated, insufficient in capacity and poorly ventilated, and should be replaced by a new building differently situated.

In accordance with the recommendation made by the State Board of Charities to the last Legislature, the sum of \$500 was appropriated to establish a kindergarten. This is a bright feature of the institution and is accomplishing great good. At the time of our visit there were 27 very happy pupils in the kindergarten. The fostering of this department of the institution is strongly commended.

As has been set forth in former reports, an industrial school for the training of the older children and youths of the Indian reservations is greatly needed. The older girls should be instructed in a variety of needlework, in cooking, housekeeping, etc., and the boys taught trades, which should include carpentry, masonry, blacksmithing, etc. The presence of the older girls at the asylum is now, and has been for years, a constant source of anxiety to the management, and other provision should be made for them, opening the way for the filling of their places with younger children.

By chapter 436 of the Laws of 1894, the State assumed the care of pauper Indians thrown for support very unequally upon the counties in which the reservations are situated. Doubtless through an oversight in framing the law no provision was made for dependent Indian children, and therefore the Thomas Asylum is still their only refuge. The pressure upon the asylum for the admission of destitute and homeless Indian children is very great, and the necessity for enlarged provision for their care is a question that should receive the careful consideration of the Legislature. It is believed that should the way open for the admission of destitute Indian children into the orphan asylums of the State, many might be properly provided for in this way, and that from the orphan asylums they would find their way into good homes in the families of white people, rather than return to the listless, idle, uncivilized life on the reservations.

In respect to future appropriations for the asylum, there seems to be an imperative necessity for increasing the allowance for maintenance, which is now unreasonably small, and it has been found impracticable to clothe, feed and comfortably provide for and educate the children upon so small an allowance as \$125 a year for each child. The allowance to institutions for the deaf and dumb and the blind is double this sum, and there seems to be no good reason for so great a disparity. The request made by the board of managers for further appropriations for building and other purposes is regarded as reasonable and proper.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. PRYOR LETCHWORTH,

Commissioner.

Dated ALBANY, *December* 10, 1895.

REPORT
IN REGARD TO
STATE AND ALIEN PAUPERS.

By Dr. CHARLES S. HOYT, Superintendent of State and Alien Poor.



REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

Agreeably to the requirements of the Board, I respectfully submit this, my report, in regard to the State, Alien and Indian dependent classes for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895, and of the work performed by me during the year in respect to their custody, treatment and care, and final settlement.

The duties performed by me in these respects during the year may be summed up as follows:

1. The execution of the law for the support and care of State paupers, chapter 661 of the Laws of 1873.

2. The execution of the law for the removal of alien paupers to their homes in different countries of Europe, chapter 549 of the Laws of 1880.

3. The execution of the law for the care and support, by the State, of pauper Indians, chapter 436 of the Laws of 1894.

The laws in regard to State and alien paupers, and for the care and support of pauper Indians by the State Board of Charities, under authority of the State, have, respectively, been executed by me, as Secretary of the Board, from their passage to July 1, 1895, and since then, as Superintendent of State and Alien Poor, under appointment and direction, by the Board. The system of records of the various classes coming under the operations of these laws, has been in force, with only slight occasional modifications, from their passage, and has been found well adapted to the purposes intended. These records, properly classified and conveniently arranged for reference, show, in all cases, the principal facts in regard to the history and condition of each and every person provided for under these laws, and as to their final

settlement; and the accounts of all expenditures in connection therewith, are copied in books furnished for the purpose, and thus preserved in the office of the Board. A ledger account is also kept, classifying the expenditures under these laws, and showing the balance at the close of each fiscal quarter available under the various legislative appropriations. It is not thought advisable, for the present, at least, to make any changes in this system of records, or in the method of accounting, and the statistical and other tables appended to this report are, therefore, made up on the forms heretofore prescribed and established for the purpose and used in former reports.

I. STATE PAUPERS.

In presenting the work and results attained under the law respecting State paupers, the following will be considered: First, the classes of persons coming under the law as State paupers; second, the operations of the law during the year; third, the operations of the law from its going into effect; fourth, the expenditures under the law during the year; fifth, the financial and other benefits of the law; sixth, State almshouses; seventh, the statistical and financial tables.

1. Classes of Persons Coming Under the Law as State Paupers.

The various classes of persons coming under the law as State paupers, as shown by the records of the inquiries and examinations respecting these persons, filed in the office of the Board, may be briefly summed up as follows:

Migratory and only partly disabled paupers and vagrants of other States and countries, who come into this State, generally upon the approach of winter; pauper families of other States and countries, sent to this State by public officials or otherwise, or which drift aimlessly across its borders; indigent and apparently respectable families of other States and countries, which make their way into this State in the expectation of bettering their condition, but fail in their endeavors; wholly disabled, infirm and

destitute persons of other States and countries, sent to this State by public authorities, relatives or friends; persons of other States and countries coming to this State for temporary purposes, and overtaken with sickness or other misfortune, without means to provide for themselves; feeble-minded and otherwise incompetent persons of other States and countries, who escape from institutions or family custody and are found wandering in this State; disabled soldiers and sailors of the late war, enlisting from this State, and settling in other States and countries upon their discharge, and who return to this State and find themselves without relatives or friends to assist them, or the ability to provide for themselves; truant and disorderly children who break away from home or legal guardianship in other States and countries, and are lured in various ways into this State; partly disabled young men and boys of other States and countries, who come into this State in spring for employment upon its waterways and other thoroughfares, and who, upon approach of winter, are left without means to return to their homes or ability to provide for their support; and disabled immigrants, drifting into this State from other States, in which they first settled, and thus thrown in helpless condition upon the public.

There is no State so exposed to the inroads of these various outside pauper, helpless and burdensome classes as this State, and the numbers finding their way into the State varies, from year to year, owing to financial, industrial and other disturbing conditions in other States and countries over which this State has no jurisdiction or control. It will be seen that some of these classes come into the State in the hope of securing remunerative employment, but, failing in their expectations, are left helpless; some come, in disabled and helpless conditions, to gain admission and gratuitous treatment and care in its numerous general and special hospitals, asylums and other public and private charities; and some are sent into the State to relieve their relatives or communities, to which they properly belong, of expensive and troublesome burdens, while others drift aimlessly across its borders, without any well-defined object or purpose in view.

The only protection to this State and its cities and counties against the accumulation of these outside pauper and helpless classes, when they shall be sent or find their way within its borders, seeking gratuitous support through life, is to assume their temporary custody and care, and to provide for their return to their homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, when in condition to be removed, and thus place the burden and expense of their permanent oversight, maintenance, treatment and care upon the relatives, guardians or communities to which they may respectively belong. It is equally the duty of the State to protect itself against the permanent lodgment of these outside and helpless classes in its charitable institutions, as to provide for its own unfortunate and dependent wards arising from its resident population. Any neglect in this respect tends to invite and encourage these outside classes to make their way within its borders, and thus works grievous and lasting wrong upon its own population, by constantly increasing its charitable burdens, and crowding its institutions and other sources of public and private relief with those in no wise legitimate charges upon its bounties.

2. Operations of the Law During the Year.

The operations of the law in regard to State paupers for the fiscal year, ending September 30, 1895, may be summed up as follows:

The number of such paupers in the various State almshouses October 1, 1894, was 91, and the number committed to these institutions during the year was, 2,171, as against 1,974 thus committed the preceding year. This gave a total of 2,262 under care in the course of the year, as against 2,052 in 1894. The changes in the several State almshouses during the year were as follows: Discharged, recovered and in condition to provide for themselves, 400; absconded, 76; furnished transportation to their homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, 1,673; died, 28. This left 85 in the various State almshouses October 1, 1895, as against 91, October 1, 1894, of whom

77 were males and eight females, viz.: In the Albany County State Almshouse, 8; in the Broome County State Almshouse, 4; in the Erie County State Almshouse, 12; in the Jefferson County State Almshouse, 3; in the Kings County State Almshouse, 27; in the Oneida County State Almshouse, 4; in the Onondaga County State Almshouse, 1; and in the St. Lawrence County State Almshouse, 18. It will thus be seen that, notwithstanding the number of State paupers committed during the year exceeded the commitments of the preceding year by 197, the number in the various State almshouses October 1, 1895, was six less than the number in those institutions October 1, 1894. At no time during the year has the number of State paupers under care reached 100, and, under the system of prompt examinations and removals, as heretofore carried on, no great accumulation of such paupers seems likely to take place.

3. Operations of the Law From its Going into Effect.

The following is a summary of the operations of the law from the time it went into effect in 1873, to October 1, 1895, a period of twenty-two years, viz.: The whole number of persons committed as State paupers to State almshouses during this time, has been 31,071, a yearly average of 1,412, of whom 24,124 have been males and 6,947 females. These have been disposed of as follows: Discharged as able to earn their support and allowed to go at large, 8,168; secured homes in families by adoption or otherwise, 82; absconded and disappeared from view, 1,586; transferred to other institutions, 249, of whom 94 have since been discharged by recovery, removal or otherwise, and 155 were turned over to State hospitals under the State Care Act; removed to their homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, 20,152; died, 749. This left 85 State paupers, as before noted, in the various State almshouses, October 1, 1895, viz.: 77 males, 8 females. Of these 66 were of the commitments of 1895, and 19 of the commitments of former years, only 8 of whom had been under care previous to 1890.

4. Expenditures Under the Law During the Year.

The following is a statement of the expenditures for the support and care and for the removal of State paupers for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895, viz.: For removals to State almshouses, \$890.87; for maintenance, treatment and care in State almshouses, \$10,016.87; for removals from State almshouses to other States and countries, \$14,096.22; for miscellaneous expenses, \$229.67; total, \$25,233.63. For the fiscal year ending September 30, 1894, the expenditures were as follows: For removals to State almshouses, \$748.38; for maintenance, treatment and care in State almshouses, \$10,336.52; for removals from State almshouses to other States and countries, \$12,836.41; for miscellaneous expenses, \$195.80; total, \$24,117.11.

From this statement it will be seen that the total expenditure under the law in 1895 was \$25,233.63, as against \$24,117.11, the expenditure in 1894, an increase of \$1,116.52. The whole number of State paupers under care in 1895 was 2,262, and the average total per capita expenditure \$11.16, as against 2,052 such paupers under care in 1894 with an average total per capita expenditure of \$11.75. As the number of State paupers in the various State almshouses at the close of 1895, was less by six than at the close of 1894, the per capita expenses for such paupers for the current fiscal year are not likely to be increased. There were no outstanding claims under the act October 1, 1895, other than for removals to State almshouses, and these in all did not probably exceed \$100.

5. Financial and Other Beneficial Results of the Law.

The financial and other benefits to the State and its cities and counties, derived from the law in respect to State paupers, can hardly be overestimated in their far-reaching and lasting results, and may be summed up briefly as follows:

First. The law provides for the temporary custody, treatment and care of such sick, poor and otherwise disabled and destitute persons of other States and countries as may find their way into

this State and fall into distress before they shall have acquired local settlement, and, upon their recovery, if they do not desire to remain in the State, or are not likely to become self-supporting, it authorizes their return to their former homes or places to which they rightfully belong, and thus relieves this State of further trouble and expense in their behalf.

Second. The number of such distressed and helpless paupers removed to their former homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries under the law, since it went into effect, as heretofore shown, has been 20,152, or nearly 65 per cent. of all of those coming under its operations, and the responsibility of their future oversight, maintenance and care thus placed upon the relatives, guardians or communities to which they severally belonged.

Third. These removals have been made only after the most careful examinations of the persons involved, and inquiries as to their birthplace and former residence, the birthplace and residence of their relatives or guardians, and the motives that induced them to come, or the agencies by which they were sent into this State, and no well-founded complaint has been received from any such relative, guardian or community that any persons thus returned to their former homes had been wrongfully or improperly removed.

Fourth. To have permanently maintained these 20,152 disabled, destitute and helpless chronic paupers in this State, would have involved the erection of additional buildings for their shelter and care, by its cities and counties, with room as extended as the present accommodations of all the poorhouses and almshouses of the State, and an increase in their annual maintenance expenditures equal to the amount now required for the care and support of the poor of such cities and counties, arising from their fixed resident population of over 6,000,000 inhabitants.

Fifth. The law, therefore, is not only humane and beneficent in providing temporary shelter and aid to outside disabled, destitute and helpless classes, who, from time to time, find their way into this State, but it is also economic in its results, as the average per capita expenditure for the return of these 20,152 helpless chronic

paupers to their former homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries, has been less than one-fifth of what would have been required to maintain them one year each in the poorhouses and almshouses of this State, and, at the same time, it has assured its cities and counties against their becoming permanently dependent upon their bounties, with an average duration of life, at a moderate estimate, of not less than fifteen years, involving in the end, at the low yearly rate of \$100 per person, an expenditure of \$1,500 each, or an aggregate expenditure in the end of \$30,229,500, exclusive of necessary outlays for lands, buildings, renewals and repairs, and for official salaries.

6. State Almshouses.

The existing contracts by the Board with the authorities of Albany, Broome, Erie, Jefferson, Kings, Monroe, Oneida, Onondaga and St. Lawrence counties, for the support and care of State paupers in the poorhouses of these counties, designated under the statute as "State almshouses," seem fully to meet the public requirements, at present, in this direction. The poorhouses of all of these counties, except those of Oneida and Onondaga, designed to receive commitments from the more central counties, are situated near the borders of the State, and on the public thoroughfares over which most of those who come under the law as State paupers enter the State. It is found to be more convenient and economic and much better for all concerned, to congregate such paupers in a few poorhouses, easy of access, near the borders of the State, at points most exposed to their inroads, than in central portions of the State, as their wanderings are thus early arrested, and they are the more easily and readily returned to their former homes or places of legal settlement in other States and countries from these points than from central portions of the State.

The statute requires that State paupers be committed to the State almshouses nearest to the place at which they shall apply for relief. The particular State almshouse to which State paupers, from any given locality within the State, should be committed, must be determined by the committing magistrate or officer, and

his order or warrant of commitment under the statute, should, in all cases, unless otherwise authorized by the Board, be directed to, and the persons delivered to, the keeper of the nearest such State almshouse. This prevents confusion in the commitments, gives to each such almshouse the cases properly arising in its vicinity, and also serves to check commitments to almshouses remotely situated, thereby increasing the expenditures for their transportation and delivery.

The poorhouses of the various counties designated under the statute and used as "State almshouses" are generally commodious, in good condition and well adapted to their purposes, and, at no time during the year, have their wards been crowded. The State paupers committed to these institutions share their accommodations in common with the county paupers, and they receive the same table fare, medical attendance, care and treatment, as accorded to the other inmates, and are alike subject to the established discipline and rules and regulations of these institutions. It will be seen that the State, under agreement with the Board, thus secures proper treatment and attendance and care for its State paupers, without any expenditures whatever for lands, buildings or official salaries, and that at a much lower per capita rate than could be attained in institutions under its immediate ownership and control. Moreover, were the State to provide buildings for this class of its paupers, they would necessarily be remotely situated, as it would be impossible so to locate them as properly to accommodate the various counties, without increasing their number and the expenditures therefor greatly in excess of the public requirements. It is believed, therefore, that the present system of providing for its State paupers in the poorhouses and almshouses of cities and counties, under contract with the State, by the proper local authorities, is the best that can be adopted, both financially and otherwise, and it is thought that the existing accommodations of these institutions for this class, for the time being, are fully adequate for the purpose. A good understanding exists with the officers of these institutions, and they have given

me every needed facility for the execution of the law during the year, and rendered much important and valuable assistance in the discharge of my official duties.

7. Statistical, Financial and Other Tables.

The following is a list of the statistical, financial and other tables appended to this report in regard to State paupers, showing, in condensed form, the operations of the law in respect to their commitment, support and care, and for their removal, year by year, from the time of its going into effect in 1873, to September 30, 1895:

Table No. 1 shows the names and location of the present State almshouses, the time at which the contract was entered into with the State, and the weekly rate for maintenance and care in each.

Table No. 2 shows the changes which occurred in the several State almshouses during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

Table No. 3 shows the number and sex of the State paupers committed to State almshouses each year since the law went into effect October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1895.

Table No. 4 shows the several State almshouses to which the State paupers were committed and the changes occurring in the number under their care, from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1895.

Table No. 5 shows the ages of the State paupers committed to the several State almshouses from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1895.

Table No. 6 shows the year in which the State paupers in the several State almshouses, September 30, 1895, were committed.

Table No. 7 shows the classified quarterly expenditure for the support, care and removal of State paupers for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.

These tables, made up from the records in the office of the Board, supply many details in the operations of the law, which can not be well considered in this report, and to which attention is respectfully invited.

II. ALIEN PAUPERS.

The number of alien paupers removed from the poorhouses, almshouses and other charitable institutions of this State and sent to their homes in different countries of Europe, pursuant to chapter 549 of the Laws of 1880, during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1895, was 261, viz.: To England, 41; to Ireland, 37; to Germany, 53; to Austria-Hungary, 31; to Italy, 88; to Russia, 7; to Holland, 4; total, 261.

According to the statements of these persons, they were landed, without means, in this country, as follows: At the port of New York, 214; at other United States ports, 25; at various Canadian ports, 22; total, 261.

The shipment of these helpless paupers from their various European homes, and the payment of their passage to this country, was traced, by the examinations, to the following agencies, viz.: To cities and towns and other municipalities, 29; to benevolent organizations and societies, 91; to relatives, guardians and friends, 104; to padrones, contractors and others, under agreement to labor, 37; total, 261.

The condition of these persons at the time of their landing in this country, as developed by the examinations was as follows: Crippled, 17; paralytic, 9; epileptic, 7; aged, infirm and decrepit, 22; feeble-minded, 63; vagrant and variously diseased, 98; otherwise disabled, 48; total, 261.

The total expenditure for the removal of these 261 disabled, chronic alien paupers to their homes in various countries of Europe, from which they had been deported, in their enfeebled and helpless condition, to this country, was \$5,338.80; the average per capita expenditure, \$20.45. The whole number of such paupers thus removed since the law went into effect in 1880 has been 2,632; the entire expenditure, \$58,115.57; the average expenditure per person, \$22.08. There were no outstanding claims under the act at the close of the fiscal year.

In making these removals during the year, the rules of the Board, heretofore governing such removals, have, in all cases, been strictly adhered to, viz.: First, to restrict the removals, except in extraordinary cases, to comparatively recent arrivals, and to send all cases to their home destinations, or the places whence they were shipped to this country, instead of to the ports from which they took their departure; secondly, to make no removals of cases whose return could be enforced, under the Federal Statutes, upon the steamship companies or vessels bringing them to this country, or who were accompanied by or had no responsible relatives or guardians in the country liable for their custody, maintenance and care, and in no event to separate families or near relatives by such removals; and, thirdly, to place all cases mentally defective in charge of the physician of the steamship or vessel by which they were to be returned.

These 261 permanently disabled chronic alien paupers thus removed to their European homes during the year, had they been permitted to remain in this country, would have required the erection of buildings for their proper shelter, by the State or its cities and counties, equal to the accommodations of the poorhouse of Onondaga county, designated for the shelter of the poor arising from a population of over 150,000, involving an outlay therefor, at a low estimate, of \$50,000, and an ultimate expenditure for their maintenance and care, for an average duration of fifteen years, amounting at the moderate yearly rate of \$100 each to \$391,500. Estimating upon the same basis the 2,632 such permanently disabled alien paupers thus removed to their European homes since the law went into effect, had they been permitted to continue in this country, would have required the erection of buildings for their shelter, with accommodations considerably more than that of all the county poorhouses of the eighth judicial district, designated for the shelter of the poor arising from a population of over 690,000, requiring an outlay therefor of at least \$500,000, and an ultimate expenditure, for the maintenance and care, amounting to \$3,948,000. To this sum should be added the neces-

sary outlay for lands, furnishing, renewals, repairs, and interest on investments, fully to measure the expenditures that they would, in the end, have entailed upon this State, or its cities and counties, had they remained in this country.

From these statements the benefits of this law to the State and its cities and counties, in the removal of these disabled, chronic alien paupers to their various European homes, from which they had been designedly deported to this country are clearly apparent, and may briefly be summed up as follows: First, it permanently relieves the State of these undesirable, disturbing and burdensome classes, in no respect legitimate charges upon its bounties, and places the burden and expense of providing for their shelter, maintenance and care upon their relatives, legal guardians, or the communities of the various European countries to which they properly belong, and thus protects this State against the growth and accumulation of pauperism, vagrancy, insanity and crime, from these hitherto prolific sources; second, it tends to deter the shipment of these pauper and otherwise burdensome European classes to this country, as relatives, guardians, municipalities, societies and other deporting agencies, finding them promptly returned to their homes in no wise improved or bettered in their condition, will not be likely to make further expenditures for their reshipment to this country, or for the deportation of others of these classes, with no prospect of their finding permanent lodgment in its poorhouses, almshouses and other benevolent and charitable institutions; and, third, it is economic, as the average expense, per person, for the removal of these disabled, chronic paupers to their various European homes or communities to which they properly belonged, has been less than one-fourth of the amount it would have cost to maintain them, each, one year in the poorhouses and other charitable institutions of the State in which they were found, with an average probable duration of life of fifteen years, and involving an ultimate average expenditure, exclusive of the cost of buildings for their shelter, etc., of \$1,500 each, to be met, from year to year, in the tax levies, by the State, or its cities and counties, with no governmental, social or other benefits in return.

It should be added, that these removals have been openly and publicly conducted, and that no well founded complaints of any improper removals have been made by the relatives, guardians, friends or communities to which they were sent, and that only three of those thus removed, as far as ascertained, have reappeared in this State.

III. PAUPER INDIANS.

The number of pauper Indians committed from the various Indian reservations of the State, to county poorhouses, pursuant to chapter 436 of the Laws of 1894, since the law went into effect, January 1, 1895, has been 12, of whom 3 were males and 9 females, viz.: To the Cattaraugus county poorhouse, 2; to the Erie county poorhouse, 4; and to the Onondaga county poorhouse, 6. Of these, 1 has absconded, 2 have recovered and been returned to the reservations from which they were committed, and 5 have been transferred to the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children. This left 4 under care October 1, 1895, of whom 1 was in the Cattaraugus county poorhouse, and 3 in the Erie county poorhouse. There have been no commitments, thus far, to either the Franklin or Niagara county poorhouses, for the reception of which contracts exist with the boards of supervisors of those counties.

The expenditures under the law from the time of its going into effect, January 1, 1895, to October 1, 1895, have been as follows:

For maintenance in the Cattaraugus county poorhouse, \$46.50; for maintenance in the Erie county poorhouse, \$174; for maintenance in the Onondaga county poorhouse, \$273; for transfers to the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, \$23.75; total \$517.25. There was no outstanding claims under the act, October 1, 1895.

The law makes no provision for Indian children over 2 years old, as the statutes prohibit their commitment to county poorhouses. The only provision for such children therefore is in the Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, at Versailles,

and this institution, having capacity for 100 inmates, is already crowded. There are, at present, considerable numbers of destitute and neglected Indian children on the various reservations, for whose care and relief provision should immediately be made. This may be effected in either of three ways, as follows: First, by the erection of additional buildings in connection with the Thomas asylum, and the commitment of such children to that institution. Second, by the establishment by the State of another asylum for such children in some other locality, with accommodations adequate to their requirements; and, third, by providing for such children in existing asylums for white children throughout the State, into which they would readily be received.

The existing asylums of the State for white children nearly all have more or less spare room, and assurances have been given by many of them that they would receive and provide for orphan and destitute Indian children committed to their custody, at the same rate as now charged to cities and counties for the support and care of other children thus committed, varying outside of New York and Kings counties, from one dollar and fifty cents to two dollars per week. It is believed, therefore, that it would be much more economic to the State, and far better for the well being of these orphan, destitute and neglected Indian children, to provide for them in existing asylums, with other children in different parts of the State, remote from the pernicious and debasing influences of the reservations, than to enlarge the Thomas Asylum, or establish another asylum specially for this class. This would bring these children in broader contact with white persons throughout the State, than at present, and thus offer larger opportunities for their securing good permanent homes in white families, with the corresponding advantages and benefits, than could be attained if provided for in the immediate vicinity of the reservations, or congregated in large numbers in one or two institutions.

Appropriation.

The appropriation of \$40,000 by the Legislature of 1895 for the support and care of State paupers, for the removal of alien paupers, and for the care and support by the State of Indian paupers, it is believed, will be adequate for the purposes for the present fiscal year, nor is it probable that any increase will be required for the coming year, and a like appropriation for these purposes by the Legislature of 1896 is accordingly recommended.

Respectfully submitted,

CHARLES S. HOYT.

Superintendent of State and Alien Poor.

Dated ALBANY, N. Y., *December 12, 1895.*

TABLE No. 1.

Showing the name and location of the several State almshouses, the time at which the contract was entered into with the State, and the present rates of support per week respectively.

STATE ALMSHOUSES.	Location.	Date of contract.	Rate of support per week.
Albany city.....	Albany.....	October 1, 1873	\$2 00
St. Lawrence county.....	Canton.....	October 1, 1873	2 00
Erie county.....	Buffalo.....	October 1, 1873	2 00
Broome county.....	Binghamton.....	January 1, 1875	2 00
Jefferson county.....	Watertown.....	January 1, 1875	2 00
Onondaga county.....	Syracuse.....	January 20, 1875	2 50
Kings county.....	Flatbush.....	June 28, 1875	2 00
Oneida county.....	Rome.....	December 4, 1877	2 00
Monroe county.....	Rochester.....		

TABLE No. 2.
Showing the changes which occurred in the several State almshouses during the year ending September 30, 1895.

STATE ALMSHOUSES.	Number of inmates October 1, 1894.	Number committed during the year.	Whole number supported.	Discharged.	Absconded.	Sent out of the State.	Died.	REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1895.		
								Male.	Female.	Total.
Albany	7	116	123	18	28	67	2	4	4	8
Buffalo	7	359	366	42	11	298	3	12	...	12
Canton	14	16	30	4	7	...	1	18	...	18
Delhi	1	1	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Binghamton	8	29	37	16	2	13	2	3	...	4
Syracuse	1	19	20	13	3	2	1	1	...	1
Watertown	1	16	17	2	2	10	...	3	...	3
Flatbush	37	1,435	1,472	251	5	1,174	15	24	...	27
Rome	2	23	25	11	3	6	1	4	...	4
Waterloo	8	16	24	15	7	2	...	...	1	...
Rochester	5	141	146	26	8	101	3	8	3	8
Totals	91	2,171	2,262	400	76	1,673	98	77	8	85

October 22, 1873.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
For the year ending September 30, 1874.....	513	50	563
For the year ending September 30, 1875.....	566	88	654
For the year ending September 30, 1876.....	514	119	633
For the year ending September 30, 1877.....	707	165	872
For the year ending September 30, 1878.....	930	190	1,120
For the year ending September 30, 1879.....	1,326	261	1,587
For the year ending September 30, 1880.....	1,023	320	1,343
For the year ending September 30, 1881.....	1,046	327	1,373
For the year ending September 30, 1882.....	1,024	368	1,392
For the year ending September 30, 1883.....	1,033	393	1,426
For the year ending September 30, 1884.....	1,378	514	1,892
For the year ending September 30, 1885.....	1,409	439	1,848
For the year ending September 30, 1886.....	1,252	354	1,606
For the year ending September 30, 1887.....	1,247	370	1,617
For the year ending September 30, 1888.....	1,317	348	1,665
For the year ending September 30, 1889.....	1,369	384	1,757
For the year ending September 30, 1890.....	1,133	307	1,440
For the year ending September 30, 1891.....	1,026	339	1,365
For the year ending September 30, 1892.....	1,095	272	1,367
For the year ending September 30, 1893.....	1,057	349	1,406
For the year ending September 30, 1894.....	1,490	484	1,974
For the year ending September 30, 1895.....	1,669	502	2,171
Aggregate	24,124	6,947	31,071

TABLE No. 4.
Showing the several State almshouses to which State paupers were committed, and the changes occurring in the number under their care from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1895.

STATE ALMSHOUSES.	Whole number admitted.	Discharged.	Provided for by adoption or otherwise.	Absconded.	Transferred to State hospitals.	Sent out of the State to friends or places of settlement.	Died.	Remaining October 1, 1895.
Albany	3,026	1,004	6	371	20	1,543	74	8
Buffalo	6,663	1,554	33	376	31	4,542	115	12
Canton	312	96	3	47	9	81	58	15
Delhi*	74	37	.....	20	1	10	6	.....
Yaphank*	1,110	76	5	85	1	937	6	.....
Binghamton	565	223	5	56	10	220	47	4
Syracuse	745	328	2	101	15	270	28	1
Watertown	227	58	4	31	12	109	10	3
Flatbush	15,182	3,705	5	168	55	10,976	246	27
Rome	587	268	1	55	69	134	56	4
Waterloo*	513	345	.....	88	5	54	21	.....
Rochester	2,067	474	18	188	21	1,276	82	8
Totals	31,071	8,168	82	1,586	249	20,152	749	85

* Discontinued.

TABLE No. 5.
Showing the ages of the State paupers committed to the several State almshouses from October 22, 1873, to September 30, 1895.

STATE ALMSHOUSES.	Under twenty years							Total.
	Under twenty years	Twenty years and under thirty.	Thirty years and under forty.	Forty years and under fifty.	Fifty years and under sixty.	Sixty years and under seventy.	Over seventy years.	
Albany	477	718	637	484	322	240	148	3,026
Buffalo	1,908	1,578	1,208	768	540	407	254	6,663
Canton	37	51	58	39	32	54	41	312
Delhi	6	9	12	17	10	13	7	74
Yaphank	47	416	335	172	89	45	6	1,110
Binghamton	80	89	111	90	70	59	66	565
Syracuse	159	169	149	108	61	47	52	745
Watertown	68	43	47	21	18	16	14	227
Flatbush	3,218	4,372	3,255	2,113	1,223	707	294	15,182
Rome	39	135	185	90	64	43	31	587
Watertown	10	40	73	78	101	128	83	513
Rochester	415	494	368	260	230	176	124	2,067
Totals	6,464	8,114	6,438	4,240	2,760	1,935	1,120	31,071

TABLE No. 7.
*Showing the classified quarterly expenditures for the support and care and removal of State paupers for the
 fiscal year ending September 30, 1895.*

QUARTERS.	For removals to State almshouses.	For maintenance, clothing, medical attendance and care in State almshouses.	For removals from the State to other States and countries.	For miscellaneous expenses and printing.	Total.
Quarter ending December 31, 1894.....	\$291 39	\$2,728 11	\$3,894 20	\$50 75	\$6,984 45
Quarter ending March 31, 1895.....	177 71	2,906 88	3,863 48	67 90	7,015 97
Quarter ending June 30, 1895.....	261 08	2,080 47	3,159 72	41 30	5,542 57
Quarter ending September 30, 1895.....	160 69	2,301 41	3,178 82	69 72	5,710 64
Total.....	\$890 87	\$10,016 87	\$14,096 22	\$229 67	\$25,233 63

REPORT
ON THE
CARE OF INSANE IDIOTS.

By Commissioner SMITH.

REPORT.

The undersigned, to whom was referred the statement of the secretary that "numerous instances had come to the knowledge of the office of inmates of the State hospitals for the insane being returned to almshouses on the ground that the patients were not insane, but idiotic," and the correspondence as relating thereto, respectfully submits the following report:

The information referred to by the secretary is contained in a circular letter of the State Commission in Lunacy to the State hospitals, "in the matter of idiots," and in several letters relating to persons who have been discharged from the State hospitals in compliance with the instructions conveyed in that circular. The circular is as follows:

"In the matter of idiots.—To the State hospitals: I am directed by the State Commission in Lunacy to request that immediate notification be forwarded to the relatives, friends or committees of idiots now in custody in the State hospitals that these persons must be removed from the institutions without delay. The amended Constitution expressly provides that the Commission shall no longer have supervision of these people and they are certainly not proper subjects for retention in State hospitals for the insane. Should there be a failure on the part of relatives and friends of these persons to act promptly, the superintendents of the poor of the respective counties whence they are committed to the hospital should be notified to remove them without delay. You will notify this office of any delay on the part of the county authorities to act upon these matters."

(Signed.)

T. E. McGARR,

Secretary.

This circular of instruction was issued June 11, 1895. On July 26th the Superintendent of the St. Lawrence State Hospital notified the Superintendent of the poor of Dutchess county "that Arthur Jaycox is an idiot and must be removed from the hospital without delay." The Superintendent of the poor seems to have written to the Lunacy Commission for information, for the acting secretary of that Board notified him that "under the provision of the new Constitution, it has no jurisdiction over idiots. I, therefore, suggest that you correspond with the secretary of the State Board of Charities for any information regarding the disposition of the cases to which you refer."

On July 27, 1895, the Superintendent of the Binghamton State Hospital notified the superintendent of the poor of Otsego county that he must remove "Margaret Ann Williams, who is a patient in this hospital suffering from idiocy," as soon as possible. The Superintendent of the poor in a letter to the State Board of Charities, dated August 15th, says: "I brought this girl Monday, August 12th, from Binghamton to the county house. One law says that I shall not keep any insane in the county house. This girl was examined and committed as insane last November. She is about fifteen years old and very nervous, and should not be left in a place like this any longer than is strictly necessary." In a letter dated October 8th, he again gives the particulars of her removal to the almshouse and says, "Before I slept I wrote to the Rome Asylum. They refused to take her." He adds, "She is very excitable and should not be in a place like this."

On August 2, 1895, a citizen of Matteawan wrote to the Superintendent of the poor of Dutchess county as follows: "John Peters, on or about July 3d, was committed to Hudson River State Hospital under an order of Judge Guernsey; his brother is now informed by the Superintendent that the patient is not a proper subject for treatment there; that his trouble is idiocy."

The foregoing cases of removal of patients from the State hospitals, in compliance with the circular of the Commission, are all that have been officially reported to this office as appears from the papers furnished by the Secretary.

In reviewing the preceding correspondence, attention is called to the fact that the Commission in Lunacy directed the Superintendents to notify the "relations, friends or committees of idiots, now in custody in the State hospitals, that these persons must be removed." In their letters of notification to the Superintendents of the poor, the Superintendents of the State hospitals state that the individuals specified are "idiots." The circular of the Commission does not allude to the removal of insane persons but only to the removal of "idiots," and the Superintendents expressly state that the persons selected for removal are "idiots." In the first instance the person is unqualifiedly designated "an idiot," and in the second the patient is quite as emphatically pronounced to be "suffering from idiocy." The question of insanity has not been raised by the Commission in their circular, nor by the Superintendents in their selection of cases for removal.

We must conclude, therefore, that as only insane persons can lawfully be confined in the State hospitals, the Commission in Lunacy has performed a duty imposed upon it by law in directing the removal from these institutions for the insane, of persons whom the Superintendents recertify to be suffering only from idiocy. It follows from this conclusion, that all persons discharged from the State hospitals as suffering only from idiocy, were properly removed to the almshouses of their respective counties, or to the State institutions devoted to their care.

There is another feature of this correspondence which deserves notice. It appears that two of the persons removed from the State hospitals were regularly committed as insane, and it may justly be inferred that the third was also committed as insane. As they all remained in the State hospitals for a considerable period it may also be inferred that they were received and treated as insane until they were discharged as idiots. The explanation of these proceedings is: First, That these persons were insane when committed, in the opinion of the examiners in lunacy; second, that they were received and treated as insane by the Superintendents of the State hospitals; and, third, that they recovered from

their insanity and were discharged as persons suffering only from idiocy.

We are, therefore, justified in the further conclusion that when any person having been duly committed to a State hospital for the insane is discharged therefrom as "an idiot," the county authority to whose care such person is committed, should not return him or her to the almshouse, unless said person is properly certified not to be insane.

Your committee respectfully submits the following preambles and resolutions for adoption by the Board:

Whereas, Information has been received by this Board that persons are being removed from the State hospitals for the insane to the poorhouses of different counties, under instructions to remove all idiots from said hospitals; and

Whereas, It appears that said persons have been legally adjudged insane, and committed to said hospitals as insane; and

Whereas, It appears, from reports made to this Board, that some persons so discharged, are unfit subjects for care in the county poorhouses, on account of apparent insanity; therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Board, the Superintendents of the poor of the several counties, who are called upon to assume charge of such cases, should, before accepting or admitting them to the poorhouse, demand a verified certificate as to their sanity, from the Superintendent of the hospital from which it is proposed to transfer them, or, that they require that such persons be duly examined, by examiners in lunacy, to determine as to their mental condition, and certify the results to this Board.

Respectfully submitted,

STEPHEN SMITH,

Committee.

STATE SUPERVISION
OF
CHILD-CARING AGENCIES.

By HOMER FOLKS, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association.

(A paper read before the National Conference of Charities and Correction, held in
New Haven, Conn., May, 1895.)

REPORT.

proposition that there should be some supervision over all institutions, societies, and officials which undertake the care of children is one which hardly requires argument before this audience.

The most evident necessity for supervision is to correct positive evils.

It is unfortunately true that some agencies, institutions and officials who have undertaken to care for children do, at times, rather than good. There needs to be some power to look into the work of such agencies and bring home to the minds of their officials, and to the minds of those to whom they are directly responsible, and to the community at large, the true character and effect of their work.

Aside from positive evils, the development of child-caring agencies is very uneven. Institutions do not develop symmetrically.

They accept, too readily, their apparent limitations, move along the line of least resistance, and go their way year after year, oblivious to the fact that scores and hundreds of other societies and organizations are working at the same problem. There needs to be some means of inter-communication between these individual agencies, some means of making the experience of each available for the use of all; somebody from whom any institution which proposes to establish a placing-out department, or something in the line of industrial training, can learn what other institutions have successfully undertaken such lines of work and how it is done.

Most important of all, there needs to be somebody whose duty it is to think not only as to how to do the best for a given number of children, but about the tendency and development of child-caring work as a whole, and of its relations to the other in-

terests of the community; somebody who makes an effort to measure the supply and the natural and proper demand; somebody who will sound the alarm if in the excess of our zeal we are doing violence to the natural relations of society and interdependence of the members of the family, or summon us to greater activity if neglected childhood still goes uncared for.

But if there is to be supervision over all child-caring agencies, it must be State supervision. No other authority has a sufficiently wide scope to include the whole field. The right of the State to exercise such supervision can not be questioned. So far as public agencies are concerned, it must be remembered that the entire framework of local government, the rights and powers of counties, cities, towns and villages, the number, term of office, and duties of their officers, are fixed and may be modified by the State. Certainly then the State may look into their workings, and require them to give an account of their stewardship.

In respect to private agencies, the State has bestowed upon them the right to a corporate existence. They are the creatures of the State, and as such are accountable to it.

Above these considerations is the maxim that the public safety is the highest law. It is of the highest importance that the product of these child-caring agencies should be good citizens. The graduates of these institutions form a not inconsiderable element in every community. The State has a right to know and should know whether it is an element of strength or of weakness.

Lastly, the State owes it to its children to be sure that they are well taken care of. The obligation that rests upon us all, that of being our brother's keeper, can be expressed in its completeness only through the State, which is the only child-caring agency of which we are all both life members and sustaining members.

When we ask of what should such State supervision consist, we shall find a considerable difference of opinion. The varying conditions which prevail in different States no doubt render necessary variations in the particular forms which such supervision may wisely assume. Yet there are certain features which should be common to all State supervision.

The first duty of a State toward its dependent children is to know where they are. For this reason it seems to me that every society, institution, and public official should report to the State concerning each child whom it receives into its charge, stating from whom and why it receives the child, what it does for him, and finally, what it does with him. This information would enable the State to keep an accurate register of all the destitute, neglected, and wayward children within its borders, and would enable the officers of the State to trace these children as they are passed along from one agency to another, and to know what finally became of them, and what seemed to be the final effect upon their lives of the child-caring efforts to which they had been subjected. It is one of the anomalies of child-caring work that, speaking broadly, nobody knows what becomes of the children.

But a faithful guardian is not contented with merely knowing where his ward is, he will from time to time visit him in person, and examine into all the circumstances and surroundings of his life. So the State, as the natural guardian of dependent children, should, it seems to me, visit and inspect, at regular intervals, all institutions and agencies in whose charge such children are placed. In several States, the existing State Boards of Charities have authority to visit and inspect all such institutions, but in none, so far as I am aware, are all the institutions visited regularly. I need not point out all the points upon which the State will seek information upon these visits, e. g., the suitableness of the buildings in which its wards live, the sanitary conditions, the quantity and quality of food and clothing, the character and qualifications of the people who are placed in charge, the opportunities for education in the ordinary branches, as well as with a view to future self-support by some particular avocation, etc., etc. In short, the State will not have done its full duty until it has considered, so far as may be possible, all the circumstances that are shaping the lives of its wards. Its investigation will be directed at, and its conclusions will pertain to, not institutions, but children, prospective citizens.

A large proportion of the destitute children of the State are not living in institutions, but in families. It is unfortunately the

case that in most systems of State supervision and inspection, these children seem to be practically lost sight of and are regarded as being no longer the wards of the State. The abuses in child-caring work are, however, not limited to institutions, and those who have seen much of placing-out work as it is usually done, will, I am sure, agree with me that there is need that the protecting care of the State should be extended to the children who are in families, as well as to those who are in institutions.

The reports made by institutions, agencies and public officers to the State should, therefore, include the names and addresses of persons with whom children are placed, with some statement of the terms of the agreement, and subsequently reports should be made from time to time as to the progress and condition of the children who are placed out, and changes of residence should be reported as faithfully as transfers from one institution to another. I would go still further, and insist that the State, through its representatives, should visit, in its discretion, all these children, except, perhaps, those placed by legal adoption. In proposing this, I am not unmindful of the delicacy of the relations that frequently exist between the foster parent and the placing-out agency, and of the danger that too many cooks may spoil the broth. Undoubtedly there might be a few cases of real hardship from such a system of State visitation, but I am convinced that the benefits would far outweigh any evil effects. We need not assume that the State would make any inflexible rule that every child should be visited twice a year, but rather that it would take into consideration all the facts in each case, the age of the child, the disposition shown by the foster parents to fulfill their obligations, or otherwise, and the degree to which the placing-out agency was alive to its duties and responsibilities in the matter of supervision.

These two features, the requiring of detailed and complete reports as to each child, and the regular inspection of institutions, should, in our opinion, form a part of all systems of State supervision of child-caring agencies.

As to what additional powers should be conferred upon the

agency through which the State exercises its supervision, much depends upon local conditions.

For present purposes, we may divide institutions for dependent and delinquent children into three classes:

1. Institutions directly controlled by public officers and supported by public funds.
2. Institutions controlled by private corporations, but receiving partial or entire support from public funds.
3. Institutions controlled by private corporations and supported entirely at the expense of private charity.

The first class of institutions may again be divided into State, county, town and municipal agencies.

In regard to State institutions for children, apart from the State agency for supervision, the latter should have, beside the power to require reports and to visit and inspect, the power of recommending to the Legislature as to needful appropriations. As these other agencies would be co-ordinate branches of the State government, it may be doubtful whether supervisory powers, other than these three, should be exercised over them by the State agency for supervision. Indeed, it seems to me that the principal duties of a State supervisory board have to do with other than State charities.

Concerning county, town and municipal agencies for the care of children I am of the opinion that the State supervisory agency should be given large executive powers, to be exercised in its discretion. As a rule, the work of these local agencies is of an inferior character. The contamination of petty politics, the narrow-mindedness of men who deal only with small affairs, and the impossibility of acquiring a wide range of knowledge and an expert judgment in the handling of a few children; all these facts render the town, the county, and in most cases the city, an undesirable unit for performing child-caring service. I would recommend an exclusive State system for the public care of children in the newer States, and in the older States, a State supervisory board should have large powers in compelling local officers to perform their duties properly. As concerns the internal manage-

ment of county, town and municipal institutions for children, this board should, in my opinion, be authorized to issue a formal order to the local officers, containing its recommendations as to the remedy for any existing abuses or defects, and this order, if approved by a judge of the Supreme Court after a hearing before him, of which the local officers should be informed, and at which they might appear, should have all the force of law, and be capable of being enforced by adequate penalties.

As to children placed in families by such local officers, I am of the opinion that the State supervisory agency should have power to remove them in its discretion, and either to return them to the proper local authorities, or to make suitable provision for them at the expense of the county, city or town.

It is concerning the second class of institutions, the private corporations which care for children at public expense, that the most perplexing difficulties arise. In many States there are few such institutions, but in New York and California this system prevails. The difficulties arise from lack of vigorous control by the proper local officials as to the admission of inmates and their discharge. If the institutions are receiving State funds, it is my conviction that the admission and discharge of inmates so to be supported, should be under the control of the State supervisory agency. Any other system savors of giving to these institutions checks signed by the State, to be filled out by the institutions in such amounts as, in their opinion, the needs of the community or their own needs may require.

If, however, the grants of public money are made by the counties, cities and towns, then it would seem, from the generally accepted theory of our government, that the admission and discharge of inmates should be controlled by county, city or town officials, as the case may be. In practice, however, this system often works badly. The local officers are unwilling to incur the ill-will of the managers of the institutions by a free exercise of their powers and, as a result, there is no proper public supervision of the expenditure of public money.

The recent Constitutional Convention of the State of New York made a radical departure by placing the ultimate control of all such expenditures by counties, cities and towns in the hands of the State Board of Charities. The new provision has only been in force six months, but already valuable reforms have been effected. The result of the experiment will be watched with very great interest and will afford the data for a more decisive treatment a few years hence of this part of our subject.

Concerning the third class of institutions, those which are supported entirely at private expense, the State supervisory board has always the immense power of curtailing their receipts by a public statement of their shortcomings and their failure to remedy them, after due notice has been given. In addition to this, it should be given the power, now possessed by the State Board of Charities of New York, of instituting proceedings, through the Attorney-General, for the annulment of the charter of any institution or agency which persistently refuses to do its work in a proper manner.

The provision of the New York statutes that the consent of the State Board of Charities shall be secured, prior to the incorporation of any institution having for its object the care of children, has worked well.

The next question we must ask is, by what machinery shall this State supervision be exercised? Who shall compose this State supervisory board? Our time is so limited that we can only state our concurrence in what seems to be the prevailing opinion, that under present political conditions, the best results will be secured by a staff of paid officials, working under the direction and control of an honorary board of not less than seven members, appointed by the Governor, the term of one member expiring each year. This arrangement seems to give, in most cases, a steadiness to the work and a continuity to the policy of the Board, which is impossible if its members are changed frequently.

As to whether there should be a board devoted exclusively to child-caring agencies, separate and distinct from the ordinary

State Board of Charities, I should, so far as all the larger State are concerned, unhesitatingly say yes.

The intimate acquaintance with the subject, which the performance of such duties presupposes, seems to me to be all but incompatible with an equal familiarity with all the other divisions of great field of Charities and Correction.

REPORT

ON AN

Investigation of the Management of the Evangelical
Lutheran Orphan Asylum of Syracuse.

By Commissioner WALRATH and Inspector FANNING.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

The following statement is respectfully submitted for the information of the Board:

The grand jury in and for the county of Onondaga, on the 23d of October, presented to the Court of Oyer and Terminer therein three indictments against one Charles Oberlander, son of the superintendent of this institution which is locally known as the Tabor Orphan Asylum, charging criminality with female inmates, and, at the same time, by permission of the court, presented the following preamble and resolution:

WHEREAS, Evidence has been presented to the grand jury which convinces it that great carelessness exists in the management of the Tabor Orphan Asylum in the city of Syracuse; and that no proper supervision has been exercised over the welfare of the older female inmates; and that as a consequence gross immorality has developed itself without check or hindrance on the part of those in charge of the institution; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the undersigned members of the grand jury of Onondaga county, hereby request that the court to which we report, shall at once order that the necessary steps be taken to secure a thorough investigation of the management of said institution; and we further recommend that a new custodian be placed in charge pending the investigation.

Dated, SYRACUSE, N. Y., *October 23, 1895.*

News of this action of the grand jury was immediately given wide publicity in the public press. President Stewart, who became cognizant of the condition of affairs at the asylum and the

action of the grand jury, while at Albany on the 24th ultimo, on that day took action to institute a preliminary investigation into the affairs, management and conduct of the asylum, and under the authority conferred upon him by the by-laws of the Board, appointed Commissioner Walrath a special committee of one for the purpose of the investigation, with the powers of the Board, and assigned Inspector of Charities Fanning to assist him, and arranged with the commissioner to proceed with the matter on the following Monday, which, this being Friday, was the earliest practicable day upon which it could be entered.

On Monday, the 28th ult., the committee met in Syracuse and ascertained that Commissioner McCarthy had immediately, on being advised of the allegations respecting the asylum management, visited the institution, given orders excluding all male members of the Oberlander family, except the superintendent, and had placed the inmates in charge of a proper matron. The committee next proceeded to the office of the district attorney, and had an interview with that officer and the chairman of the grand jury. The district attorney stated generally the nature of the charges against Oberlander and the management of the asylum, and with his consent and approval the committee obtained from Judge Williams an order giving it access to the testimony taken by the grand jury, and arrangements were made with the stenographer immediately to transcribe his notes. This work was not completed until Wednesday morning, the 30th, but the intervening time was employed in obtaining information from other sources, from different Lutheran clergymen, the superintendent and overseer of the poor, the Superintendent of the Bureau of Labor and Charities, the agent of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and others. The information thus obtained convinced the committee that little confidence in the asylum and its management had existed in the community, and particularly among those of its religious faith, previous to the present disclosures, and that even this was now entirely destroyed so that it would be manifestly impossible, under any circumstances, for the asylum to continue under its present management. A careful

reading and consideration of the testimony, when it became accessible, also convinced the committee that the public interests required that the institution should be closed. Having reached these conclusions, and made the necessary arrangements through the overseer of the poor and the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum for the transfer and reception of the children, the committee visited the Tabor Orphan Asylum on Thursday afternoon, inspected the institution and had an extended interview with the superintendent and those of his sons who are trustees. A meeting of the trustees was called for that evening, and a resolution accepting the recommendation of the committee, that the inmates be transferred to another institution and the orphan asylum closed, was adopted, and on Friday morning, November 1, the committee saw all of the remaining children, 14 in number, transferred to the Onondaga County Orphan Asylum. The transfer of the inmates having been accomplished, measures were taken through the local poor officers to prevent the commitment of any more children to the institution. The asylum is therefore practically closed. An effort will be made by the Lutheran clergymen of the city to secure a reorganization and place the control under some recognized and responsible governing body of that church, with adequate means of support. We hope such effort will prove successful.

This preliminary inquiry having apparently accomplished all the results obtainable at this time, it is believed that no further action by the board is required.

PETER WALRATH,
Commissioner.

JAMES O. FANNING,
Inspector of Charities.

Dated, NEW YORK, November 13, 1895.



REPORT

OF

Investigation of the Onondaga County Poorhouse

By Commissioners WALRATH and MCCARTHY.

REPORT.

To the State Board of Charities:

In the Syracuse Evening Journal of Saturday, November 30, 1895, was found the following startling announcement in bold head lines:

MISRULE!

STARTLING STORIES ABOUT THE COUNTY HOUSE — FIELD FOR INVESTIGATION — SUPERINTENDENT RICE CHARGED WITH NEGLECT — KEEPER BROAD WITH INCOMPETENCY — LAX DISCIPLINE SAID TO PREVAIL IN THE INSTITUTION — INMATES DO NOT OBEY THE KEEPER — HINTS OF THE RELATIONS BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN — FIGHTS, BROKEN LIMBS AND ARRESTS — BROAD'S SON LIVES AT THE COUNTY HOUSE — THE MATRON IS AN INVALID — BAD MEAT SERVED — CLOTHES THAT ARE RAGS — WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

The paper came to the door about 7 o'clock in the evening, and after recovering from the shock of surprise at such startling announcements from this county house which the chairman of your committee considered one of the best conducted in the State, he immediately telegraphed Dr. Charles S. Hoyt, Superintendent State and Alien Poor, and Commissioner McCarthy, of the district in which the county house is situated, to meet him in Syracuse on Monday morning, December 2d, at 9.30 a. m.

On arrival in Syracuse he was met by Commissioner McCarthy, but found that Superintendent Hoyt would not be able to meet the appointment.

Going first to the office of Superintendent Rice, he at once called for a prompt and full investigation of the charges against the institution and volunteered to assist the Commissioners in

every possible way to get light on the management. Your committee finds in respect to the charges made:

First. That Superintendent Rice averages a visit to the institution once a week, and his city office is in communication with the county house by telephone, so that his council can be had and his orders given at any time. Also that Keeper Broad is in the city as often as three times a week, and invariably calls at the superintendent's office. Therefore, your committee would decide that the charge of neglect on the part of Superintendent Rice is not substantiated.

Second. As to the charges of incompetency, lax discipline, etc., against Keeper Broad, the Commission reports that the keeper met your committee at the institution and promptly offered all assistance to a full and thorough investigation. He urged us to question all inmates that we chose, examine food, clothing and everything under his part of the management of the institution.

In our endeavors to get information from others than the keeper, we called first Dr. Chas. L. Parker, who has been the attending physician three and a half years. He resides within one-quarter of a mile of the house and makes a visit once a day and as much oftener as the demand may be. The county furnishes all medicine and supplies necessary. Under close questioning, the doctor stated that the inmates were as well clothed as they were under the former keeper and superintendent; that in his opinion there is no truth in the report that the sexes had liberty to mingle; that the superintendent exercises as close care in keeping the sexes apart as can be done with the number of attendants provided for him and the construction of the buildings; that the report of broken limbs is true in one instance only. But the keeper and attendants were in no way responsible for this unfortunate accident, as it occurred when two of the inmates were in the closet together, and one struck the other causing him to fall and break his limb.

3. The charge that the keeper's son is living in the institution at the expense of the county is a matter outside the jurisdiction of

your committee. Therefore, we passed it by leaving it for settlement between the board of supervisors and the superintendent.

4. The charge that the matron has been an invalid is substantiated to a certain degree. She has been in ill health for the past few months, but during part of that time the keeper has provided an assistant, and one is now in charge, and during no time of the matron's illness have the inmates suffered from inattention.

5. As to the charge that bad meat is served at the meals, upon examination of Superintendent Rice, Keeper Broad and many inmates, it was found that upon two occasions, during the present management, when the meat was opened it was found to be in poor condition. When the fact was discovered the keeper telephoned the parties who furnished the meat and received a reply to bury it and other would be furnished in its place. The bad meat was not served to the inmates, and no charge was made for it, so the county had no ground for complaint. Further than this, Dr. Parker, from a physician's standpoint, says that most of the inmates coming to the institution begin at once to improve in health and strength. He thinks the food is the right kind for nourishment, and that they are furnished an abundance. The doctor explains that the death rate the past year has been higher than the last few years, but this is in no measure due to lack of proper care or food, but solely due to the fact that those admitted to the house in the recent months have averaged much older and more infirm at the time of admission than in former years. The number of inmates is about the same as in former years. Now there are 125 men and 64 women. There has been only one child born in the institution during the past year, and the mother of this one came to the house about two months before the birth of the child. This is the only child in the institution, and there has been none over 2 years' of age there during Keeper Broad's administration, so that the statement in "The Journal" that a 3-year-old child danced with an old grey-headed woman for the amusement of the other inmates is absolutely and entirely false. The doctor added to this testimony that to the best of his knowl-

edge there was no woman in the institution who is pregnant, which fact is a strong voucher for the statement that due care is exercised in keeping the sexes separate.

Your committee next called Barney Flannery, who gave his age as 76 years, and said he had been an inmate in the institution about two years. In answer to the charges under which the investigation was being made, he said that he knew of no immoral practices that are either allowed or carried on. He declared the clothing suitable for such a place. He stated that the food was good, wholesome and plenty; for the past few weeks it has been better than previously. The bill of fare for the day of the investigation (December 2d) was given by him, viz.: Breakfast.—Bread, meat, potatoes, gravy and coffee. Dinner.—Bread, meat, potatoes, butter and tea. There are absolutely no restrictions placed on the amount of food that they shall have of the kinds furnished. He stated that he is not required to perform any labor; that a little time ago he had some trouble with one of the table waiters, but since then there has been no friction. A very close examination was made of this man Flannery, as the Commission believed him to be a meddlesome person, who would pose as the spokesman of the inmates and would be glad to create any trouble by making charges or writing letters that would reveal the life and management of the institution.

Mrs. Edwards, in answer to the question put to her said she had been in the county house twelve years, and had found the care and attention the past year as good as in other years.

Walter Boyes, the cook, has been in his present position for twelve years, and says the material furnished for cooking purposes during his administration is quite as good as during the ten previous years. He is convinced that the inmates are treated very kindly.

James R. Patterson was next called by your committee and placed under oath. He states that his duties are those of hospital steward and the over-sight of the men's ward in the hospital. He has been in that position twenty months and finds the number in the

hospital about the same as at the same season other years (44 men now in hospital). He knows of no immoral conduct or mingling of sexes. He gets \$25 per month for services, and his wife gets \$15 per month for like services in the women's ward. Mrs. Patterson said the only means of communication between the men's and women's departments on the upper floor is through her private room, and the door here is always locked, making a perfect barrier. There is evidently some jealousy existing between Mr. Patterson and the keeper, and yet it is only fair to say that his statements were straightforward and manly, and there is no reason to believe that he either wished to accuse or shield Keeper Broad.

Joseph Deacon, another inmate, says the clothing and food are substantially the same as for the past few years.

Miss Bertha L. Baily, an employe, says she has worked in the institution the past few years; that she has had charge of the sewing and mending department; is expected to be responsible for the beds and bedding, and examines them once a week. Has not seen any vermin on the beds or clothing in several weeks, and has never seen anything of the immoralities which were charged in the paper. She thought that Mr. and Mrs. Broad had been very kind and just to all the patients. She said there had not been a child in the institution over 2 years old during the last two years, and that the baby there now is the only one born there in the last year. The food is good in her judgment. Her room, i. e., the sewing-room, is on the lower floor, which gives Miss Baily a chance to see what is going on in the hall, as there is a door opening into the hall. She thinks there ought to be another attendant.

Your committee in passing through the different rooms, gave a large number of the inmates of both sexes a chance to express their opinion in regard to the care and treatment received at the hands of the keeper, matron and attendants, assuring them that no punishment would follow any statements they might make.

In view of all the facts gathered from these many sources, your committee wish to put themselves on record as of the opinion that the care and keeping of the Onondaga county poorhouse could be

much improved by better furnishing, especially in the hospital department, and the employment of additional attendants. The buildings are not well planned for their purposes, and require considerable repair, for which a reasonable appropriation should be made.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

PETER WALRATH,

Chairman Committee State and Alien Poor.

ROBERT McCARTHY.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., *December 2, 1895.*

REPORT

OF THE

Investigation of the Westchester Temporary
Home for Destitute Children.

By Commissioner LITCHFIELD.

REPORT.

THE WESTCHESTER TEMPORARY HOME FOR DESTITUTE CHILDREN.

Visited without notice January 6, 1896, by Commissioner Litchfield, as a special committee, accompanied by Inspector of Charities, James O. Fanning, and a stenographer.

I have the honor to report that I visited and inspected this institution January 6, 1896, accompanied by Inspector of Charities, James O. Fanning, and by a stenographer.

The object of the visit was to inquire into certain reports alleging severity in the discipline, as well as to make the usual inspection.

We first thoroughly inspected the entire institution. There are now 159 inmates, between 3 and 15 years of age, a number of whom are colored.

The main buildings were destroyed by fire in February last. The new buildings are as yet incomplete, and it will probably take several months to make them tenantable, although they were contracted for to be ready on January 1, 1896. The delay is attributable to building strikes and the other usual causes. In consequence of this, some of the children are housed in two cottages a mile distant from the other houses. All the buildings thus temporarily in use are badly overcrowded, and the beds in the little temporary wooden bunks are poorly made up. The institution is even now receiving additional children, although in the present state of affairs it ought not to do so, but should rather be discharging some of those it has in charge.

The general health of the children appears to be good, and they look well fed, although not quite as well cared for in the matter of clothing or shoes as is to be desired. The management appears, however, to be anxious and desirous to do their best, and much

allowance must be made for the difficulties under which they now labor.

The census of the inmates and of the officers, and the further results of the inspection, will be given in a separate report, the intention being to confine this communication as nearly as possible to the inquiry into the methods of discipline.

After completing the inspection we sent for several of the boys and examined them one at a time, in a private room, with nobody present besides myself but Inspector Fanning and the stenographer. The testimony of these boys was taken in writing. Afterwards the superintendent, Mr. Pierce, was called and examined privately as to the statements made by the boys and on matters kindred thereto; and his and their testimony is appended to this report.

It seems that the superintendent has been for sixteen years in the habit of using a chain for the punishment of certain offenses, particularly that of "running away." The boy wears this chain continuously night and day, whether in his bed or at his studies, or going around the house or grounds.

On examination the instrument proved to be a strong chain, with two heavy padlocks. One end was placed around the boy's ankle and padlocked snugly in place; the other end was similarly placed around the other ankle. The length of chain left between the two feet was about 12 inches. The total weight of the instrument varied in different examples from $2\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{3}{4}$ or 3 pounds. The superintendent claimed that the ankles were usually protected by buckskin wrappings. He admitted that in one case, that of William Yerks, 14 years of age, this precaution was neglected for several weeks. On a personal examination of this boy we found that his ankles had become markedly calloused in a ring running around them, but more especially so at four points, namely, the front, rear, and two sides. These chains were taken off at bedtime for the purpose of undressing, but immediately replaced, and the boy kept on his stockings for protection from them. Another boy, one Patterson, said the chains made no sores and he showed no callosities.

On one occasion two boys were chained together by the ankles for at least a couple of days, and were handcuffed at the same time, sleeping the intervening night on two beds placed side by side.

The superintendent claims that only three boys have been punished by the use of chains during the last year, being one Weeks, who left the institution a few days ago (discharged), and Patterson and Yerks, who testified before us. These boys claim that they had worn the chains for a period of six and seven months, respectively.

The superintendent admitted that it was possible that Yerks may have worn his chains for seven months in all, but he was positive that Patterson did not wear his for the six months he claimed.

It seems also that the children are punished occasionally by the use of what they call a "cat-of-nine-tails." This, on examination, proved to consist of what looked like a light drumstick, about 14 or 15 inches in length, to the small end of which were fixed, by the middle, five brown leather shoe or boot laces, making a cat-of-ten-tails. This is not a formidable instrument, although it must sting if well laid on. It is applied to the boys upon the bare buttocks and upon the hands. The boys claimed that it was sometimes applied to the backs of the hands as well as to the palms. The superintendent, however, stated that if it was so used on the backs of the hands that it was only by accident.

The boy Patterson said that he deserved the whipping received; that he was punished for fighting.

It appears that the girls have, in at least two instances, been punished by chains, but that the practice has been discontinued for some years. They are now punished, when necessary, by the cat-of-nine-tails on the palms of their hands or by cutting their hair, as a mark of disgrace. Girls have been in former years punished by whipping with the above-described "cat," after being put to bed in their nightclothes and covered with a sheet. This practice has been absolutely discontinued since several years.

The superintendent justified the use of chains as being better, in his judgment, than locking up in a cell, either light or dark, and feeding on bread and water, inasmuch as by this system the boy goes around the place as usual, and his health is maintained. He also states that he does not use the "cat" frequently, and that it has not been in use for a fortnight. He keeps no record whatever of the punishments, and I think he was possibly mistaken in stating that but three boys had worn chains during the last year.

Recommendations.

I recommend that the use of the "chains" in any form, whether as a punishment or a deterrent, be absolutely discontinued.

I further recommend that corporal punishment be discontinued.

In view of the very crowded condition of the dormitories I recommend that no more children be received by the home, until this state of affairs is remedied, either by securing additional temporary accommodation or by making prompt, earnest and diligent efforts to place out some of the surplus population.

The above report and recommendations are respectfully submitted.

EDWARD H. LITCHFIELD,

Commissioner, Second Judicial District.

The State Board of Charities, having at its session, January 8, 1896, fully considered and accepted the report and recommendations of Commissioner Litchfield, in the matter of the investigation into the alleged improper treatment of inmates of the Westchester Temporary Home for Children, do thereon make the following declaration of its opinion:

1. That the use of chains for either punishment or restraint, as shown to exist in the home, is the practice of cruelty to children, abhorrent to the enlightened sentiment of this age, and merits severe condemnation.

2. That the Board reiterates the opinion expressed in 1889 in its twenty-third annual report, to the effect "that whatever may

be said in favor of or against corporal punishment by whipping of children in families or in common schools, its tolerance in corporate and private institutions, without its natural restraints of parental instincts in the family, and of public criticism in the common school, is a tolerance that can not be divorced from an inevitable tendency to abuse;" and further, that once admitted as an exceptional or extraordinary remedy, its use inevitably extends until it becomes the chief reliance for enforcing discipline; and that familiarity with this form of correction leads to cruelty, brutality and inhumanity, and is pernicious in its influence on both officers and inmates, and in the end detrimental to discipline; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the secretary of the State Board of Charities be instructed forthwith to notify the managers of the Westchester Temporary Home for Children, in writing, that the use of chains upon the children in its custody for punishment or restraint must at once be stopped, and that corporal punishment upon such children must be abandoned.

And further, that upon failure to comply with this instruction, this Board will issue its mandate under the Constitution and the statutes and proceed to enforce the same.

TABLES

Appended to the Report.

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Date of establishment.	Date of opening.	Superintendent.	Date of appointment.	Officers of the board of trustees or managers.
State Industrial School	Rochester	1846	1849	Franklin H. Briggs.....	Mar. 15, 1895	President, Isaac Gibbard, D. D. Secretary and Treasurer, John Desmond.
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	Syracuse	1851	1851	James C. Carson, M. D.	Oct. 8, 1884	President, Rt. Rev. F. D. Huntington. Secretary, Mrs. Charles E. Crouse. Treasurer, Alfred Wilkinson.
New York State School for the Blind.....	Batavia	1865	1868	Gardner Fuller.....	June 19, 1893	President, Lee R. Sunborn. Secretary, L. C. McIntyre. Treasurer, F. S. Wood.
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.....	Versailles	1855	1875	George I. Lincoln.....	April 6, 1895	President, Henry R. Howland. Secretary, N. A. Chaffee. Treasurer, H. M. Blasdell.
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women	Newark.....	1878	1878	Charles W. Winspear...	July 1, 1893	President, Charles McLouth. Secretary, George O. Baker. Treasurer, E. R. Burnham.
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home	Bath	1878	1878	Gen'l William F. Rogers	Oct. 6, 1887	President, H. H. Rockwell. Secretary, Odis H. Smith. Treasurer, Frank Campbell.
House of Refuge for Women.....	Hudson.....	1881	1887	Mrs. Sarah V. Coon	Nov. 1, 1887	President, Samuel R. Radney. Secretary, Sarah C. B. Gady. Treasurer, Dr. Charles F. Cook.
Western House of Refuge for Women...	Albion.....	1890	1894	Mrs. Mary K. Boyd.....	Sept. 4, 1893	President, William E. Dye. Secretary, Sarah J. Fee. Treasurer, George Sandrock.
Reformatory for Women*.....	Bedford.....	1892	.....	.....	.....	President, David Cavallo. Secretary, Miss Alice Sandford. Treasurer, James Wood.
Rome State Custodial Asylum.....	Rome.....	1893	1894	John F. Fitzgerald, M. D.	Mar. 15, 1894	President, E. Stuart Williams. Secretary, J. Millard Brainerd. Treasurer, W. G. Cornwell.
Craig Colony†.....	Souyes	1894	1896	William P. Spradling, M. D.	April 1, 1895	President, Frederic E. Pearson, M. D. Secretary, Hubert E. Brown. Treasurer, John F. Connor.

TABLE No. 1A — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Date of establish- ment.	Date of opening.	Superintendent.	Date of appointment.	Officers of the board of trustees or managers.
New York State Home for the Aged De- pendent Veteran and his Wife, Vet- erans' Mothers, Widows and Army Nurses, Residents of New York*	Oxford .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	President, Mrs. Allen M. Putnam. Secretary, E. J. Mitchell. Treasurer, Richard Curran.

* Not yet open.

† Opened to patients January 20, 1900.

TABLE NO. 1B.

List of the several institutions under private management, mainly supported by the State, their location, date of incorporation, date of opening, name and date of appointment of the superintendent or principal, and the names of the officers of the board of trustees or managers.

INSTITUTIONS.	Location.	Date of incorporation.	Date of opening.	Superintendent or principal.	Date of appointment.	Officers of the board of trustees or managers.
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb	New York city..	1817	1818	Enoch Henry Carrier, M. A.	Jan. 1, 1833	President, E. L. Fancher, LL.D. Secretary, T. M. Adams. Treasurer, E. M. Townsend.
Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents in the city of New York...	Randall's Island	1824	1825	Alva C. Collison (acting)	Sept. —, 1835	President, Alexander E. Orr Secretary, William Bradford. Treasurer, E. M. Townsend.
New York Institution for the Blind.....	New York city..	1831	1832	William B. Walt	Oct. 1, 1833	President, John T. Irving. Secretary, Aug. Schermerhorn. Treasurer, William Whitewright.
Le Couteux St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes...	Buffalo	1833	1861	Sister Mary Anne Burke	June 1, 1862	President, P. S. Gilmore. Treasurer, Sister Mary Anne Burke. Secretary, M. Goldman.
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes	New York city..	1839	1867	David Greene	Mar. 1, 1873	Secretary, H. Mosenthal. Treasurer, L. Goldsmith.
St. Joseph's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes...	Fordham	1875	1870	Miss Margaret Laurent.	Sept. 1, 1882	President, Ernestine Nardin. Secretary and Treasurer, Annie M. Larkin.
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes	Brooklyn.....	1875	1874	Miss Margaret Cosgrove	Sept. 1, 1890	
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes	Westchester ..	1875	1875	Miss C. Schoftmuller ...	Sept. 1, 1885	
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes	Rome	1875	1875	Edward B. Nelson	Sept. 1, 1876	President, Dr. W. J. P. Kingsley. Secretary and Treasurer, John G. Bissell.
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes	Rochester	1876	1876	Z. F. Westervelt	Feb. 4, 1876	President, George G. Clarkson. Secretary, Sylvanus A. Ellis. Treasurer, Gliman H. Perkins.
	Malone	1884	1884	H. C. Rider, supt. E. C. Rider, act'g prin.,	.....	President, John I. Gilbert. Secretary, Morton S. Parmelee. Treasurer, Darius W. Lawrence.

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the capacity and cost of the several State institutions, and of the several institutions under State control and private management.

INSTITUTIONS.	Capacity.	Cost of buildings.
New York Institution for the Blind.....	120	\$398,611 00
New York State School for the Blind.....	500	430,000 00
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.....	540	853,618 50
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	400	186,357 00
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	.....	25,000 00
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.....	1,000	500,000 00
New York House of Refuge.....	900	472,608 12
The State Industrial School.....	300	245,181 88
The House of Refuge for Women.....	150	119,642 25
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	.....	.....
Reformatory for Women.....	1,200	273,120 00
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	300	*115,000 00
Craig Colony.....	350	174,694 18
Rome State Custodial Asylum.....	.....	.....
New York State Home for the Aged Dependent Veteran and his Wife, Veterans' Mothers, Widows and Army Nurses, Residents of New York.....	.....	.....
Total.....	5,760	\$3,173,827 87

* Includes value of land.

TABLE No. 3.
Showing the total and classified valuation, as per cost, of the State institutions, and of the several institutions under State control and private management, at the close of the fiscal year September 30, 1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	REAL ESTATE.			
	LAND.		Buildings.	Total real estate.
	Number of acres.	Value.		
New York Institution for the Blind.....	66	\$40,000 00	\$388,611 00	\$378,611 00
New York State School for the Blind.....	23	86,000 00	420,000 00	506,000 00
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.....	274	66,213 05	353,613 50	419,826 55
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	41	11,468 00	136,357 00	147,825 00
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	37	35,000 00	25,000 00	35,000 00
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.....	42	4,200 00	500,000 00	505,000 00
New York House of Refuge.....	86½	28,995 23	472,608 12	476,898 12
The State Industrial School.....	197	11,850 00	245,181 82	274,177 05
The House of Refuge for Women.....	300	21,600 00	119,642 25	131,492 25
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	1,873	35,050 00	273,120 00	294,730 00
Reformatory for Women.....	350½		415,000 00	115,000 00
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....			174,604 18	209,744 18
Craig Colony.....				
Bome State Custodial Asylum.....				
New York State Home for the Aged Veteran and his Wife, Veterans' Mothers, Widows and Army Nurses, Residents of New York.....				
Total.....	3,249	\$340,376 28	\$3,173,827 87	\$3,514,204 15

* Indian land, held in name of Seneca Indian trustees.

† Includes land.

TABLE No. 3 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	PERSONAL ESTATE.							Total valuation.
	Furniture.	Farm stock and implements.	Farm produce.	General supplies.	Miscellaneous articles.	Funds and investments.	Total personal estate.	
New York Institution for the Blind.	\$6,025 50	\$1,150 00	\$132 00	\$1,297 50	\$8,635 95	.....	\$17,180 95	\$395,741 95
New York State School for the Blind.	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	536,000 00
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.	29,346 47	5,000 00	4,656 25	1,132 57	500 00	.....	40,035 30	460,461 84
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.	17,081 19	2,022 25	1,067 40	2,367 63	1,415 13	.....	23,963 59	171,088 50
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Children.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York House of Refuge.	3,116 75	1,488 60	800 00	.....	2,355 40	.....	7,660 75	32,060 75
The State Industrial School.	19,000 00	2,000 00	1,298 23	4,235 79	.....	\$13,080 48	38,568 60	573,568 60
The House of Refuge for Women.	76,997 00	736 00	.....	25,846 56	15,118 73	.....	118,697 30	565,475 41
Western House of Refuge for Women.	16,190 99	2,771 85	373 50	100 00	370 00	.....	19,734 34	298,911 89
Reformatory for Women.	6,651 12	1,368 50	.....	.....	1,062 06	.....	9,081 08	141,473 93
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.	38,017 25	7,301 20	11,646 05	2,367 53	18,610 79	.....	78,093 01	372,813 01
Crail Colony.	1,411 21	2,184 43	5,145 85	.....	.....	.....	8,741 49	128,741 49
Home State Custodial Asylum.	11,071 60	2,316 56	4,823 70	2,268 06	438 13	.....	30,419 13	280,163 81
New York State Home for the Aged, Independent Veterans and their Wife, Veterans' Mothers, Widows and Army Nurses, Residents of New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	\$244,876 24	\$28,420 46	\$30,464 06	\$30,538 65	\$49,141 19	\$13,080 48	\$408,401 13	\$3,017,085 37

TABLE No. 4.
Showing the receipts of the State Institutions and of the several institutions under State control and private management, for the year 1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand at the commencement of the year.	FROM THE STATE.					Total from State.
		Forsalaries of officers.	From special appropriations.	From deficiency appropriations.	From unexpended appropriations of former years.	From the general appropriation.	
New York Institution for the Blind	\$3,445 68	.....	\$3,057 00	.....	.....	\$38,691 45	\$41,688 45
New York State School for the Blind . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	60,200 43	60,200 43
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb	8,885 85	.....	6,046 63	.....	.....	68,173 37	74,220 00
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children	32 67	.....	15,641 73	.....	.....	42,500 00	58,141 73
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women	430 17	.....	2,402 39	.....	.....	14,513 06	16,015 32
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children	6,105 80	.....	32,141 77	.....	.....	117,880 18	159,971 95
New York House of Refuge . . . . .	.....	.....	11,098 84	.....	.....	166,370 28	200,548 54
The State Industrial School	17,747 00	.....	5,198 60	\$11,963 23	\$11,116 19	47,168 42	82,349 02
The House of Refuge for Women	2,860 33	.....	2,500 00	7,500 00	.....	20,000 00	30,000 00
Western House of Refuge for Women . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reformatory for Women	8 57	.....	30,000 00	3,799 61	.....	150,000 00	183,799 61
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	4,594 11	.....	32,374 28	24,148 09
Craig Colony . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rome State Custodial Asylum	\$2,491 65	.....	17,063 33	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Home for the Aged, Dependent Veteran and his Wife, Veterans' Mothers, Widows and Army Nurses, residents of New York . . . . .	.....	.....	19,816 47	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$39,576 76	\$2,491 65	\$144,947 63	\$27,856 95	\$11,116 19	\$767,061 47	\$954,073 89

TABLE No. 4—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	From sales of farm and garden produce.	From labor of inmates.	From cities, counties and towns.	From indi- viduals for the support of inmates.	From in- terest and dividends on invest- ments.	From loans.	From all other sources.	Total receipts including cash on hand at beginning of year.
New York Institution for the Blind.....	.....	.....	\$3,827 94	.....	.....	.....	\$905 49	\$48,787 56
New York State School for the Blind.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	.....	40,411 15	\$996 00	.....	\$1,041 38	803 11	108,441 08
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children ..	\$312 31	\$112 72	11,511 00	8,307 08	.....	.....	151 18	98,490 14
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women ..	27 05	.....	188 28	.....	.....	.....	2 00	58,886 70
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.....	1,734 86	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York House of Refuge.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$48 61	.....	531 44	19,951 79
The State Industrial School.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,703 81	172,980 17
The House of Refuge for Women.....	102 18	4,696 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,908 14	214,456 85
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	988 12	78 00	30 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,984 69
Reformatory for Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	83,947 15
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Craig Colony.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rome State Custodial Asylum.....	490 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,558 41	197,866 59
New York State Home for the Aged Dependent Veteran and his Wife, Veterans' Mothers, Widows and Army Nurses, residents of New York.....	.....	.....	.....	377 48	.....	.....	.....	24,148 09
Total.....	\$3,545 41	\$4,897 12	\$54,908 44	\$4,790 56	\$48 61	\$1,041 38	\$36,507 28	\$1,099,844 85

TABLE No. 5.
Showing the expenditures of the State institutions and of the several institutions under State control and private management, for the year 1895, the average number of inmates and the weekly cost of support.

INSTITUTIONS.	Salaries of officers, wages, and labor.	Provisions and supplies.	Clothing.	Fuel and lights.	Medicines and medical supplies.	Furniture, beds and bedding.	Transportation and traveling expenses.	Ordinary repairs.
New York Institution for the Blind.	\$21,915 87	\$9,060 08	\$1,822 00	\$1,989 37	\$340 33	\$2,458 41	\$498 10	\$1,074 70
New York State School for the Blind.	30,723 23	21,398 52	10,896 09	4,578 07	1,483 41	5,350 04	541 00	8,212 55
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.	32,625 22	21,884 32	8,718 09	10,395 67	1,185 71	4,808 20	74 68	1,474 05
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.	17,300 06	14,561 58	813 82	4,404 70	512 95	514 80	.....	285 18
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.	8,228 24	2,750 55	1,948 14	1,198 80	108 49	800 84	51 79	210 97
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.	55,965 23	27,570 57	7,183 39	12,312 25	334 44	4,284 14	848 42	2,581 77
New York House of Refuge.	63,668 69	36,199 34	17,179 35	16,385 57	1,016 87	11,198 24	1,229 07	4,784 40
The State Industrial School.	24,240 12	10,846 35	4,721 84	7,333 23	1,250 09	388 03	2,684 89	3,033 31
The House of Refuge for Women.	10,267 73	5,451 04	727 65	3,788 40	323 68	.....	875 96	297 13
Western House of Refuge for Women.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Reformatory for Women.	32,107 44	54,040 56	12,120 03	12,072 73	6,380 04	8,750 75	2,781 30	2,015 54
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.	3,085 54	12,180 10	.....	.....	10 00	.....	.....	.....
Craig Colony.	13,034 26	12,185 04	2,860 00	1,464 54	303 56	.....	.....	228 69
Rome State Custodial Asylum.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Home for the Aged Independent Veteran and his Wife, Veterans' Mothers, Widows and Army Nurses, residents of New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.	\$339,540 14	\$210,516 11	\$69,380 53	\$75,838 07	\$13,082 27	\$33,428 28	\$9,007 28	\$25,289 29

TABLE No. 5 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Expenses of the trustees or managers.	All other ordinary expenses.	Total ordinary expenditures.	Buildings and improvements.	Extraordinary repairs.	All other extraordinary expenses.	Total extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand at the close of the year.
New York Institution for the Blind.....	\$666 42	\$9,470 85	\$43,504 13	.....	\$3,057 00	\$194 53	\$3,251 53	\$46,755 66	\$4,611 90
New York State School for the Blind.....	.....	14,385 11	103,441 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	103,441 02	.....
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.....	.....	10,383 85	91,002 13	.....	4,181 63	.....	4,181 63	95,083 76	2,400 38
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	152 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	340 20	3,475 23	42,538 60	\$9,020 80	165 25	4,149 85	13,335 00	53,864 60	2,472 10
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.....	498 15	2,147 48	16,081 59	.....	1,812 01	140 74	1,952 75	18,034 34	787 45
New York House of Refuge.....	.....	15,354 88	127,203 20	31,841 77	5,340 37	4,337 03	41,519 17	168,722 37	4,107 41
The State Industrial School.....	155 57	25,471 81	179,893 00	21,892 86	.....	11,861 73	33,754 59	213,647 59	7,409 00
The House of Refuge for Women.....	53 33	8,398 52	62,542 25	5,180 60	.....	.....	5,180 60	67,722 85	7,171 84
Western House of Refuge for Women.....	238 16	3,461 11	24,936 34	.....	800 50	2,746 54	3,546 04	28,482 38	5,301 77
Reformatory for Women.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York State Soldiers' and Sailors' Home.....	1,294 25	13,114 03	159,716 67	4,580 52	4,349 31	3,799 01	12,725 44	172,442 11	34,914 48
Craig Colony.....	785 00	611 42	4,599 94	6,598 04	2,151 03	.....	8,749 07	13,349 01	10,700 08
Rome State Custodial Asylum.....	684 16	2,749 05	32,668 32	30 66	1,034 25	14,858 50	16,893 41	49,761 73	8,942 04
New York State Home for the Aged Dependent Veterans and his Wife, Veterans' Mothers, Widows, and Army Nurses, residents of New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$4,897 40	\$100,392 84	\$890,277 28	\$79,151 25	\$23,870 35	\$42,068 53	\$145,116 13	\$1,035,393 41	\$63,050 94

TABLE No. 5 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	RECAPITULATION.			Average number of inmates.	Average weekly cost of support.
	Ordinary expenditures.	Extraordinary expenditures.	Total expenditures.		
New York Institution for the Blind.....	\$43,504 13	\$3,351 53	\$46,755 66	133	\$5 14
New York State School for the Blind.....	103,441 02		103,441 02	377	5 28
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.....	31,462 13	4,181 63	35,643 76	512	3 11
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.....	42,628 00	13,339 00	55,967 00	546	2 34
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.....	16,351 59	1,552 75	17,904 34	103	3 17
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.....	127,393 29	41,645 07	168,798 36	663	3 77
New York House of Refuge.....	173,593 00	33,134 59	213,647 59	754	4 25
The State Industrial School.....	173,593 00	3,189 50	67,722 85	306	1 52
The House of Refuge for Women.....	24,366 34	3,646 04	28,552 38	59	4 78
Western House of Refuge for Women.....					
Reformatory for Women.....	159,716 07	12,735 44	172,452 11	1,066	2 63
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.....	4,599 34	8,749 07	13,349 01		
Orang Colony.....	32,408 32	16,825 41	49,761 73	197	4 19
Rome State Custodial Asylum.....					
New York State Home for the Aged Dependent Veteran and his Wife, Veterans Mothers, Widows and Army Nurses, residents of New York.....					
Total.....	\$890,277 28	\$145,116 13	\$1,035,393 41		

[illegible]

1870-1871

[illegible]

TABLE No. 7.
Assets of State institutions and of the several institutions under State control and private management at the close of the fiscal year, September 30, 1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	Balance in cash.					Due from counties, cities and towns.	Due from individuals.	Due from sale of manufactures.	Due from all other sources.	Total assets.
New York Institution for the Blind.	\$2,011 90				\$2,738 80					\$4,750 70
New York State School for the Blind.										
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb.	2,400 38				389 00				\$88 00	4,185 53
Syracuse State Institution for Feeble-Minded Children.	2,472 10						\$1,337 50	\$14 65		2,472 10
State Custodial Asylum for Feeble-Minded Women.	737 45									737 45
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children.	4,081 81									4,081 81
New York House of Refuge.										809 09
The State Industrial School.	7,171 84									7,171 84
The House of Refuge for Women.	5,364 77									5,364 77
Western House of Refuge for Women.										
Reformatory for Women.										
New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home.	21,914 48									21,914 48
Craig Colony.	10,798 08								23 85	10,822 93
Rome State Custodial Asylum.	3,242 04						148 42			3,390 46
New York State Home for the Aged Dependent Veteran and his Wife, Veterans' Mothers, Widows, and Army Nurses, residents of New York.										
Total.	\$63,950 94				\$3,077 80		\$1,485 92	\$14 65	\$111 85	\$68,641 26

TABLE No. 8.

Showing the number of persons supported and temporarily relieved, and the changes in the county poorhouses, during the year ending October 31, 1895.

COUNTIES.	Number in the poorhouses Nov. 1, 1894.	Received during the year.	Born in the poorhouses.	Number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Total supported and relieved.
Albany	180	317	2	499	6,400	6,899
Allegany	65	16	1	82	230	312
Broome	111	147	5	263	1,885	2,148
Cattaraugus	64	182	1	247	516	763
Cayuga	82	525	5	613	3,220	3,833
Chautauque	112	113	2	227	2,778	3,005
Chemung	91	334	.....	425	.....	425
Chenango	65	65	.....	139	454	584
Clinton	75	456	1	532	2,811	3,343
Columbia*	131	111	2	244	4	248
Cortland	60	32	.....	93	423	515
Delaware†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess	96	125	5	226	76	302
Erie	696	3,938	60	4,694	11,316	16,010
Essex	53	57	3	113	70	183
Franklin	46	110	1	157	329	486
Fulton	30	29	.....	79	851	930
Genesee	69	40	.....	109	1,389	1,498
Greene	57	153	.....	210	2,848	3,058
Hamilton‡	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	90	343	.....	433	.....	433
Jefferson	115	99	3	217	696	913
Lewis	38	28	.....	66	797	863
Livingston	77	289	1	367	.....	367
Madison	107	126	.....	233	546	779
Monroe	362	840	10	1,212	7,278	8,490
Montgomery	59	20	.....	79	2,385	2,364
Niagara	100	590	8	698	.....	698
Oneida	235	839	12	586	4,117	4,703
Onondaga	170	168	1	339	806	1,145
Ontario	65	882	3	950	3,472	4,422
Orange	169	80	6	235	146	401
Orleans	68	39	2	109	633	744
Oswego	67	44	3	114	1,129	1,243
Otsego	76	112	2	190	301	491
Putnam	57	66	.....	123	.....	123
Queens	141	1,019	4	1,164	.....	1,164
Rensselaer	295	417	14	756	286	1,042
Richmond	124	215	1	340	385	725
Rockland	88	74	1	163	411	574
St. Lawrence	98	54	3	155	539	694
Saratoga	112	207	8	327	.....	327
Schenectady	69	98	2	169	211	380
Schoharie	31	42	.....	73	120	193
Schuyler†	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	48	52	.....	100	351	451
Steuben	80	368	1	449	1,051	1,500
Suffolk	160	165	4	329	1,126	1,455
Sullivan	61	13	.....	74	592	666
Tioga	42	45	.....	87	1,239	1,326
Tompkins	62	281	.....	343	749	1,092
Ulster	106	60	2	168	.....	168
Warren	58	14	.....	72	8	75
Washington	67	152	3	222	.....	222
Wayne	92	88	.....	180	8,178	8,358
Westchester	244	580	15	839	45	884
Wyoming	57	27	.....	84	141	225
Yates	38	30	2	70	253	323
Total	6,161	14,846	200	21,077	73,488	94,565

* Change of supt. poor; report for 10 months.

† No report furnished.

‡ No poorhouse.

§ No poorhouse; poor boarded by contract.

TABLE No. 8 — (Concluded).

	Discharged.	Round out.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING NOVEMBER 1, 1895.		
					Male.	Female.	Total.
.....	197	.....	86	46	110	60	170
.....	9	4	1	11	37	20	57
.....	122	3	.....	26	76	36	112
.....	173	.....	12	8	43	21	64
.....	513	.....	12	15	50	32	83
.....	88	.....	4	12	78	45	123
.....	320	.....	.....	14	64	27	91
.....	50	2	82	5	50	21	71
.....	418	3	.....	.....	56	23	81
.....	104	1	.....	12	78	49	127
.....	26	3	1	4	37	21	58
.....	121	.....	.....	16	61	23	86
.....	3,517	30	208	240	329	170	699
.....	31	.....	1	5	34	22	56
.....	97	5	2	10	25	18	43
.....	122	.....	.....	15	28	14	42
.....	33	4	.....	8	50	14	64
.....	130	.....	2	15	33	30	63
.....	317	6	.....	11	68	28	96
.....	72	.....	8	20	60	57	117
.....	5	.....	1	8	32	17	49
.....	288	.....	1	11	65	22	87
.....	105	.....	10	16	69	33	102
.....	760	.....	.....	91	218	113	361
.....	9	.....	1	8	32	23	61
.....	384	.....	6	16	60	35	95
.....	267	5	14	41	182	77	259
.....	28	.....	13	83	117	59	176
.....	861	.....	1	14	40	24	68
.....	70	.....	38	38	64	15	109
.....	26	1	3	6	47	26	73
.....	32	.....	3	9	42	24	70
.....	82	.....	5	11	59	30	89
.....	61	.....	.....	6	48	8	56
.....	959	.....	37	20	121	21	148
.....	127	.....	.....	56	186	87	273
.....	206	.....	1	22	65	13	108
.....	61	.....	.....	9	65	25	90
.....	33	3	10	10	50	49	99
.....	191	.....	11	29	75	21	96
.....	85	.....	.....	12	54	18	72
.....	36	.....	.....	1	20	16	36
.....	67	.....	.....	3	25	5	30
.....	146	2	17	13	63	18	81
.....	130	.....	10	28	85	76	161
.....	10	1	.....	11	31	21	52
.....	36	3	.....	2	19	27	46
.....	276	.....	.....	12	11	11	22
.....	50	.....	2	25	63	28	91
.....	10	.....	.....	2	12	18	30
.....	138	1	2	6	31	11	42
.....	13	.....	21	38	32	32	64
.....	161	.....	50	63	193	72	265
.....	11	2	7	11	27	26	53
.....	25	.....	4	3	26	12	38
.....	13,231	85	363	1,188	1,020	1,957	5,977

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the number of idiots, epileptics, blind, deaf-mutes and children in the county poorhouses October 31, 1895.

COUNTIES.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Epileptics.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 16.
Albany.....	2	1	.....	4	1	.....
Allegany.....	8	4	1	1	.....	1
Broome.....	.....	.....	2	3	.....	1
Cattaraugus.....	5	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	3	4	.....	4	4	.....
Chautauqua.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....
Chemung.....	4	6	1	4	.....	1
Chenango.....	4	3	.....	3	.....	1
Clinton.....	16	.....	.....	2	.....	5
Columbia.....	6	2	2	6	2	1
Cortland.....	2	3	.....	1	.....	2
Delaware.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess.....	2	.....	.....	2	1	5
Erie.....	9	6	.....	11	13	.....
Essex.....	8	1	.....	3	1	1
Franklin.....	3	3	1	1	.....	.....
Fulton.....	2	1	.....	2	.....	1
Genesee.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2
Greene.....	6	2	2	3	1	1
Hamilton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer.....	2	2	2	7	.....	.....
Jefferson.....	.....	4	1	2	.....	.....
Lewis.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....
Livingston.....	2	4	1	10	.....	.....
Madison.....	1	2	1	3	1	.....
Monroe.....	11	6	1	11	4	.....
Montgomery.....	11	1	1	5	.....	.....
Niagara.....	2	1	1	.....	1	.....
Oneida.....	10	7	.....	7	2	2
Onondaga.....	8	1	1	9	1	.....
Ontario.....	2	1	.....	.....	1	.....
Orange.....	.....	2	.....	.....	5	.....
Orleans.....	8	4	.....	4	1	2
Oswego.....	5	.....	2	5	3	.....
Otsego.....	7	3	.....	2	2	.....
Putnam.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....
Rensselaer.....	1	9	.....	4	5	.....
Richmond.....	3	3	.....	1	.....	1
Rockland.....	5	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Lawrence.....	18	6	4	12	.....	.....
Saratoga.....	10	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Schenectady.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1
Schoharie.....	1	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Schuyler.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Steuben.....	5	2	.....	3	1	.....
Suffolk.....	1	4	5	5	4	.....
Sullivan.....	10	1	.....	3	.....	.....
Tioga.....	2	.....	1	2	.....	1
Tompkins.....	4	.....	1	1	.....	2
Ulster.....	4	2	.....	2	2	.....
Warren.....	1	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Washington.....	2	3	.....	6	6	1
Wayne.....	3	1	1	2	1	.....
Westchester.....	2	6	.....	3	16	.....
Wyoming.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Yates.....	3	1	.....	2	.....	.....
Total.....	231	133	34	177	83	32

TABLE No. 10.

the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported in the county poorhouses during the year ending March 31, 1895.

COUNTIES.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
.....	499	369	130	232	267
.....	82	55	27	67	15
.....	265	184	79	105	158
.....	247	208	39	130	117
.....	613	570	43	374	239
.....	227	156	71	98	129
.....	425	383	42	240	185
.....	130	107	23	102	28
.....	532	490	42	306	226
.....	244	162	82	158	86
.....	92	61	31	79	13
.....	226	168	58	116	110
.....	4,694	3,831	863	2,221	2,473
.....	113	60	53	43	70
.....	157	119	38	77	80
.....	79	52	27	46	33
.....	109	86	23	49	60
.....	210	169	41	105	105
.....	433	405	28	300	133
.....	217	120	97	98	119
.....	66	45	21	43	23
.....	367	337	30	209	158
.....	233	190	43	101	132
.....	1,312	896	416	578	694
.....	79	46	33	50	29
.....	698	616	82	322	376
.....	586	479	107	291	295
.....	339	226	113	158	181
.....	950	906	44	497	453
.....	255	137	118	139	116
.....	109	75	34	44	65
.....	114	72	42	70	44
.....	190	144	46	141	49
.....	123	115	8	16	107
.....	1,164	1,120	44	123	1,041
.....	756	553	203	284	472
.....	340	220	120	136	204
.....	163	120	43	50	113
.....	155	88	67	108	47
.....	327	261	66	211	116
.....	169	138	31	51	118
.....	73	40	33	33	40
.....	100	86	14	72	28
.....	449	412	37	328	121
.....	329	235	94	144	185
.....	74	49	25	49	25
.....	87	35	52	15	72
.....	343	328	15	112	231
.....	168	130	38	98	70
.....	72	54	18	60	12
.....	222	171	51	160	62
.....	180	135	45	107	73
.....	839	623	216	271	568
.....	84	53	31	50	34
.....	70	53	17	41	29
.....	21,077	16,943	4,134	10,048	11,029

TABLE No. 11.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year.

COUNTIES.	In connection with the poorhouses.	For out-door relief.	Total.
Albany	\$23,646 08	\$33,120 00	\$51,766 08
Allegany	5,045 36	7,572 28	12,617 64
Broome	9,383 76	19,688 70	29,072 46
Cattaraugus	8,084 94	12,168 40	20,253 34
Cayuga	6,216 45	29,314 34	34,530 79
Chautauqua	7,940 37	17,973 27	25,913 64
Chemung	11,980 80	.....	11,980 80
Chenango	12,754 51	3,663 00	16,417 51
Clinton	10,533 43	6,403 47	16,936 90
Columbia	10,840 00	294 11	11,134 01
Cortland	5,286 10	5,482 77	10,768 87
Delaware .....	.....	.....	.....
Dutchess	12,413 21	1,573 04	13,986 25
Erle	124,053 27	98,130 08	222,183 35
Essex	3,250 00	2,400 00	5,650 00
Franklin	4,030 63	5,997 49	10,028 12
Fulton	5,653 79	18,257 51	23,911 30
Genesee	6,867 31	9,195 18	16,062 49
Greene	9,031 48	1,270 80	10,302 28
Hamilton .....	.....	.....	.....
Herkimer	6,725 88	.....	6,725 88
Jefferson	6,638 80	19,000 00	25,638 80
Lewis	2,549 37	4,027 83	6,577 20
Livingston	7,800 40	4,465 64	12,266 04
Madison	7,892 86	5,439 74	13,332 60
Monroe	26,497 21	84,225 33	110,722 54
Montgomery	9,932 44	25,952 87	35,885 31
Niagara	12,038 74	.....	12,038 74
Oneida	56,486 81	25,001 76	81,488 57
Onondaga	15,191 17	9,907 54	25,098 71
Ontario	9,045 14	26,272 47	35,317 61
Orange	13,754 02	4,890 46	18,644 48
Orleans	8,368 63	6,701 33	15,070 96
Oswego	6,031 60	10,261 09	16,292 69
Otsego	12,180 60	3,418 24	15,598 84
Putnam	6,293 69	.....	6,293 69
Queens	24,970 33	1,757 63	26,727 96
Rensselaer	21,171 77	3,439 05	24,610 82
Richmond	13,900 00	3,167 61	17,067 61
Rockland	8,919 73	5,574 70	14,494 43
St. Lawrence	13,084 77	14,624 97	27,709 74
Saratoga	10,879 58	.....	10,879 58
Schenectady	8,738 41	3,621 72	11,360 13
Schoharie	4,300 00	500 00	5,000 00
Schuyler .....	.....	.....	.....
Seneca	7,352 72	4,038 45	11,411 17
Steuben	12,580 08	16,487 31	29,067 39
Suffolk	17,380 72	20,744 48	38,125 20
Sullivan	5,017 58	2,970 31	7,987 89
Tioga	2,819 30	14,161 91	16,981 21
Tompkins	4,545 89	10,494 40	15,040 29
Ulster	10,050 00	.....	10,050 00
Warren	8,823 02	348 50	9,171 52
Washington	5,004 95	.....	5,004 95
Wayne	13,084 11	6,570 48	19,654 59
Westchester	20,214 49	1,310 37	21,524 86
Wyoming	6,970 21	1,024 78	8,005 99
Yates	3,317 29	7,632 93	10,950 22
Total	\$716,962 50	\$609,941 91	\$1,326,904 41

TABLE No. 15.

Showing the proportion of native and foreign-born persons supported during the year 1895.

NAME.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Native.	Foreign.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse..	13,559	7,331	6,228	5,799	7,760
Kingston city almshouse.....	98	73	25	31	67
Newburgh city and town almshouse	194	107	87	90	104
New York city almshouse	38,935	24,640	14,295	15,464	23,471
Oswego city almshouse.....	56	33	23	21	35
Poughkeepsie city almshouse.....	259	149	110	78	181
Total.....	53,101	32,333	20,768	21,483	31,618

TABLE No. 16.

Amount expended for support and relief during the year 1895.

NAME.	For support in almshouse.	For out-door relief.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse.	\$619,856 29	.....	\$619,856 29
Kingston city almshouse	6,990 12	\$9,051 61	16,041 73
Newburgh city and town almshouse	13,175 06	10,714 68	23,889 74
New York city almshouse	1,754,875 98	60,000 00	1,814,875 98
Oswego city almshouse	3,695 24	7,666 89	11,362 13
Poughkeepsie city almshouse	13,287 59	5,156 90	18,444 49
Total.....	\$2,411,880 28	\$92,500 08	\$2,504,470 36

TABLE 17.

Showing the value of the almshouse establishments, value of farm products, labor of the paupers, and the expense of supporting each person.

NAME.	Acres of land attached to the almshouse.	Estimated value of almshouse establishments.	Estimated value of the products of the farm.	Value of labor of paupers.	Yearly sum expended for the support of each person.	Average weekly expense of each person.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse	1,020	\$4,000,000 00	\$15,311 27	\$60,000 00	\$127 23	\$2 45
Kingston city almshouse	52	55,000 00	800 00	300 00	62 96	1 21
Newburgh city and town almshouse	74	65,712 00	1,570 81	.....	98 51	1 89
New York city almshouse.....	.....	2,695,000 00	.....	.....	150 85	3 09
Oswego city almshouse.....	136	23,250 64	5,000 00	200 00	65 92	1 26
Poughkeepsie city almshouse....	18	50,000 00	400 00	100 00	76 90	1 48
Total.....	1,300	\$6,887,962 64	\$23,082 08	\$60,600 00	.....	.....

TABLE No. 13.

Showing the number of persons supported and relieved, and the changes in the city almshouses during the year ending October 31, 1895.

NAME.	Number in the almshouse Nov. 1, 1894.	Received during the year.	Born in the house.	Whole number supported.	Number temporarily relieved.	Total supported and relieved.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse	4,185	9,223	151	13,559	.....	13,559
Kingston city almshouse	63	35	.....	98	1,383	1,481
Newburgh city and town almshouse	112	81	1	194	2,181	2,375
New York city almshouse	*5,344	33,392	199	38,935	56,302	95,237
Oswego city almshouse	36	20	.....	56	612	668
Poughkeepsie city almshouse	90	159	10	259	1,074	1,333
Total	9,880	42,910	361	53,101	61,552	114,653

* Exclusive of insane included last year.

TABLE No. 13—(Concluded).

NAME.	Discharged.	Absconded.	Died.	REMAINING Nov. 1, 1895.		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse.....	7,947	35	1,043	2,174	2,880	4,534
Kingston city almshouse.....	41	.....	14	38	5	43
Newburgh city and town almshouse.....	63	.....	17	65	44	109
New York city almshouse.....	30,737	380	3,323	2,445	2,070	4,515
Oswego city almshouse	10	2	3	23	19	41
Poughkeepsie city almshouse.....	154	9	16	44	36	80
Total	38,957	406	4,416	4,788	4,534	9,322

TABLE No. 14.

Showing the number of insane, idiots, epileptics, blind, and deaf-mutes and children in the city almshouses October 31, 1895.

NAME.	Idiots.	Blind.	Deaf-mutes.	Epileptics.	Children under 2 years of age.	Children between 2 and 16.
Kings county (Brooklyn city) almshouse	53	23	5	124	64	65
Kingston city almshouse	2	3	.....	3	.....	1
Newburgh city and town almshouse.....	2	3	.....	3	.....	1
New York city almshouse.....	453	180	3	135	158	900
Oswego city almshouse	8	4	.....	3	.....	1
Poughkeepsie city almshouse.....	1	2	.....	2	.....	2
Total	517	109	8	370	224	969

Children's Home, Newburgh.....	16,000 00	1,201 00	17,201 00	41,400 00	10,205 21	51,605 21
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.....	223,729 00	127,900 80	351,629 80			
Church Home of the City of Troy.....	37,000 00	30,252 70	67,252 70			
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	280,000 00	232,000 00	512,000 00			
Convalescent Home of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	800,000 00	25,000 00	825,000 00	\$110,000 00	\$30,560 19	\$130,560 19
Cortland Home for Aged Women, Homer.....	5,000 00	1,374 35	6,374 35			
Country Home for Convalescent Babies, Chappaqua.....						
Davenport Home for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	141,000 00	217,250 00	358,250 00			
Day Home, Troy.....	19,761 00	58,200 00	77,961 00			
Deborah Powers' Home for Friendless and Destitute Women, New York.....						
Deborah Powers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.....	22,037 00	44,000 00	66,037 00			
Doerflinger Mission, New York.....	28,000 00		28,000 00			
Elgin Industrial School Association.....	17,500 00		17,500 00			
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn.....	110,000 00		110,000 00	21,500 00		21,500 00
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	72,000 00	11,000 00	83,000 00			
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy.....	72,000 00	635 50	72,635 50	10,300 00		40,900 00
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	300,000 00	46,100 00	346,100 00	60,000 00		70,000 00
Five Points Mission, New York.....	350,000 00		350,000 00	35,000 00		41,000 00
Florence Crittenton Home, New York.....	30,000 00		30,000 00			
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....	30,000 00	7,000 00	37,000 00		635 00	635 00
Galatun Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-mutes, Poughkeepsie.....	62,000 00	13,550 00	75,550 00	7,500 00	978 21	8,478 21
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.....	35,000 00	1,500 00	36,500 00			
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	15,000 00		15,000 00	4,000 00		4,000 00
German Odd Fellows' Home and Orphanage, Unionport.....	85,214 90	13,297 72	98,512 62			
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	166,000 35	12,364 59	178,364 94		4,629 13	4,629 13
Gilbert A. Robertson Home, Scarsdale.....	100,500 00		100,500 00	3,000 00	4,616 30	7,616 30
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn.....	18,500 00	102,096 74	120,596 74			
Gustav Adolphus Orphans' Home, Jamestown.....	20,800 00		20,800 00	4,500 00		4,500 00
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	30,584 00	412,500 00	443,084 00	6,000 00	1,579 11	7,579 11
Hebrew Infant Asylum, New York.....	920,000 00	3,584 60	923,584 60	336,460 86	30,430 85	356,900 71
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	1,182 00	14,500 00	15,682 00	50,000 00		50,000 00
Hebrew Stranded Children's Society of New York.....	160,000 00		160,000 00	150,000 00	5,078 62	155,078 62
Hoping Hand of Brooklyn.....	325,000 00		325,000 00		416 28	416 28
Hoping Hand Mission, Troy.....	2,000 00		2,000 00			
Henry Keep Home, Jamestown.....	115,000 00		115,000 00			
Hiram Deas Memorial Home for Children, New York.....						
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....	35,000 00	32,680 86	67,680 86			
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....	90,000 00	5,000 00	95,000 00	8,000 00	11,000 00	19,000 00
Home for Aged Men, Utica.....	45,556 45	45,419 96	90,976 41			
Home for Aged Women of Cohoes.....						
Home for the Aged, Enidra.....	10,000 00	8,000 00	18,000 00			
Home for the Aged, Hudson.....						
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	30,000 00	15,000 00	45,000 00			
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....	335,410 15	30,420 93	374,831 08	63,000 00		63,000 00

TABLE No. 18.

Showing the estimated value of the property of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless, and their indebtedness at the close of the year ending September 30, 1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.....	\$25,000 00	\$69,300 00	\$94,300 00	.....	.....	.....
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	68,000 00	84,850 00	152,850 00	.....	.....	.....
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.....	150,000 00	57,490 42	207,490 42	.....	.....	.....
Association for the Relief of Children and Young Girls, New York.....	80,000 00	.....	80,000 00	\$87,000 00	\$1,816 90	\$88,816 90
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged, Indigent Females, New York.....	275,000 00	541,800 00	816,800 00	.....	.....	.....
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.....	58,300 00	.....	58,300 00	4,034 05	1,182 49	5,216 54
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville.....	89,000 00	.....	89,000 00	85,000 00	1,000 00	86,000 00
Auburn Orphan Asylum.....	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	9,500 00	5,000 00	14,500 00
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.....	100,000 00	45,963 39	145,963 39	.....	.....	.....
Baptist Home Society of the City of New York.....	128,000 00	55,000 00	183,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York, West Farms.....	28,000 00	12,900 00	40,900 00	.....	.....	.....
Berachah Orphanage, New York.....	85,000 00	.....	85,000 00	15,000 00	1,500 00	16,500 00
Bethany Lodging House for Homeless Women, New York.....	17,370 78	342 80	17,713 58	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.....	25,526 89	4,000 00	29,526 89	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People.....	.....	.....	.....	7,800 00	.....	7,800 00
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.....	175,000 00	25,000 00	200,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.....	182,108 43	13,096 16	195,204 59	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital.....	55,000 00	569 40	55,569 40	.....	1,150 42	1,150 42
Brown Memorial Association for the Education of Boys, New York.....	.....	7,000 00	7,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Deaconess House of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	12,000 00	.....	12,000 00	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	54,983 14	205,620 72	260,603 86	.....	.....	.....
Burham Industrial Farm, Canaan.....	85,000 00	4,000 00	89,000 00	.....	3,498 07	3,498 07
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	76,000 00	31,370 00	107,370 00	.....	.....	.....
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.....	195,000 00	95,952 61	290,952 61	.....	.....	.....
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.....	115,000 00	136,224 16	251,224 16	.....	7,700 00	7,700 00
Charlton Industrial Farm School, Charlton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.....	110,900 00	70,000 00	180,900 00	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, Buffalo.....	15,000 00	2,700 00	17,700 00	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York.....	500,000 00	300,000 00	800,000 00	87,230 00	13,773 41	100,003 41
Children's Fold, New York.....	16,000 00	.....	16,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Children's Friend Society, Albany.....	16,000 00	18,200 00	34,200 00	.....	2,918 73	37,118 73
Children's Home, Amsterdam.....	10,000 00	1,250 00	11,250 00	.....	.....	.....

(For Institutions for the deaf, see supplemental tables.)

Isabella Heimath, New York	570,181 71	200,094 47	870,176 18		
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York	30,000 00	80,706 00	110,706 00		
Jederson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown	30,568 84	23,519 14	54,087 98		
Jewish Asylum of Western New York, Rochester	35,000 00	51,286 35	76,286 35		
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Childs' Protectory, New York	40,561 75	8,181 90	57,743 65	25,000 00	17,735 12
Leake and Watta' Orphan Asylum, Yonkers					
Lisa Day Nursery, New York					
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro	16,000 00	14,000 00	30,000 00		
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York	270,000 00		270,000 00	25,000 00	25,000 00
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York	22,000 00	5,519 81	27,519 81		
Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.	28,000 00	916 00	28,916 00		
Martha Wilson Home, Mt. Vernon	11,000 00	26,000 00	37,000 00		
Masonic Home and Asylum, Utica	200,000 00		200,000 00		
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York					
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn	90,000 00	3,000 00	93,000 00	2,500 00	900 00
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York	150,000 00	68,800 00	218,800 00		
Midnight Mission, New York	30,000 00	2,400 00	32,400 00		
Miriam Osborn Memorial Home Association, New York *					
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York	687,443 00		687,443 00		
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York	200,000 00		200,000 00		
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy	90,000 00		90,000 00		
New York Catholic Protectory	931,733 47	248,321 61	1,180,055 08	50,000 00	7,900 00
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men	125,173 47	50,000 00	175,000 00	220,000 00	27,371 81
New York Deaconess' Home and Training School of the Methodist Episcopal Church					7,000 00
New York Foundling Hospital *	8,000 00		8,000 00		500 00
New York Infant Asylum	536,000 00	9,400 00	545,400 00	12,000 00	19,900 00
New York Juvenile Asylum	185,077 99	2,073 00	194,753 99	10,000 00	10,000 00
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde	125,000 00	127,468 09	652,468 09		
Nursery and Childs' Hospital, New York	172,300 00		172,300 00	79,000 00	79,000 00
Ogdensburg City Hospital and Orphan Asylum	150,000 00	306,000 00	356,000 00		
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida	45,000 00	11,975 00	56,975 00	22,000 00	3,000 00
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie	95,500 00		95,500 00		
Old Ladies' Home, Watertown	17,000 00	43,000 00	60,000 00		
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	113,281 52	30,559 28	143,840 80		
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	10,700 00	28,029 48	38,729 48		
Open Door Mission, Albany	13,535 00		13,535 00		
Oranges County Home for Aged Women, Middletown	128,410 50		128,410 50		77 00
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	402,000 00	123,886 42	525,886 42		
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamsburg	885,530 75	450,591 25	1,336,122 00		
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	30,000 00		30,000 00		
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	25,500 00	132,012 04	157,512 04		7,000 00
Orphan's Home of St. Peter's Church, Albany	56,000 00	302,334 33	418,334 33		
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	25,000 00	4,481 56	32,481 56		500 46
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York					

TABLE No. 18 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, North Tarrytown.
Oswego Orphan Asylum.
Poorbody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.
Presbyterian Home for the Aged in the city of Brooklyn*.
Presbyterian Home, New York.
Presbyterian Home for Convalescents, White Plains.
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.
Riverside Rest Association, New York.
Rochester Home of Industry.
Rochester Orphan Asylum.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet.
St. Barnabas' Home, New York.
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York.
St. Christopher's Day Nursery, Brooklyn.
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry.
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School, New York.
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.
St. James' Home, New York.
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.
St. Joseph's Home, South Troy.
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.
St. Joseph's Infant Home, Syracuse.
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Corning.
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.
St. Joseph's Orphan Home, Long Island City.
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.
St. Malachy's Home, Brooklyn.
St. Mary's Home, Red Hook.
St. Mary's Home, Albany.
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Rochester.
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.

St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn ++	97,300 00	14,458 84	97,300 00	7,000 00	300 00	7,300 00
Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	80,750 00		80,750 00			
Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	11,000 00		11,000 00			
Mary's Orphan Asylum, Fort Jervis	50,000 00		50,000 00			
Rich's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.	68,500 00		68,500 00		1,688 80	11,688 80
Patriotic Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	60,000 00			10,000 00		
Peter's Mission, Roman Catholic Association, Rondout						
Phelps's Mission, Brooklyn						
Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York						
Vincent de Paul Day Nursery, New York	298,714 45		298,714 45			
Vincent de Paul's Industrial School, New York	91,500 00		91,500 00			
Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	174,289 00		174,289 00			
Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	75,000 00		75,000 00			
Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	108,075 00		108,075 00			
Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	90,000 00		90,000 00			
Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn	92,000 00		92,000 00			
Vincent's Industrial School, Utica	100,000 00		100,000 00			
Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	45,000 00		45,000 00			
Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	40,000 00		40,000 00			
Zlat's Home for Friendless Women, New York	40,000 00		40,000 00			
Alfred Heart Orphan Asylum, New York	6,000 00		6,000 00			
Alfred's Saug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.	46,287 50		46,287 50			
American Home for Aged Men and Women, New York	228,459 58		228,459 58			
Arataga Home for Children	18,250 00		18,250 00			
Sheltering Arms, New York	13,500 00		13,500 00			
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	10,700 00		10,700 00			
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse	1,880 44		1,880 44			
Shepherds' Fold of the City of New York	344,947 00		344,947 00			
Shepherds' Fold of the City of New York	82,821 84		82,821 84			
Shelter Cross Day Nursery, New York	186,827 93		186,827 93			
Sisters' Home and Training School for Children, New York	1,000 00		1,000 00			
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York	322,235 65		322,235 65			
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn	75,000 00		75,000 00			
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca	113,555 21		113,555 21			
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton	35,000 00		35,000 00			
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	16,611 58		16,611 58			
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn	40,000 00		40,000 00			
Society of St. Johnland, King's Park, L. I.	27,628 31		27,628 31			
Society of St. Martha, New York	55,000 00		55,000 00			
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira						
Suffolk County Orphans' Home, Yaphank						
Sunshine Day Nursery, New York						
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton						
Sylvia Benevolent Society of New York						
Syracuse Home Association						

TABLE No. 18—(Concluded),

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.			Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.			Real.	Personal.	Total.
Syrian Society of the City of New York	\$20,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$21,000 00			\$00 00		\$00 00
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola, New York	8,500 00		8,500 00					8,500 00
Temporary Home for Men of the Industrial Christian Alliance, New York								
The Anchorage, Elmira								
The Babies Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York								
The Home, Ithaca	50,417 00		50,417 00					
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany	37,300 00		37,300 00					
Training School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn	25,000 00	100,000 00	125,000 00					
Trinity Chapel Home, New York	1,200 00		1,200 00					
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum								
Troy Orphan Asylum	106,216 75	18,413 05	124,629 80					
Truuant Home, Brooklyn	200,000 00	144,773 35	344,773 35					
Utica Orphan Asylum								
Utica Brothers Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie	50,000 00	103,880 67	153,880 67					
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Flatbush	50,000 00	115,000 00	165,000 00					
Volunteer Firemen's Home Association of the State of New York, Hudson	40,000 00	45,000 00	85,000 00					
Wartburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York	35,000 00		35,000 00					
Wartburg Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon	32,000 00		32,000 00					
Wida de Peyster Industrial Home and School for Girls, Tivoli-on-Hudson	100,000 00	3,000 00	103,000 00					
Widow's Day Nursery, New York	15,500 00		15,500 00					
Wyandott Home, Brooklyn	28,500 00		28,500 00					
Webb's Academy and Home for Ship Builders, Fordham Heights	18,000 00		18,000 00					
West Side Day Nursery and Industrial School, New York	473,840 80		473,840 80					
Western New York Home, Randolph	8,000 00	1,800 00	9,800 00					
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains	52,227 37	5,500 00	57,727 37					
Wilson Industrial Home for Girls, New York	50,000 00		50,000 00					
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls	50,000 00	40,000 00	90,000 00					
Total	\$25,025,543 80	\$9,019,047 42	\$34,044,591 22	\$2,680,747 47	\$20,281 01	\$2,701,028 48		\$2,701,028 48

* Not yet open. † Temporarily closed. ‡ Land is a leasehold. § Opened May 21, 1905. || Closed May 2, 1906, by foreclosure of mortgage.
 * On former tables as Foundling Asylum of Sisters of Charity. ** Closed. †† Branch of Institution of Mercy, New York.
 ‡ Mary's Female Hospital. ‡‡ Transferred to board of education by Legislature of 1905.

St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn #1	27,800 00	14,458 34	27,800 00	7,000 00	200 00	7,800 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	20,750 00		20,750 00			
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	11,000 00		11,000 00			
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis	50,000 00		50,000 00			
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.	68,500 00		68,500 00	10,000 00	1,638 80	11,638 80
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	60,000 00					
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout						
St. Peter's Mission, Brooklyn						
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York						
St. Vincent de Paul Day Nursery, New York						
St. Vincent de Paul's Industrial School, New York						
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	203,714 45		203,714 45			
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	91,500 00		91,500 00	21,500 00		21,500 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	134,889 00		134,889 00	13,000 00		13,000 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	73,000 00		73,000 00	1,650 16		1,650 16
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	106,075 00		106,075 00	18,000 00	13,000 00	25,000 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	20,000 00		20,000 00	5,000 00		5,000 00
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn	92,000 00		92,000 00			
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica	100,000 00		100,000 00	45,000 00		45,000 00
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	45,000 00		45,000 00			
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	40,000 00		40,000 00	10,000 00	2,500 00	12,500 00
St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women, New York						
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, New York						
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.						
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York						
Saratoga Home for Children	40,000 00	46,287 50	46,287 50			
Sheltering Arms, New York	6,000 00		6,000 00			
Sheltering Arms Nursery Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	223,459 56	139,457 25	139,457 25	21,500 00		21,500 00
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse	38,250 00	28,000 00	28,000 00			
Shepherds' Fold of the City of New York	13,500 00	1,750 00	1,750 00			
Silver Cross Day Nursery, New York	11,500 00		11,500 00			
Sisters Home and Training School for Children, New York	10,700 00	1,889 44	12,589 44	4,000 00		4,000 00
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York	844,947 00		844,947 00	74,809 94		85,788 18
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn	82,821 24	12,000 00	94,821 24		8,078 24	967 48
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children West Seneca	186,887 98	14,949 07	201,077 00		19,856 02	20,856 08
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton	1,000 00	120,945 00	120,945 00			
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	282,285 65	236,211 94	465,447 59			
Society for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females, Brooklyn	75,000 00	90,000 00	165,000 00			
Society of St. Martha, New York	113,565 21	97,234 76	210,779 97			
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira	25,000 00		25,000 00			
Suffolk County Children's Home, Yaphank	16,611 58		16,611 58			
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York	40,000 00		40,000 00			
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton	27,688 31	4,610 72	32,299 03			
Swiss Benevolent Society of New York	55,000 00	83,100 00	138,100 00			
Syracuse Home Association						

TABLE No. 18 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Syrian Society of the City of New York.	\$30,000 00	\$1,530 00	\$31,530 00	.....	\$68 95	\$68 95
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Miancola.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temporary Home for Men of the Industrial Christian Alliance, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Anchorage, Elmira.	8,500 00	.....	8,500 00	\$2,500 00	.....	2,500 00
The Babies Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Home, Ithaca.	.....	50,417 09	50,417 09	.....	.....	.....
The Lathrop Memorial Albany.	10,250 00	31,380 00	41,590 00	.....	.....	.....
Training School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn.	25,000 00	100,000 00	125,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Trinity Chapel Home, New York.	1,250 00	.....	1,250 00	.....	737 95	737 95
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy Orphan Asylum.	106,216 75	18,413 95	124,630 70	.....	5,400 32	5,400 32
Truett Home, Brooklyn §.	200,000 00	144,773 35	\$44,773 35	70,000 00	.....	70,000 00
Utica Orphan Asylum.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.	50,000 00	102,886 07	\$12,886 07	.....	.....	.....
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburgh.	50,000 00	115,000 00	165,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Volunteer Firemen's Home Association of the State of New York.	40,000 00	45,000 00	85,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Hudson.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.	32,000 00	.....	32,000 00	8,000 00	3,500 00	11,500 00
Warburg Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon.	25,000 00	.....	25,000 00	.....	199 35	199 35
Watts de Peyster Industrial Home and School for Girls, Tivoli-on-Hudson.	100,000 00	3,000 00	103,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.	15,500 00	.....	15,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.	25,500 00	.....	25,500 00	8,500 00	.....	8,500 00
Webb's Academy and Home for Ship Builders, Forham Heights.	18,000 00	.....	18,000 00	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00
West Side Day Nursery and Industrial School, New York.	473,540 80	.....	473,540 80	.....	.....	.....
Western New York Home, Randolph.	8,000 00	1,800 00	9,800 00	4,000 00	.....	4,000 00
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.	\$3,221 37	5,500 00	8,721 37	1,500 00	3,000 00	4,500 00
Wilson Industrial Home for Girls, New York.	20,000 00	40,000 00	60,000 00	.....	.....	.....
W Younging Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Total.	\$45,525,543 80	\$0,010,037 42	\$45,535,581 22	\$2,060,737 47	\$929,821 01	\$3,310,558 48

* Not yet open. † Temporarily closed. ‡ Land is a leasehold. § Opened May 21, 1893. || Closed May 5, 1893, by foreclosure of mortgage.
 ‡ On former tables as Foundling Asylum of Sisters of Charity. ** Closed. †† Branch of Institution of Mercy, New York. ‡‡ Finances with St. Mary's Female Hospital. §§ Transferred to board of education by Legislature of 1895.

TABLE No. 19.
Showing the receipts of orphan asylums and homes for the friendless for the year ending September 30, 1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.	\$9,014 25	.....	\$48,149 47	.....	.....	\$1,212 50
Albany Orphan Asylum.	1,053 14	.....	.....	.....	\$700 70	8,300 00
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.	26,868 80	.....	.....	\$10,000 30	.....	18,066 37
Association for Benefiting Children and Young Girls, New York.	7 06	.....	907 71	7,100 20	.....	6,080 24
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York.	12,900 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	85,161 97
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.	12,900 82	.....	2,110 02	.....	3,177 96	2,714 70
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville.	1,001 40	.....	378 00	89,051 44	.....	.....
Auburn Orphan Asylum.	1,001 40	.....	0,240 24	.....	.....	.....
Auburn Home, Brooklyn.	42,554 02	.....	.....	.....	5,412 84	2,770 05
Baptist Home Society of the City of New York.	1,736 70	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,342 51
Baptist Ministers Home, N. Y. of New York, West Farms.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,743 91
Berachan Orphanage, New York.	524 23	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,086 54
Bethany Lodging Home for Homeless Women, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Industrial School for Homeless Women, New York.	1,113 93	.....	.....	150 46	1,580 00	3,893 35
Brooklyn Industrial School for Homeless Women, College Point, N. Y.	6,536 21	.....	.....	1,406 34	.....	3,294 25
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.	5,138 57	.....	24,379 00	5,088 40	1,904 50	7,817 46
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	.....	.....	.....	17,370 24	.....	2,710 70
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital.	7,903 47	.....	3,065 01	2,500 00	2,241 53	5,814 23
Brooklyn Association for the Education of Boys, New York.	40 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.	5,018 31	.....	2,147 00	.....	1,755 30	1,494 12
Buffalo Orphan Asylum, Canaan.	123 93	.....	.....	.....	1,404 46	15,154 35
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.	40 08	.....	4,250 00	.....	3,818 54	15,482 83
Charity Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.	1,742 68	.....	.....	.....	1,400 00	1,709 83
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.	1,653 91	.....	471 00	.....	1,025 60	2,020 66
Charlton Industrial Farm School, Charlton.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.	4,774 27	.....	.....	2,960 55	2,004 58	21,743 87
Children's Aid Society, Buffalo.	115 05	.....	.....	450 00	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York.	1,223 24	.....	.....	70,000 00	.....	1,780 10
Children's Aid Society, New York.	522 84	.....	.....	17,413 42	.....	539 72
Children's Friend Society, Albany.	58 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	810 06
Children's Home, Amsterdam.	.....	.....	.....	704 96	647 50	.....
Children's Home, Newburgh.	.....	.....	.....	.....	148 50	.....
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.	250 22	.....	5,079 14	.....	.....	21,040 75
Church Home of the City of Troy.	513 66	.....	.....	4,694 15	1,148 37	1,318 64
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.	1,902 30	.....	.....	17,753 26	4,283 57	94,301 23

TABLE No. 19—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations of boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals and inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.	\$9,429 60	.....	\$2,800 00	.....	.....	\$4,323 96
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.	1,877 72	.....	.....	.....	\$2,849 77	.....
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York.	1,718 73	.....	.....	.....	1,231 36	6,623 04
Martha Wilson Home, Stapleton, L. I.	907 77	.....	.....	.....	422 25	71 25
Masonic Home and Asylum, Mount Vernon.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York.	69 41	.....	.....	\$100 00	1,071 50	2,161 00
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.	1,572 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,445 97
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.	8,242 62	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,815 61
Midnight Mission, New York.	632 39	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,928 87
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.	8,218 79	.....	.....	92,990 85	8,126 12	4,928 87
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.	15,113 22	.....	34,458 99	88,620 71	.....	4,177 89
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.	31 36	.....	11,295 23	.....	2,811 18	9,044 74
New York Catholic Protectory.	16,352 44	.....	17,518 32	223,047 46	2,305 00	1,888 50
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.	585 87	.....	.....	.....	4,000 69	13,070 73
New York Deaconess' Home and Training School of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Foundling Hospital.	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,000 00
New York Infant Asylum.	9,620 15	.....	.....	924,623 53	4,470 00	6,795 50
New York Juvenile Asylum.	6,595 84	.....	.....	76,413 75	336 78	1,944 73
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde.	53,880 50	.....	.....	86,326 30	969 37	29,119 23
Nursery and Childs' Hospital, New York.	3 84	.....	.....	86,850 00	1,471 14	20,018 33
Ogdensburg City Hospital and Orphan Asylum.	17,695 43	.....	.....	70,919 81	7,184 24	20,825 00
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida.	490 10	.....	.....	.....	5,871 86	1,064 33
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.	1,355 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,085 24
Old Ladies' Home, Watford.	38 32	.....	.....	.....	883 94	6,156 40
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	0,409 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.	104 80	.....	6,720 34	7,533 51	1,189 35	10,829 50
Open Door Mission, Albany.	104 80	.....	1,555 14	.....	741 40	213 42
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.	915 30	.....	.....	873 27	423 00	689 00
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.	7,653 47	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,303 67
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.	19,548 19	.....	.....	11,045 54	4,750 87	16,589 41
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamsburg.	47,226 71	.....	.....	11,973 05	.....	23,643 28
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, K. D.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.	37	.....	105,501 50	.....	510 37	1,028 40
	5,190 54	.....	.....	6,444 19	.....	.....
	487 76	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Homes for the Aged, Elmira.	78	86
Homes for the Aged, Hudson.	603	90
Homes for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York	11,011	61
Homes for the Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York	1,817	91
Homes for the Aged and Infirm of Independent Order of B'nai Brith, Yonkers.	1,236	00
Homes for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.	10,148	00
Homes for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.	1,864	00
Homes for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York	3,416	62
Homes for the Blind, New York.	2,216	62
Homes for the Blind, Friendless Girls, New York	922	06
Homes for the Friendless, Auburn.	8,961	79
Homes for the Friendless, Buffalo.	2,800	96
Homes for the Friendless, Lockport.	68	12
Homes for the Friendless, Newark.	605	49
Homes for the Friendless, Rochester.	1,304	72
Homes for the Friendless, Schenectady.	8	47
Homes for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh	1,309	08
Homes for the Friendless of Northern New York, Saratoga.	2,789	03
Homes for the Friendless, Oswego.	2,021	70
Homes for the Homeless, in the city of Utica.	44	31
Homes of Industry, Brooklyn.	4,201	70
Homes for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York	567	18
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany	1,146	30
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton.	1,146	30
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.	22,458	38
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.	8,764	85
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.	908	02
House of Industry, Fourchkeeps.	004	49
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York.	118	92
House of Mercy, New York.	2,346	76
House of Nazareth, White Plains.	570	10
House of Shelter, Albany.	345	83
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.	90	44
Howard Mission, New York.	204	38
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.	125	00
Industrial Home of Kingston.	16,874	84
Industrial School of Rochester.	931	71
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.	50,969	05
Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.	24	25
Ingleaside Home, Buffalo.	2,069	02
Institution of Mercy, New York.	396	72
Isabella Heimath, New York.	2,796	07
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York	880	84
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.	1,884	38
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.	5,066	49
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Childs' Protectory, New York	3,219	16
Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, Yonkers.		
Lee Day Nursery, New York.		

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.	\$9,423 80		\$2,800 00			\$4,322 95
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.	1,087 73				\$2,849 77	6,038 04
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York.	1,718 75				422 25	71 23
Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, L. I.	907 77					
Martha Wilson Home, Mount Vernon.				\$100 00	1,071 50	2,161 00
Masonic Home and Asylum, Utica.	60 41					9,445 97
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York.	1,577 07					19,815 61
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.	8,242 02					4,968 87
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.	632 29			92,860 85	3,128 12	4,908 08
Midnight Mission, New York.	3,218 79			83,620 71		4,177 89
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.	15,113 23		24,458 99			
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.			11,203 23		2,811 18	2,044 74
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.	31 80		17,518 32	228,047 46	305 00	1,888 50
New York Catholic Protectory.	10,325 44				4,006 60	13,070 73
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.	885 87					
New York Deaconess' Home and Training School of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	80 00					9,000 00
New York Foundling Hospital.	9,620 15			994,695 53	4,479 00	6,705 50
New York Infant Asylum.	6,595 84			76,443 75	336 78	1,924 72
New York Juvenile Asylum.	53,860 50			86,386 20	869 37	29,119 23
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericordie.	3 54			350 00	1,471 14	30,018 33
Nursery and Children's Hospital, New York.	17,088 42			70,019 81	7,154 25	855 00
Oakensburg City Hospital and Orphan Asylum.	440 10				5,271 88	1,004 23
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida.	1,335 46				822 94	6,095 24
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.	1 38 82					6,558 40
Old Ladies' Home, Waterford.						
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	6,409 66		6,730 24	7,533 51	1,186 25	10,899 50
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.	194 80		1,555 14		741 40	213 42
Open Door Mission, Albany.	915 30			878 27	423 00	689 00
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.	7,883 47					1,908 67
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.	12,542 18			11,045 34	4,780 87	16,589 41
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.	47,228 71			11,073 05		23,642 23
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamsburg.						
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	5,190 54		105,501 50	6,444 19	510 27	1,022 40
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.	457 76				3,186 33	2,613 23

Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Middletown.....	87 50	4,845 05	.....	929 15	2,924 05
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 40
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, North Tarrytown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	89 30
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	908 59	576 57	69 43	502 97	2,607 96
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Indigent Women, New York.....	1,845 08	.....	8,346 45	.....	2,413 46
Presbyterian Home for the Friendless, Troy.....	1,211 80	767 96	104 00	776 96	.....
Presbyterian Home for the Aged in the City of Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	10,023 85	.....	.....	6,290 23	23,029 73
Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents, White Plains.....	1,290 39	.....	.....	1,256 00	2,511 00
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	285 77	38 75	787 25	815 00	3,530 16
Riverside Rest Association, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester Home of Industry.....	3 51	52 00	1,645 73	3,014 10	1,660 96
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	11,496 50	8,455 49	4,101 70	2,685 64	5,234 54
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	1,253 51	80,159 25	26,906 88	.....	90,267 68
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	2,255 02	.....	9,017 51	.....	77,396 56
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet.....	480 00	251 90	27,815 70	.....	784 43
St. Barnabas' Home, New York.....	2,380 80	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher's Day Nursery, Brooklyn.....	63 95	.....	58 59	1,454 63	.....
St. Columban's Home, Dobbs Ferry.....	.....	14,807 17	.....	217 00	.....
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School, New York.....	603 00	.....	5,551 07	669 53	886 00
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....	510 35	1,713 21	7,576 75	8,140 75	12,589 42
St. Francis' Asylum, New York.....	291 05	.....	9,805 70	.....	.....
St. James' Home, New York.....	395 59	13,145 75	.....	269 45	2,000 75
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	40 39	5,823 10	.....	210 00	1,140 60
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Greenlough.....	.....	1,253 46	4,854 06	1,107 89	5,234 54
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....	98 95	1,900 12	4,163 35	1,988 39	4,849 28
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	970 50	156 42	1,461 93	753 70	1,797 50
St. Joseph's Home, South Troy.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	27,252 00	300 00
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	717 88	486 00	429 11	27,470 25	0,609 08
St. Joseph's Infant Home, Syracuse.....	.....	7,842 59	.....	805 28	303 70
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....	820 50	.....	.....	.....	3,973 76
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Corning.....	.....	68,822 31	.....	1,419 00	2,031 97
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	16,574 11	530 00	1,896 50	304 25	.....
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Long Island City.....	2,161 43	.....	.....	900 00	49,416 31
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	2,340 57	.....	14,040 25	.....	.....
St. Malachy's Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook.....	1,240 21	3,977 08	116 97	114 42	278 76
St. Margaret's House, Albany.....	407 60	1,966 59	5,173 96	1,268 35	3,002 43
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	255 28	7,770 15	.....	115 50	.....
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	1,917 00	.....	65 18	135 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	2 00	3,262 46	1,400 00	622 49	965 75
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	823 90	4,511 50	.....	1,349 00	653 75
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Fort Jervis.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, L. I.....	.....	1,547 51	5,254 30	775 55	2,300 70
St. Michael's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	821 50	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Phebe's Mission, Brooklyn.....	954 85	.....	2,101 46	.....	3,299 71

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York	\$804 72	.....	.....	\$100 00	.....	\$3,806 95
St. Vincent de Paul Day Nursery, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,282 65
St. Vincent de Paul's Industrial School, New York	70 15	.....	.....	10,618 48	\$6,225 10	8,287 10
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	.....	.....	\$2,415 42	7,261 50	1,056 77	862 12
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	1,878 20	.....	16,479 93	.....	184 00	1,443 96
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	92 66	.....	8,667 96	1,900 00	1,200 50	2,380 85
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	1,394 64	.....	2,100 25	12,100 50	450 00	2,140 75
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	266 64	.....	.....	973 31	.....	1,854 98
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn	1,420 73	.....	8,648 66	.....	11,000 51	2,384 38
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica	.....	.....	4,190 71	574 67	5,654 35	600 00
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	612 90	.....	10,831 00	428 47	.....	7,760 10
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women, New York	239 41	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, New York	74,282 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.	1,375 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Samartian Home for Aged Men and Women, New York	475 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Saratoga Home for Children	1,108 94	.....	683 80	.....	.....	.....
Sheltering Arms, New York	1,379 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York	1,021 44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silver Cross Day Nursery, New York	1,711 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sisters' Home and Training School for Children, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York	5,734 19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn	1,092 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton	64 30	.....	10,986 53	.....	.....	4,300 30
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	29,068 04	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,892 63
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn	47,094 26	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,475 92
Society of St. Johnland, King's Park, L. I.	1,010 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	24,707 23
Society of St. Martha, New York	10,990 89	.....	.....	738 07	.....	1,497 75
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira	25 87	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,934 50
Suffolk County Children's Home, Yaphank	604 43	.....	2,119 60	.....	.....	430 75
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York	316 53	.....	2,600 00	.....	.....	986 09
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton	228 15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Swiss Benevolent Society of New York	88 58	.....	13,346 55	.....	.....	11,943 32
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00
	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,126 99

Syracuse Home Association.....	1,275 14	275 57	1,042 05	2,355 52	5,937 57
Syrian Society of the City of New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	512 17
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	1,006 42	.....	.....	4,493 00	266 53
Temporary Home for Men of the Industrial Christian Alliance, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Anchorage, Elmira.....	5 32	.....	.....	44 25	1,155 39
The Babes Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	2,979 40	.....	.....	825 60	131 50
The Home, Ithaca.....	28 30	231 00	30 00	330 75	260 16
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany.....	1,784 27	.....	.....	1,615 70	.....
Training School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn.....	231 70	673 50	63 13	270 49	455 25
Trinity Chapel Home, New York.....	.....	4,278 14	17,887 29	.....	80 55
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	2,994 43	1,456 53	6,491 50	819 34	1,405 48
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	355 41	8,076 21	.....	1,852 25	2,354 49
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	1,644 42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Villas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburgh.....	844 96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Volunteer Firemen's Home Association of the State of New York, Hudson.....	351 10	.....	.....	.....	5,604 23
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	696 95	413 97	.....	4,384 00	14,907 00
Warburg Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon.....	3,249 00	.....	.....	.....	930 00
Watts de Peyster Industrial Home and School for Girls, Tivoli-on-Hudson.....	17 00	.....	.....	.....	4,141 69
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.....	641 11	2,044 45	432 74	.....	8,974 85
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.....	531 43	.....	.....	.....	515 59
Webb's Academy and Home for Ship-Builders, Fordham Heights.....	426 34	.....	.....	.....	28,459 04
West Side Day Nursery and Industrial School, New York.....	548 07	.....	.....	.....	2,611 25
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	8,485 78	8,975 63
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	227 59	11,923 61	.....	338 28	3,136 24
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	249 81	.....	670 00	.....	12,689 30
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	614 38	.....	.....	.....	363 30
Total.....	\$886,375 08	\$683,807 52	\$1,048,549 34	\$339,779 46	\$1,510,049 68

• From School Fund.

TABLE No. 19 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.	\$8,118 29	\$0,000 00	\$4,000 00	\$1,742 70	\$8,967 74
Albany Orphan Asylum.	5,157 55			16,968 56	22,126 11
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.	848 00			1,515 15	2,363 15
Association for Benefiting Children and Young Girls, New York.					15,001 33
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York.	27,006 28	45,000 00		13,876 75	85,883 03
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.			3,444 54		3,444 54
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville.				1,701 63	1,701 63
Auburn Orphan Asylum.	1,987 80				1,987 80
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.	2,474 43			4,098 45	6,572 88
Baptist Home Society of the City of New York.	750 00		2,988 66	105 00	3,843 66
Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York, West Farms.			6,000 00		6,000 00
Berachah Orphanage, New York.				2,537 53	2,537 53
Bethlehem Lodging House for Homeless Women, New York.					1,531 23
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, N. Y.		1,000 00		2,000 00	3,000 00
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People.	291 98			6,682 06	6,973 04
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.	1,979 40	1,231 36		1,740 70	4,951 46
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.				590 63	590 63
Brooklyn Nursery and Infant's Hospital.	22 66				22 66
Brown Memorial Association for the Education of Boys, New York.	106 61			23 55	130 16
Buffalo Deaconess Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church.					1,730 01
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.	11,227 70	23,300 00		4,850 44	39,378 14
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan.					44,825 59
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.	5,641 69	11,315 00		37,461 70	54,418 39
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.	4,594 85	10,000 00		4,468 51	19,063 36
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.	6,458 48				6,458 48
Charlton Industrial Farm School, Charlton.					17,542 86
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.	8,672 58	1,200 00			9,872 58
Children's Aid Society, Buffalo.	182 00				182 00
Children's Aid Society, New York.					44,825 59
Children's Fold, New York.	1,015 99				1,015 99
Children's Friend Society, Albany.	54 00				54 00
Children's Home, Amsterdam.					6,188 79
Children's Home, Newburgh.					5,188 79
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.	4,974 53			4,441 74	9,416 27
Church Home of the City of Troy.	1,607 50			218,604 88	220,212 38
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.	12,216 99				20,375 85
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.					2,079 59
Cordland Home for Aged Women, Homer.	56 19		17,908 49		18,464 68

Country Home for Convalescent Babies, Chappaqua.....	13,933 06	13,933 00	.....	.....	140 00	7,077 25
Davenport Home for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	3,364 98	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,532 89
Day Home, Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,070 04
Day Star Industrial Home for Friendless and Destitute Women, New York	.....	450 00	.....	.....	80	4,075 18
Deborah Powers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.....	1,545 37	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,317 85
Door of Hope, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,026 30	2,937 29
Elkth Ward Mission, New York.....	70 65	.....	.....	.....	1,667 25	2,344 91
Elmhurst Industrial School Association.....	583 61	.....	.....	.....	424 61	13,515 46
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn.....	.....	450 00	6,500 00	.....	25 09	14,885 88
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	.....	4,000 00	60,000 00	.....	.....	17,032 18
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy.....	.....	.....	6,000 00	.....	140,866 30	125,401 94
Five Points' Home of Industry, New York.....	2,952 73	.....	.....	.....	1,081 60	147,062 99
Five Points' Mission, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	618 02	1,085 69
Florence Crittenton Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,140 55
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....	581 00	.....	.....	.....	5,042 90	6,367 14
Gallauch's Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, Poughkeepsie	397 55	75 00	1,000 00	.....	103 00	4,877 39
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.....	584 47	.....	4,000 00	.....	138 00	5,654 30
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,756 01	10,030 60
German Masonic Home, Tappan.....	300 00	1,829 12	.....	.....	354 49	11,597 93
German Old Fellows' Home and Orphanage, Unionport.....	425 01	.....	.....	.....	22,388 21	22,702 97
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	.....	17,553 75	.....	.....	577 89	2,065 19
Gilbert A. Robertson Home, Scarsdale.....	5,075 51	.....	.....	.....	179 01	7,251 64
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,125 96	28,540 66
Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, Jamestown.....	20,160 31	45,025 00	48,500 00	.....	10,111 23	49,549 10
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York	60 93	.....	.....	.....	94,129 60	94,129 60
Hebrew Infant Asylum, New York.....	433 78	.....	.....	.....	1,191 57	2,013 99
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	92 43	.....	.....	.....	14,577 45	16,700 62
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,167 08
Helping Hand of Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,497 00	11,907 49
Helping Hand Mission, Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86,391 74
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.....	.....	533 07	.....	.....	1,383 50	2,694 45
Hiram Deats Memorial Home for Children, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,894 20
Home for Aged Men, Albany.....	1,541 16	4,500 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	176,569 33
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.....	24 00	1,288 16	63,000 00	.....	1,065 68	16,933 73
Home for Aged Men, Utica.....	1,172 28	10,864 14	.....	.....	6,500 00	4,580 00
Home for Aged Women of Cohoes.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	21,048 00
Home for the Aged, Elmira.....	1,387 10	.....	.....	.....	6,300 00	53,323 00
Home for the Aged, Hudson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,306 00
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York	750 00	.....	.....	.....	1,490 11	32,867 19
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.....	980 72	.....	.....	.....	1,061 72	23,926 13
Home for the Aged and Infirm of Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, Yonkers	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	23,926 13
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75	24,903 68
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Blind, New York.....	5,791 15	32,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Blind, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	1,103 82	5,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	4,837 08	1,430 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.	998 64	7	10,001 71
Maria Wilson Home, Mount Vernon	1,588 13	7	8,161 71
Massasoit Home and Asylum, Uxbridge		7	172 26
Messianic Home for Little Children, New York		7	235,075 08
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn	55 23	7	1,800 00
Methodist Episcopal Church, New York	3,050 91	7	
Midnight Mission, New York	214 44	7	
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York		7	
Missionary Sister School of the Order of St. Francis, New York	533 23	7	
Mount Magdalena School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy		7	
New York Catholic Protectory	2,000 00	7	
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men		7	
New York Deaconess' Home and Training School of the Methodist Episcopal Church		7	
New York Foundling Hospital		7	
New York Infant Asylum	300 00	7	
New York Juvenile Asylum	485 00	7	
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde	5,155 90	7	
Nursery and Childs' Hospital, New York	9,711 23	7	
Ogdensburg City Hospital and Orphan Asylum		7	
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida	530 07	7	
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie	2,482 66	7	
Old Ladies' Home, Watford		7	
Ontonaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	942 30	7	
Open Door Mission, Albany	4,000 00	7	
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown	45 00	7	
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	328 40	7	
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	5,102 94	7	
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamsburg	18,237 13	7	
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	5,633 06	7	
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	22,913 54	7	
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	204 41	7	
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York		7	
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, North Tarrytown		7	
Oswego Orphan Asylum	948 90	7	
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	615 00	7	
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless	3,024 48	7	
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy		7	
Presbyterian Home for the Aged in the City of Brooklyn		7	
Presbyterian Home, New York	12,387 05	7	
Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents, White Plains	49 38	7	
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	1,248 02	7	
Riverside Rest Association, New York		7	
Rochester Home of Industry		7	
Rochester Orphan Asylum		7	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	2,112 26	7	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York		7	
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet		7	
St. Barnabas' House, New York	1,495 00	7	

TABLE No. 19—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts including cash on hand.
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	\$998 97	\$4,526 17
Webb's Academy and Home for Ship-Builders, Fordham Heights.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,984 88
West Side Day Nursery and Industrial School, New York.....	\$199 16	\$1,897 50	.....	833 15	6,078 18
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	67 76	.....	.....	814 04	19,194 11
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	.....	.....	\$3,198 59	2,723 87	21,543 57
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	2,319 64	.....	.....	1,160 00	17,397 68
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	11 86	.....	.....	21 00	1,010 04
Total.....	\$431,835.78	\$798,506 89	\$383,447 57	\$1,962,639 68	\$3,312,353 61

† Of this, \$35,000 is mortgage on new building.

‡ Derived from rentals, interest on investments, and contributions.

* * \$4,000 for sale of property.

§ As reported.

TABLE No. 19—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts including cash on hand.
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	\$998 97	\$4,526 17
Webb's Academy and Home for Ship-Builders, Fordham Heights.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,884 88
West Side Day Nursery and Industrial School, New York.....	\$199 16	\$1,897 50	.....	823 15	6,078 13
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	67 76	.....	.....	314 94	19,194 11
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	.....	.....	\$3,198 59	2,722 27	21,543 57
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	2,319 64	.....	.....	1,160 00	17,267 68
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	11 36	.....	.....	21 00	1,010 04
Total.....	\$431,885 76	\$798,506 89	\$882,447 57	\$1,262,639 68	\$3,312,363 61

† Of this, \$35,000 is mortgage on new building.

‡ Derived from rentals, interest on investments, and contributions.
* * \$4,000 for sale of property.

§ As reported.

TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1894.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.			\$2,385 40	\$2,656 91	\$883 31	\$504 50	\$84 09
Industrial Home of Kingston.			1,348 50	829 60	61 58	153 58	
Industrial School of Rochester.			4,583 58	1,491 00	668 16	712 87	
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.	\$480 00	\$375 00	378 00	2,647 00	340 00	3,993 80	135 84
Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.			12,458 04	23,334 12	328 02	870 77	103 13
Ingleside Home, Buffalo.			1,003 34	1,033 60	193 55	7,458 15	2,445 20
Institution of Mercy, New York.	1,080 00	910 00	7,103 29	45,354 78	6,599 19	3,066 51	
Isabella Helms, New York.	2,550 00	15,427 21	5,609 80	8,427 52	101 61	482 88	
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.			2,016 00	2,544 21	224 00	1,117 88	109 70
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.			1,815 90	2,010 02	735 94	426 27	51 94
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.			1,782 90	1,516 71	745 93	1,432 93	898 14
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Childs' Protectory, New York.			8,745 27	5,389 15	1,903 53		
Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, Yonkers.	4,613 98	11,134 85			306 10	159 57	49 50
Lisa Day Nursery, New York.			1,789 91	1,051 82		523 90	15 00
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.			1,060 25	312 65		1,851 89	
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.			2,092 40	2,948 85			
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York.	1,095 33		730 00				
Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.			1,342 45	2,394 40		589 84	107 35
Martha Wilson Home, Mount Vernon.			730 77	834 02		130 62	34 79
Masonic Home and Asylum, Utica.			11,298 51	10,509 90	1,530 59	2,624 62	1,448 90
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York.			1,224 00	1,559 06	80 78	254 08	
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.	125 00	575 00	2,735 00	2,979 07	173 08	739 31	145 52
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.			5,138 14	8,434 40		2,492 72	
Midnight Mission, New York.			596 35	4,116 40		853 24	69 81
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.	50,504 89		33,543 48	81,970 87	17,007 01	16,523 60	6,182 17
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.			11,619 92	55,107 09	23,077 10	5,297 32	5,097 14
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.							
New York Catholic Protectory.	3,039 50	7,327 75	2,300 00	8,888 97	1,017 57	1,037 54	335 34
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.	9,900 00	32,053 50	55,969 37	87,889 00	23,222 14	10,582 14	7,342 17
New York Deaconess' Home and Training School of the Methodist Episcopal Church.		7,000 00	5,337 02	5,346 45	375 72	892 16	500 06
New York Foundling Hospital.	6,000 00			5,000 00			
New York Infant Asylum.	2,100 00	9,890 13	173,130 87	93,027 53	20,320 49	9,146 48	2,000 98
New York Juvenile Asylum.		10,000 00	25,842 46	31,259 13	6,046 01	7,584 65	2,462 70
New York Juvenile Asylum.			41,597 89	41,919 69	12,628 13		

New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde.	17,660 98	818 00	4,601 33	3,272 82	3,300 46
Nursery and Childs' Hospital, New York.	324 80	10,635 08	33,633 97	5,494 07	8,730 70
Ogdenburg City Hospital and Orphan Asylum	706 50	2,042 08	2,630 03	7,769 97	1,455 38
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida.		593 35	633 10	132 60	1,074 33
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie		901 90	1,156 35	54 79	35 35
Old Ladies' Home, Watford		504 00	900 69	150 00	
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse		3,985 64	5,739 69	2,259 46	311 10
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.		2,453 25	1,982 37	776 81	
Open Door Mission, Albany	77 00	370 00	753 00		
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown		418 00	800 33	3 50	59 83
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn		11,305 47	11,682 31	2,665 47	1,847 60
Orphan Asylum Society, New York		12,664 48	11,735 40	3,560 00	821 00
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamsburgh		1,223 53	655 12	83 12	180 82
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D	5,402 50	8,500 00	70,315 31	19,400 35	3,900 69
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York					1,644 47
Orphan Home of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.		6,650 13	7,585 93	2,886 95	1,158 54
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York	1,519 03	2,615 54	3,233 90	647 15	1,085 72
Orphanage of our Lady of Mercy, North Tarrytown.		1,149 16	1,062 74	110 69	45 65
Oswego Orphan Asylum.					
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York		1,778 70	919 08	218 12	391 78
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.		1,379 57	1,876 67	311 52	603 57
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy		1,847 55	2,396 81	347 95	371 05
Presbyterian Home for the Aged in the city of Brooklyn					
Presbyterian Home, New York		4,090 00	7,387 70		532
Presbyterian Home for Convalescents, White Plains.		1,404 00	3,481 81		1,248 95
Protestant Episcopal Church House, Rochester		2,389 73	2,419 78	97 02	506 84
Elverside Rest Association, New York					776 83
Rochester Home of Industry.	1,074 90	150 00	4,396 00	1,087 38	276 66
Rochester Orphan Asylum.		4,935 56	3,927 30	1,387 87	167 57
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	80 42	39,696 79	66,392 58	13,417 89	1,711 89
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	68,733 84	15,763 17	45,996 90	4,661 77	9,462 07
St. Barnabas' Home for Children, Nanuet.	2,000 00	1,494 83	13,375 75	2,646 05	5,085 31
St. Barnabas' House, New York.		2,877 07	5,319 87	50 65	1,338 38
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York		640 85	589 78		1,071 22
St. Christopher's Day Nursery, Brooklyn.	500 00			162 25	700 23
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry		1,383 10	4,054 45	1,088 94	182 25
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	5,039 56	1,175 00	1,833 08	316 95	1,131 26
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School, New York.	237 84	5,445 00	11,306 72	813 11	219 17
St. James' Asylum, Buffalo.	341 66	1,768 03	6,001 80	758 37	3,084 23
St. John's Home, New York.	700 00	1,576 65	5,751 79	4,371 01	2,857 25
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.		740 00	6,000 09	726 00	487 32
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush.		1,216 75	3,276 33	562 84	470 00
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.	6,504 13	680 00	7,153 00		1,353 54
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester		800 00	1,200 68	300 35	530 75
St. Joseph's Home, South Troy	10,039 70	4,465 25	31,435 38	2,078 64	300 12
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York		305 00	707 00		2,562 64
St. Joseph's Infant Home, Syracuse.	71 00				2,605 90
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.	1,000 00	830 00	4,178 95	1,851 61	104 25
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Cornwall.					603 63

TABLE NO. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For salaries of officers and labor, wages and bedding, beds					
	For indebtedness upon real estate; interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1894.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.	\$2,656 91	\$883 31	\$504 50	\$84 09
Industrial Home of Kingston.	820 60	61 58	153 58	.....
Industrial School of Rochester.	1,491 00	668 16	712 87	.....
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.	2,647 00	340 00	450 00	135 84
Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.	23,331 12	328 02	3,192 80	870 77
Ingleaside Home, Buffalo.	1,033 04	183 35	7,363 57	103 13
Institution of Mercy, New York.	45,354 78	6,599 19	7,458 15	2,445 20
Isabella Helmath, New York.	8,527 32	101 61	3,068 51	.....
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.	5,069 30	2,544 31	1,029 88	.....
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.	2,016 00	224 06	412 88	.....
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.	1,815 95	735 94	1,117 88	199 70
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Childs' Protectory, New York.	1,782 99	745 93	435 87	51 94
Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, Yonkers.	1,316 71	1,163 33	1,432 93	893 14
Lisa Day Nursery, New York.	5,380 15	.....	.....	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.	1,031 82	306 10	150 57	49 50
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.	2,313 85	.....	532 90	15 00
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York.	2,945 85	.....	1,851 89	.....
Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.
Martha Wilson Home, Mount Vernon.	2,394 40	.....	530 84	107 35
Masonic Home and Asylum, Utica.	10,596 09	1,330 50	330 62	34 79
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York.	3,359 00	.....	2,624 02	1,448 00
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.	3,793 07	173 08	954 08	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.	2,183 14	.....	779 31	145 52
Midnight Mission, New York.	4,434 40	.....	2,462 73	.....
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.	81,170 87	17,007 01	16,533 60	6,182 17
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.	55,107 09	23,077 10	5,297 32	5,037 14
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.	8,888 97	1,017 57	1,037 54	335 34
New York Catholic Protectory.	55,680 37	23,325 96	10,582 14	7,243 17
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.	5,346 45	375 72	892 16	560 06
New York Deaconess' Home and Training School of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	5,000 00	.....	320 00	.....
New York Foundling Hospital.	50,657 53	20,223 49	9,146 48	2,000 98
New York Infant Asylum.	31,322 12	6,946 91	7,739 55	2,097 97
New York Juvenile Asylum.	41,918 60	14,658 19	5,242 84	5,692 70

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TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate; interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1894.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.			\$13,312 46	\$5,305 78	\$1,853 19	\$3,367 17	\$0,704 64
St. Joseph's Orphan Home, Long Island City.			2,416 00	2,446 78	1,500 00	237 51	249 19
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.	\$8 00		2,645 77	6,369 45	148 43	924 01	799 73
St. Malachi's Home, Brooklyn.			1,417 47	8,094 83	2,953 56	217 35	555 12
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook.							
St. Margaret's Home, Albany.			1,114 03	1,911 11	298 13	459 29	32 61
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.			1,351 00	5,072 09	1,545 43	1,543 32	568 87
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton.			180 00	3,457 87	971 66	435 57	
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn.							
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.			63 34	890 00	180 30	25 00	45 50
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.			1,650 00	690 00	130 00	690 00	160 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis.			300 00	335 45	1,875 02	475 75	278 50
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.			2,576 64	3,351 09	843 87	515 40	183 09
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.	235 00		970 55	2,501 00	863 46	891 18	1,087 86
St. Peter's German Orphan Asylum, Rondout.	976 18						
St. Phebe's Mission, Brooklyn.			1,812 12	2,654 79		401 96	
St. Philip's Parish House for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York.							
St. Vincent de Paul Day Nursery, New York.	630 00		2,172 00	161 22	19 21	389 47	32 50
St. Vincent de Paul's Industrial School, New York.							
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.	11,850 03	\$400 00	2,640 00	7,769 65	1,740 59	883 84	
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	8,500 00		1,479 90	2,093 80	1,594 23	1,581 54	1,080 47
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.			693 00	2,384 13	2,133 53	1,130 16	400 62
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	1,000 00		693 00	2,351 35	983 01	782 94	451 04
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.	1,225 00	4,000 00	999 00	2,315 50	535 40	2,449 89	2,646 89
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn.			4,475 00	6,369 82	535 35	2,443 92	770 50
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.	2,993 19		1,193 41	5,535 82	3,578 25	1,460 22	414 09
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.			1,052 80	5,095 87	1,582 41	1,379 15	408 04
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.			872 00	875 00	1,966 00	1,518 00	335 72
St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women, New York.			8,221 00	2,894 58	1,170 62	100 00	380 23
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, New York.			70,301 88	75,941 59	1,170 62	10,358 76	2,082 96
Sailors' Seag Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.				4,169 30	25,283 54	607 71	163 46
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.			1,613 77				
Saratoga Home for Children.			561 90	407 95	45 90	103 39	8 79

Sheltering Arms, New York.....	1,075 00	5,364 88	8,602 06	1,574 86	1,551 02	439 30
Sheltering Arms Nursery, Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	.....	2,500 00	3,021 08	237 08	641 80	.....
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse.....	.....	1,134 00	1,351 44	540 04	452 37	130 50
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.....	.....	489 90	4,031 54	.....	.....	82 83
Silver Cross Day Nursery, New York.....	300 00	656 00	701 08	.....	113 16	.....
Sisters' Home and Training School for Children, New York.....	.....	8,247 94	23,803 70	5,551 66	4,716 37	2,230 31
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.....	6,508 13	1,775 05	.....	40 55	629 71	.....
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,306 08
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....	1,029 60	385 94	16,024 45	.....	.....	315 22
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	.....	4,017 03	5,423 96	741 34	456 54	.....
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	.....	9,075 16	8,156 65	1,338 81	2,411 67	303 80
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	.....	2,564 05	5,066 08	23 15	308 84	117 61
Society of St. Johnland, King's Park, L. I.....	.....	8,919 95	7,890 54	648 81	1,871 19	718 82
Society of St. Martha, New York.....	.....	912 52	1,300 94	182 30	139 48	127 94
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	.....	1,701 15	603 89	35 23	500 01	21 56
Suffolk County Children's Home, Elmira.....	.....	731 58	844 37	255 33	245 57	186 09
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York.....	10,590 00	1,738 24	1,570 57	14 70	242 22	84 50
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	.....	3,563 78	4,607 55	1,109 06	945 05	223 50
Swiss Benevolent Society of New York.....	.....	908 00	1,545 43	265 55	308 22	.....
Syracuse Home Association.....	.....	2,074 67	2,716 25	.....	819 15	.....
Syrian Society of the City of New York.....	.....	74 00	109 00	.....	6 50	.....
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	1,070 83	1,751 50	1,883 40	461 16	335 26	231 23
Temporary Home for Men of the Industrial Christian Alliance, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Anchorage, Elmira.....	.....	493 22	258 70	5 25	84 22	.....
The Babies' Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	125 00	839 05	770 72	7 25	345 69	24 00
The Home, Ithaca.....	.....	2,879 54	2,508 12	141 99	590 00	177 00
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany.....	.....	336 86	1,011 76	23 24	179 91	144 66
Training School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn.....	.....	6,027 74	8,109 63	2,668 50	1,736 40	745 41
Trinity Chapel Home, New York.....	7,842 55	5,706 48	5,706 44	1,647 43	2,783 37	215 25
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	.....	4,888 58	5,247 07	1,363 72	1,750 67	107 13
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	2,700 00	.....	.....	.....
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	.....	854 48	961 33	5 72	405 71	9 75
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	.....	.....	128 66	.....	158 81	2,083 23
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburgh.....	1,085 00	1,893 75	3,588 31	.....	113 08	277 76
Volunteer Firemen's Home Association of the State of New York, Hudson.....	.....	1,211 45	2,248 00	114 00	677 00	243 00
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	.....	3,890 00	1,280 00	30 00	200 00	460 00
Warburg Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon.....	.....	1,450 00	1,002 01	16 50	336 11	13 10
Watts de Peyser Industrial Home School for Girls, Tivoli-on-Hudson.....	1,995 03	1,266 45	1,116 89	133 30	373 00	107 37
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.....	.....	443 00	1,998 00	.....	273 00	.....
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	7,548 39	.....	8,814 41	2,414 56
Webb's Academy and Home for Shipbuilders, Fordham Heights.....	3,738 03	1,311 00	645 35	.....	149 78	.....
West Side Day Nursery and Industrial School, New York.....	278 54	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 20.—(Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate; interest, principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1894.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
Western New York Home, Randolph	\$214 91	.....	\$5,348 90	\$3,117 75	\$459 54	\$413 08	\$648 84
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains ..	1,023 39	.....	5,075 88	6,144 65	1,430 15	825 74	928 76
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York .....	.....	.....	2,624 28	1,224 29	384 90	804 04	.....
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls .....	.....	.....	75 00	138 30	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$335,897 58	\$264,107 06	\$1,168,391 65	\$1,778,119 62	\$328,575 89	\$328,397 47	\$134,380 41

† Of this sum over \$159,000 was paid to out-door nurses.

TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1895.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.	\$603 24	\$70 00	.....	\$1,238 73	\$9,146 39	\$2,841 85
Albany Orphan Asylum.	3,571 73	1,457 43	\$16,800 00	973 49	68,731 96	1,048 90
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.	414 08	1,296 52	13,000 00	64,874 75	101,184 51	11,090 30
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.	1,279 98	.....	.....	3,599 29	15,581 29	10 04
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York.	801 43	.....	63,108 33	9,416 00	102,298 56	18,513 54
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.	408 90	4,700 00	.....	490 53	21,095 24	259 84
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville.	213 62	5,907 51	.....	1,254 47	44,894 05	1 45
Auburn Orphan Asylum.	64 75	177 12	.....	894 23	8,719 11	25 18
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.	283 04	390 00	.....	785 97	6,713 12	45,903 39
Baptist Home Society of the City of New York.	.....	.....	.....	5,910 15	17,007 44	5,035 74
Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York.	46 13	.....	.....	9,120 80	8,623 51	66 96
Berachah Orphanage, New York.	945 97	3,087 04	.....	3,107 89	11,900 89	1,241 90
Bethlehem Loaving House for Homeless Women, New York.	406 00	.....	.....	927 43	7,251 31	342 80
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, N. Y.	108 61	.....	.....	1,037 85	9,049 03	586 91
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People.	2,431 70	.....	.....	4,299 36	44,565 48	10,701 55
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.	982 58	610 85	.....	1,562 16	21,103 71	6,987 86
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.	698 04	85 00	310 25	1,491 66	17,095 18	447 68
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital.	.....	.....	.....	110 28	7,000 00	.....
Brown Memorial Association for the Education of Boys, New York.	.....	.....	.....	1,053 35	1,755 30	33 81
Buffalo Deaconess' Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church.	192 72	1,244 87	26,100 00	1,398 00	41,386 69	3,458 90
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.	400 97	3,957 16	.....	1,928 72	24,581 28	.....
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan.	1,308 52	2,788 58	24,315 00	994 14	36,664 64	797 06
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.	245 88	735 00	1,919 75	2,510 02	13,560 96	10,759 91
Charity Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.	694 26	.....	.....	2,477 18	12,302 38	266 27
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlton Industrial Farm School, Charlton.	.....	.....	8,612 00	5,251 49	34,203 55	2,142 24
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.	506 79	.....	300 00	774 52	4,978 07	160 72
Children's Aid Society, Buffalo.	.....	68,612 97	20,419 45	261,098 09	360,880 62	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York.	293 96	.....	.....	4,751 69	30,283 35	92 50
Children's Fold, New York.	47 13	.....	.....	61 04	1,555 04	823 51
Children's Friend Society, Albany.	79 31	.....	100 00	164 30	2,351 36	222 81
Children's Home, Amsterdam.	.....	352 43	.....	278 93	5,237 64	.....
Children's Home, Newburgh.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.

	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1896.
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.....	\$900 08	.....	\$5,496 50	\$1,409 74	\$8,806 32	\$3,562 37
Church Home of the City of Troy.....	313 45	.....	.....	34 72	2,585 13	849 67
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	1,804 26	\$1,549 00	22,000 00	6,014 87	60,986 13	3,556 16
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	2,195 27	34,793 07	.....	13,023 70	88,970 82	.....
Courtland Home for Aged Women, Homer.....	.....	396 35	274 35	36 40	1,309 91	180 62
Countryside Home for Convalescent Babies, Chappaqua.....	73 70	681 90	.....	404 63	3,142 30	4,535 25
Davenport Home for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	985 00	452 36	17,100 00	2,395 57	20,985 13	197 55
Day Home, Troy.....	434 05	6,291 91	3,004 95	.....	14,362 47	398 17
Day Star Industrial Home for Friendless and Destitute Women, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deborah Powers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.....	120 23	94 00	.....	596 82	2,384 88	2,590 30
Door of Hope, New York.....	150 00	52 00	.....	380 50	4,963 00	254 76
Elgin Ward Mission, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	1,278 45	2,744 62	212 07
Elmira Industrial School Association.....	.....	.....	.....	434 06	2,156 42	88 40
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn.....	816 47	550 00	.....	1,549 03	13,034 82	480 64
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	467 73	457 07	.....	1,402 19	7,668 42	7,107 26
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy.....	1,956 42	63,915 25	.....	896 82	17,220 64	411 54
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	3,897 30	125,000 00	.....	15,742 77	113,339 64	13,073 30
Five Points Mission, New York.....	40 30	.....	.....	4,034 40	145,680 08	2,062 81
Florence Crittenton Mission, New York.....	297 71	.....	.....	75 00	1,931 60	.....
Florence Crittenton Mission, New York.....	745 26	.....	.....	2,874 06	10,085 62	1,092 77
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York.....	178 86	.....	.....	.....	3,056 74	.....
Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf Mutes, Foughkeepsdale.....	3 48	23 64	.....	1,480 01	6,822 37	517 02
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	241 70	1,354 58	.....	492 41	4,360 37	104 45
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	19 85	4,192 16	.....	61 65	5,430 75	797 68
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	1,414 48	3,101 08	500 00	1,399 94	9,743 02	1,855 91
German Odd Fellows' Home and Orphanage, Unionport.....	324 16	12,295 14	.....	371 14	23,179 17	1,859 04
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	.....	217 05	15,000 00	739 37	30,722 48	7,950 40
Gilbert A. Robertson Home, Sedalia.....	.....	.....	.....	1,679 62	1,726 04	.....
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn.....	64 54	.....	.....	15 00	.....	.....
Guastav Adolphus Orphan Home, Janesville.....	111 33	37 41	.....	906 13	5,031 82	3,090 13
Hebrew Benevolent and Industrial Asylum, New York.....	1,170 25	70,920 00	40,154 70	89,847 77	276,944 67	2,515 50
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, New York.....	91 84	872 96	.....	9,671 48	46,913 52	2,584 87
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York.....	1,625 23	4,808 04	8,000 00	2,109 75	.....	.....

	53 (3)			979 85	1,022 15	91 44
Helping Hand of Brooklyn	2,734 09	633 06	3,500 00	4,325 54	15,110 52	660 00
Helping Hand Mission, Troy				1,676 56	11,160 61	7 01
Henry Keep Home, Watertown				700 99	10,906 11	901 37
Hiram Deas Memorial Home for Children, New York				779 85	32,464 16	3,927 58
Home for Aged Men, Albany	1,576 96					
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn	131 94					
Home for Aged Men, Utica	160 97					
Home for Aged Women of Cohoes						
Home for the Aged, Elmira						
Home for the Aged, Hudson						
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York	1,653 42	26,311 57		3,503 20	2,486 39	298 06
Home for the Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York				4,053 24	3,503 20	301 00
Home for the Aged and Infirm of Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, Yonkers				77,648 40	38,929 93	88,929 93
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany	100 00			15,488 50	405 26	405 26
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn	943 00			100 00	4,420 00	100 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York	6,084 00	23,340 00		1,100 00	17,409 00	3,059 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy	1,241 00	741 00		5,010 00	49,765 00	3,517 00
Home for the Blind, New York	645 62			1,905 00	13,905 00	401 00
Home for the Blind and Friendless, New York	99 56			815 08	51,357 27	1,509 92
Home for the Friendless, Auburn	68 21			2,892 97	10,899 11	733 26
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo	946 77	9,000 00		348 15	20,170 05	6,738 15
Home for the Friendless, Lockport	127 90	401 35		1,185 93	18,050 99	6,937 54
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh	122 54	88 03		331 21	8,050 09	1,178 28
Home for the Friendless, Rochester	394 62			173 81	4,215 00	41 30
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady	166 68			570 98	12,412 10	253 65
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh	58 75			109 19	3,119 80	1,737 32
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga	51 91			102 27	3,026 26	89 29
Home of the Homeless, Oswego	281 26			155 57	1,469 50	514 91
Home of the Homeless in the City of Utica	86 38			691 81	3,345 49	2,732 78
Home of Industry, Brooklyn				784 13	13,565 01	4,051 98
Home of Old Men and Aged Couples, New York	292 89			9,715 16	15,613 51	210 23
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany	1,200 00	900 00		4,000 68	54,325 15	784 51
House of the Good Shepherd, Binghamton	346 63			250 00	6,380 00	
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	2,917 57			51 06	1,823 91	927 55
House of the Good Shepherd, New York	3,960 42	13,404 45		2,839 32	74,068 38	2,782 82
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica	375 33	500 00		5,392 28	110,122 79	2,870 82
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie	118 35			986 00	5,505 55	3 71
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York	84 13			532 75	2,019 69	429 86
House of Mercy, New York	611 05			710 19	2,468 50	
House of Nazareth, White Plains	1,232 96	10,649 50		1,939 19	28,083 09	2,871 34
House of Shelter, Albany	72 31			4,607 90	37,742 85	16,126 88
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	1,041 81	1,295 03		264 87	3,116 99	349 10
Howard Mission, New York	515 38			1,018 46	15,360 36	483 81
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association	73 77			3,639 14	32,316 90	61 00
Industrial Home of Kingston	88 69			700 82	16,219 49	1,926 50
Industrial School of Rochester	484 25	1,800 00		1,105 79	3,587 74	113 51
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester	140 00			559 01	24,147 10	6,193 23
Inebriates' Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.		1,137 83		185 00	5,000 84	236 75
Ingleside Home, Buffalo	68 45			20,306 04	90,658 62	13,841 01
Institution of Mercy, New York	1,221 29			1,478 51	6,795 15	565 02
				5,884 05	94,103 16	876 78

TABLE No. 20 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1896.
Isabella Helmath, New York	\$738 70	.....	\$11,000 00	\$4,556 27	\$22,489 91	\$502 84
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York	604 71	.....	.....	480 82	17,292 71	746 08
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown	130 90	\$82 47	.....	406 54	6,499 85	550 14
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester	95 59	285 54	500 00	554 67	1,030 27	1,030 27
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Childs' Protective, New York	176 15	6,070 57	.....	1,024 55	41,376 12	1,538 86
Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, Yonkers	.....	94 46	.....	.....	4,356 13	3,136 01
Lisa Day Nursery, New York	68 37	.....	.....	1,436 40	.....	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro	162 36	.....	.....	1,300 46	3,374 62	.....
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York	1,145 31	.....	.....	336 55	10,370 33	6,354 49
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York	.....	.....	.....	2,340 68	2,000 08	1,710 81
Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.	762 48	.....	.....	440 11	5,036 03	4,395 08
Martha Wilson Home, Mount Vernon	192 53	.....	.....	189 78	2,092 51	1,069 23
Masonic Home and Asylum, Utica	350 81	3,023 40	.....	4,380 26	35,075 08	.....
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York	.....	.....	.....	1,884 70	5,003 22	238 69
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn	240 89	1,962 39	.....	1,054 64	10,790 50	347 79
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York	1,383 47	.....	15,166 74	2,312 42	35,517 00	334 98
Midnight Mission, New York	625 45	.....	.....	4,213 67	10,474 92	3,119 64
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York	8,711 87	33,978 78	.....	22,282 67	270,735 34	8,319 25
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York	8,046 19	14,828 02	.....	4,483 26	127,496 04	8,874 25
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy	1,185 89	354 00	.....	944 97	26,831 53	15 41
New York Catholic Protective	37,787 42	.....	.....	22,074 11	297,643 29	9,787 40
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men	295 76	750 20	.....	3,545 36	24,003 33	659 96
New York Deaconess' Home and Training School of the Methodist Episcopal Church	.....	.....	.....	3,392 00	8,742 00	288 00
New York Foundling Hospital	4,301 64	5,565 58	.....	10,403 16	298,315 16	7,376 02
New York Infant Asylum	6,875 26	2,280 19	.....	10,210 08	105,073 54	1,621 39
New York Juvenile Asylum	5,597 98	.....	35,812 50	11,505 61	165,359 81	10,341 26
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde	300 00	.....	.....	707 91	28,373 77	1 15
Nursery and Children's Hospital, New York	6,522 23	4,411 63	16,000 00	6,747 80	103,154 90	8,292 85
Ogdensburg City Hospital and Orphan Asylum	378 00	19,396 79	.....	308 64	28,011 01	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida	33 53	.....	7,001 00	237 83	8,453 21	3,180 10
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie	156 47	.....	6,100 00	135 59	8,786 90	1,060 81
Old Ladies' Home, Watertown	50 00	.....	.....	16 50	1,030 00	.....
Oneida County Orphan Asylum, Oneida	8,048 91	550 00	9,664 96	879 11	27,129 19	2,343 55

Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	1,100 64	.....	423 33	6,387 38	28 67
Orange Door Mission, Albany	113 25	.....	88 70	1,055 97	1,055 97
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown	32 19	.....	184 90	1,812 81	8,410 50
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	2,684 63	.....	1,416 78	44,996 43	9,896 43
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	1,581 85	.....	16,787 75	189,078 48	31,949 98
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamsburgh	250 08	.....	114 15	2,566 10	18 98
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	3,076 21	.....	19,730 57	145,090 00	1,031 94
Orphans' Home of the Holy Saviour, Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	1,635 74	.....	1,442 14	22,719 70	4,414 13
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	279 22	.....	423 74	10,300 11	.....
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York	108 55	.....	113 47	2,943 76	107 14
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, North Tarrytown	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego Orphan Asylum	125 51	.....	136 56	3,821 90	983 06
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	355 23	.....	690 24	5,324 90	3,489 69
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless	361 51	.....	264 17	5,819 38	1,100 24
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home for the Aged in the City of Brooklyn	869 23	.....	1,587 32	60,954 40	4,351 19
Presbyterian Home, New York	21 75	.....	288 98	4,703 38	403 39
Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents, White Plains	242 74	.....	417 50	6,039 70	65 16
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Riverside Rest Association, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester Home of Industry	1,027 45	.....	855 20	8,521 95	408 37
Rochester Orphan Asylum	7,459 73	.....	1,077 01	27,822 83	5,047 44
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	6,318 01	.....	9,040 11	145,305 79	3,527 92
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	.....	.....	11,183 64	155,811 64	12,608 17
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet	715 62	.....	662 70	53,276 99	595 61
St. Barnabas' Home, New York	1,746 06	.....	188 93	11,954 03	.....
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher's Day Nursery, Brooklyn	.....	.....	98 06	1,991 54	170 49
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry	237 16	.....	1,723 88	15,762 00	1,163 89
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	229 54	.....	3,824 93	45,034 85	353 72
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School, New York	430 32	.....	1,225 64	34,992 62	74 85
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo	82 04	.....	103 19	9,907 88	339 32
St. James' Home, New York	776 30	.....	2,833 07	19,945 28	73 90
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	100 00	.....	194 00	9,010 88	.....
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush	2,183 95	.....	27 00	15,890 81	433 90
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse	1,738 53	.....	337 24	16,049 30	269 02
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	215 38	.....	105 96	3,042 49	20 86
St. Joseph's Home, South Troy	3,242 30	.....	2,963 56	64,817 39	6,453 21
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	144 00	.....	410 23	1,831 48	.....
St. Joseph's Infant Home, Syracuse	330 25	.....	506 64	11,934 92	2,348 90
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Corning	5,324 32	.....	5,691 39	104,173 46	3,778 87
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York	111 02	.....	135 15	8,862 09	135 15
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	989 10	.....	2,071 44	58,378 77	2,728 64
St. Malachy's Home, Brooklyn	960 46	.....	496 55	16,378 34	174 98
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Margaret's House, Albany	46 65	.....	706 06	5,617 88	1,330 29
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	300 10	.....	975 84	12,124 74	505 09

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

Year	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	2101	2102	2103	2104	2105	2106	2107	2108	2109	2110	2111	2112	2113	2114	2115	2116	2117	2118	2119	2120	2121	2122	2123	2124	2125	2126	2127	2128	2129	2130	2131	2132	2133	2134	2135	2136	2137	2138	2139	2140	2141	2142	2143	2144	2145	2146	2147	2148	2149	2150	2151	2152	2153	2154	2155	2156	2157	2158	2159	2160	2161	2162	2163	2164	2165	2166	2167	2168	2169	2170	2171	2172	2173	2174	2175	2176	2177	2178	2179	2180	2181	2182	2183	2184	2185	2186	2187	2188	2189	2190	2191	2192	2193	2194	2195	2196	2197	2198	2199	2200	2201	2202	2203	2204	2205	2206	2207	2208	2209	2210	2211	2212	2213	2214	2215	2216	2217	2218	2219	2220	2221	2222	2223	2224	2225	2226	2227	2228	2229	2230	2231	2232	2233	2234	2235	2236	2237	2238	2239	2240	2241	2242	2243	2244	2245	2246	2247	2248	2249	2250	2251	2252	2253	2254	2255	2256	2257	2258	2259	2260	2261	2262	2263	2264	2265	2266	2267	2268	2269	2270	2271	2272	2273	2274	2275	2276	2277	2278	2279	2280	2281	2282	2283	2284	2285	2286	2287	2288	2289	2290	2291	2292	2293	2294	2295	2296	2297	2298	2299	2300	2301	2302	2303	2304	2305	2306	2307	2308	2309	2310	2311	2312	2313	2314	2315	2316	2317	2318	2319	2320	2321	2322	2323	2324	2325	2326	2327	2328	2329	2330	2331	2332	2333	2334	2335	2336	2337	2338	2339	2340	2341	2342	2343	2344	2345	2346	2347	2348	2349	2350	2351	2352	2353	2354	2355	2356	2357	2358	2359	2360	2361	2362	2363	2364	2365	2366	2367	2368	2369	2370	2371	2372	2373	2374	2375	2376	2377	2378	2379	2380	2381	2382	2383	2384	2385	2386	2387	2388	2389	2390	2391	2392	2393	2394	2395	2396	2397	2398	2399	2400	2401	2402	2403	2404	2405	2406	2407	2408	2409	2410	2411	2412	2413	2414	2415	2416	2417	2418	2419	2420	2421	2422	2423	2424	2425	2426	2427	2428	2429	2430	2431	2432	2433	2434	2435	2436	2437	2438	2439	2440	2441	2442	2443	2444	2445	2446	2447	2448	2449	2450	2451	2452	2453	2454	2455	2456	2457	2458	2459	2460	2461	2462	2463	2464	2465	2466	2467	2468	2469	2470	2471	2472	2473	2474	2475	2476	2477	2478	2479	2480	2481	2482	2483	2484	2485	2486	2487	2488	2489	2490	2491	2492	2493	2494	2495	2496	2497	2498	2499	2500	2501	2502	2503	2504	2505	2506	2507	2508	2509	2510	2511	2512	2513	2514	2515	2516	2517	2518	2519	2520	2521	2522	2523	2524	2525	2526	2527	2528	2529	2530	2531	2532	2533	2534	2535	2536	2537	2538	2539	2540	2541	2542	2543	2544	2545	2546	2547	2548	2549	2550	2551	2552	2553	2554	2555	2556	2557	2558	2559	2560	2561	2562	2563	2564	2565	2566	2567	2568	2569	2570	2571	2572	2573	2574	2575	2576	2577	2578	2579	2580	2581	2582	2583	2584	2585	2586	2587	2588	2589	2590	2591	2592	2593	2594	2595	2596	2597	2598	2599	2600	2601	2602	2603	2604	2605	2606	2607	2608	2609	2610	2611	2612	2613	2614	2615	2616	2617	2618	2619	2620	2621	2622	2623	2624	2625	2626	2627	2628	2629	2630	2631	2632	2633	2634	2635	2636	2637	2638	2639	2640	2641	2642	2643	2644	2645	2646	2647	2648	2649	2650	2651	2652	2653	2654	2655	2656	2657	2658	2659	2660	2661	2662	2663	2664	2665	2666	2667	2668	2669	2670	2671	2672	2673	2674	2675	2676	2677	2678	2679	2680	2681	2682	2683	2684	2685	2686	2687	2688	2689	2690	2691	2692	2693	2694	2695	2696	2697	2698	2699	2700	2701	2702	2703	2704	2705	2706	2707	2708	2709	2710	2711	2712	2713	2714	2715	2716	2717	2718	2719	2720	2721	2722	2723	2724	2725	2726	2727	2728	2729	2730	2731	2732	2733	2734	2735	2736	2737	2738	2739	2740	2741	2742	2743	2744	2745	2746	2747	2748	2749	2750	2751	2752	2753	2754	2755	2756	2757	2758	2759	2760	2761	2762	2763	2764	2765	2766	2767	2768	2769	2770	2771	2772	2773	2774	2775	2776	2777	2778	2779	2780	2781	2782	2783	2784	2785	2786	2787	2788	2789	2790	2791	2792	2793	2794	2795	2796	2797	2798	2799	2800	2801	2802	2803	2804	2805	2806	2807	2808	2809	2810	2811	2812	2813	2814	2815	2816	2817	2818	2819	2820	2821	2822	2823	2824	2825	2826	2827	2828	2829	2830	2831	2832	2833	2834	2835	2836	2837	2838	2839	2840	2841	2842	2843	2844	2845	2846	2847	2848	2849	2850	2851	2852	2853	2854	2855	2856	2857	2858	2859	2860	2861	2862	2863	2864	2865	2866	2867	2868	2869	2870	2871	2872	2873	2874	2875	2876	2877	2878	2879	2880	2881	2882	2883	2884	2885	2886	2887	2888	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Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....					
746 83	16,067 71	4,036 74	62,683 77	717 15	
.....	59,538 75	1,405 00	1,360 03	13,835 31	
691 40	5,498 49	1,067 85	88,072 58	2,530 85	
2,712 88	565 00	1,000 00	11,667 08	1,091 43	
.....	.....	4,778 72	48,767 03	10,861 44	
189 28	.....	246 45	3,890 45	81 23	
.....	.....	1,500 00	4,872 41	814 57	
82 00	.....	172 13	2,517 07	940 49	
148 91	38 85	309 45	16,047 33	409 46	
.....	574 89	436 90	12,918 04	1,014 51	
906 72	.....	2,482 65	6,644 85	2,831 91	
.....	.....	10,500 00	16,757 33	2,011 07	
453 68	.....	.....	386 00	.....
.....	.....	500 38	6,335 11	3,232 91	
171 35	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	308 65	1,304 94	.....
89 84	.....	3,268 89	31,694 89	12,917 00	
39 00	.....	75 36	2,580 18	.....
217 71	425 00	113 12	2,219 70	1,180 27	
294 93	.....	953 95	.....	80 04	
34 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	4,530 01	34,068 12	330 17	
873 23	905 65	5,680 94	35,949 44	3,624 40	
1,657 84	10,538 67	1,318 64	18,394 59	2,713 01	
736 81	.....	963 43	8,094 24	2,397 65	
299 79	.....	60 83	9,597 46	2,660 80	
.....	1,064 85	602 38	7,708 88	3,865 90	
331 20	.....	1,831 70	7,033 50	.....
1,197 00	6,536 00	388 00	17,253 00	1,093 00	
100 00	.....	304 59	4,383 09	23 00	
118 22	.....	313 96	5,308 06	276 18	
317 85	.....	1,061 32	28,603 82	.....
389 91	.....	1,212 45	28,732 64	880 56	
135 52	.....	4,212 45	19,117 88	935 46	
.....	2,227 37	5,500 00	10,117 88	76 23	
701 30	875 79	.....	31,440 19	141 38	
375 97	.....	3,236 52	16,750 90	561 78	
.....	.....	19 66	312 96	097 08	
Total	\$337,792 21	\$1,045,304 40	\$7,594,265 47	\$750,331 50	

*As reported.

TABLE

Showing the number of persons supported in the orphan asylum
September

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the institution October 1, 1894.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless...	37	8	45	...
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	540	160	700	2
American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, New York.....	214	223	437	39
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.....	134	247	381	...
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged, Indigent Femals, New York.....	89	4	93	...
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.....	161	52	213	...
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville.....	481	29	510	...
Auburn Orphan Asylum.....	127	42	169	...
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.....	47	8	55	...
Baptist Home Society of the City of New York.....	82	9	91	...
Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York, West Farms.....	3	.....	3	...
Berachah Orphanage, New York.....	56	9	65	...
Bethany Lodging House for Homeless Women, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.....	86	31	117	...
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People.....	20	8	28	...
Brooklyn Industrial School Association and Home for Destitute Children.....	375	346	621	...
Brooklyn Industrial School Association, E. D.....	212	172	384	1
Brooklyn Nursery and Infants' Hospital.....	98	296	394	4
Brown Memorial Association for the Education of Boys, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Deaconess' Home of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	10	4	14	...
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	111	238	349	21
Burham Industrial Farm, Canaan.....	60	22	82	...
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	86	36	122	...
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.....	59	6	65	...
Charity Foundation of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Buffalo.....	72	34	106	...
Charlton Industrial Farm School, Charlton.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Aid Society, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Children's Fold, New York.....	167	70	237	...
Children's Friend Society, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Children's Home, Amsterdam.....	26	14	40	4
Children's Home, Newburgh.....	46	33	79	...
Church Charity Foundation of Long Island, Brooklyn.....	155	38	193	...
Church Home of the City of Troy.....	12	.....	12	...
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	308	69	377	...
Convent of the Sisters of Mercy, Brooklyn.....	521	202	723	...
Cortland Home for Aged Women, Homer.....	7	3	10	...
Country Home for Convalescent Babies, Chappaqua.....	.....	81	81	...
Davenport Home for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	65	8	74	...
Day Home, Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day Star Industrial Home for Friendless and Destitute Women, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Deborah Powers' Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.....	7	5	12	...
Door of Hope, New York.....	25	275	300	...
Elghth Ward Mission, New York.....	14	3	17	...
Elmira Industrial School Association.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn.....	227	38	265	...
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	90	14	104	...
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy.....	115	61	176	...
Five Points House of Industry, New York.....	426	109	535	...
Five Points Mission, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Florence Crittenton Home, New York.....	17	120	137	...

No. 21.

and homes for the friendless, and the changes during the year ending 30, 1895.

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1896.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
118			1	2	5	7		38			38
				10	10	198			335	167	502
166		7		19	10	245		20	85	87	192
96		188	1	33	1	314		50	1	16	67
					6	6		87			87
46		2		13	1	62		106		45	151
72				5	5	77			87	346	433
32			5	5	2	44			68	68	136
					4	4	8	43			51
					9	9	10	72			82
					1	1	1	1			2
4				5		9			30	26	56
21				6	1	28			50	39	89
					2	2	2	22			26
145	19	1		18	3	209			244	168	412
116			2		5	144			127	113	240
44	1	4		134	76	263		38	40	53	131
		1	2		1	4		10			10
144	5	27		20	8	226			63	60	123
81	8	1	2	4		41			41		41
29		1			1	36			49	37	86
				2	6	8	16	41			57
9				2		11	2	10	45	38	95
78	1					79			97	61	158
10						14			17	9	26
22	6	4		3		54			15	10	25
27		1			9	37	4		51	50	156
					2	2		10			10
44				3	3	69			180	123	303
171				8	2	181		88		459	542
				1		1		9			9
61					4	65			10	6	16
2			1			8				66	66
				2	1	3		9			9
6	6	15	4	246	8	279		20		1	21
2				1		3			14		14
				4	32	36	89	140			239
12						12			47	45	92
39	4					64			77	35	112
147	2	12	13	83	6	263		20	122	130	273
4	11	24	16	64		119		18			18

TABLE No. 21—

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the Institution October 1, 1894.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.		By indenture.	
Florence Crittenton Mission, New York	27	325	352	.....	.....	.....	.....
Free Home for Destitute Young Girls, New York	26	83	109	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, Poughkeepsie	22	3	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo	26	6	32	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	23	6	29	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Masonic Home, Tappan	15	7	22	.....	.....	.....	2
German Odd Fellows' Home and Orphanage, Unionport	66	39	105	.....	6	.....	.....
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	200	150	350	.....	29	.....	9
Gilbert A. Robert-on Home, Scarsdale .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn	15	3	18	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gustavus Aldophus Orphans' Home, Jamestown	71	17	88	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York	684	155	839	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew Infant Asylum, New York .....	.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	205	108	313	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society of New York	869	222	1,091	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helping Hand of Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helping Hand Mission, Troy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Henry Keep Home, Watertown	29	4	33	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hiram Deats Memorial Home for Children, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men, Albany	32	10	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn	44	17	61	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men, Utica	37	7	44	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Women of Cohoes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged, Elmira	20	2	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged, Hudson .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York	24	3	26	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York	166	36	202	.....	.....	.....	12
Home for the Aged and Infirm of Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, Yonkers	65	13	78	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany	155	34	189	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of Poor, Brooklyn	235	36	271	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged Little Sisters of the Poor, New York	513	142	655	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy	207	85	292	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Blind, New York	61	7	68	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York	62	273	335	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Auburn	20	4	24	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo	82	122	204	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Lockport	34	55	89	.....	4	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh	44	25	69	.....	4	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Rochester	51	7	58	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady	12	3	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh	45	9	54	.....	.....	.....	3
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga	15	4	19	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Homeless, Oswego	17	4	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Homeless in the City of Utica	59	5	64	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home of Industry, Brooklyn	32	90	122	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York	36	6	42	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany	50	13	63	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Good Shepherd, Binghamton	9	2	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	527	246	773	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Good Shepherd, New York	875	364	1,239	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Good Shepherd, Utica	49	15	64	.....	2	.....	.....
House of Industry, Poughkeepsie .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Industry and Refuge for Discharged Convicts, New York	4	6	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Mercy, New York	149	47	196	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Nazareth, White Plains	218	197	415	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of Shelter, Albany	14	85	99	.....	.....	.....	.....
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	144	41	185	.....	.....	.....	4
Howard Mission, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association	57	17	74	.....	.....	.....	2
Industrial Home of Kingston	47	24	71	.....	.....	.....	.....

(Continued).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1895.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other insti- tutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise dis- charged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
81	55	54	85	141	1	317		35			35
13		6		61		80				29	29
		1			1	2		14			22
		1		3	2	6	9	10			25
6			2	2		10			8	11	19
					1	3	11	8			19
				5	5	16	49	26	7	7	69
116					2	155			113	88	195
					8	8		15			15
4				6		10			43	85	78
120	4	1		16		141			424	274	698
1		1		2		4			7	13	19
51		2			1	54			151	108	259
305					2	307			488	296	784
					2	2	4	27			31
					5	5	37				37
					10	10	51				51
					5	5	33	7			39
				1	2	3		19			19
1		2		3	3	9		17			17
		2		5	20	29	68	95			163
				2	9	11	46	21			67
				22	21	43	65	81			146
	4			3	32	39	130	112			222
		3		36	101	140	245	270			515
	5	2		20	60	87	94	111			205
1		2			1	4		35			64
80		44		153		277		56		2	58
					3	3		21			21
19	15	27	18	47	5	126		73			73
28		2		20	4	58			18	15	33
20	2	1		4		31			20	18	38
					6	6		59			62
				1	2	3		12			12
6		1		3		18		7	20	14	41
				4		4		14		1	15
					3	3		18			18
					6	6		58			58
				96	1	99	23				23
				2	6	8	28	11			34
9				1	2	3		12		39	51
					1	1		10			10
88		4		194	5	296		334		153	487
166				128	22	316		501		422	923
8		1	3	3		17		8	19	20	47
				9	1	10					
39		5		15	2	60		118			126
73		11		3	12	104	4	25	64	218	311
22		4	4	42	1	81		12	4	2	18
50	2	2			1	59			72	54	126
4		6		3		13			82	27	59
7		3	9	7	1	27			25	19	44

TABLE No. 21—

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the institution October 1, 1894.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.	
				By adoption.	By indenture.
Industrial School of Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Industrial School of the Sisters of Mercy, Rochester.....	59	8	67	.....	.....
Industrial Home, Fort Hamilton, L. I.....	165	212	377	.....	.....
Ingleside Home, Buffalo.....	32	86	118	.....	.....
Institution of Mercy, New York.....	1,190	188	1,378	.....	.....
Isabella Helmath, New York.....	165	277	442	.....	.....
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.....	29	164	193	.....	.....
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	77	90	167	.....	.....
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester	22	0	28	.....	.....
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Childs' Protectory, New York.....	441	70	511	.....	.....
Leake and Watts' Orphan Asylum, Yonkers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lisa Day Nursery, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	27	15	42	.....	.....
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.....	31	74	105	.....	.....
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York	26	481	507	.....	.....
Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.....	29	4	33	.....	.....
Martha Wilson Home, Mount Vernon.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....
Masonic Home and Asylum, Utica.....	104	53	157	.....	.....
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York.....	34	32	66	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....	50	5	55	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	113	10	123	.....	.....
Midnight Mission, New York.....	66	184	250	.....	.....
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	1,665	363	2,028	.....	.....
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.....	1,258	256	1,514	.....	94
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.....	155	41	196	.....	.....
New York Catholic Protectory.....	2,477	1,026	3,503	.....	152
New York Christian Home for Intemperate Men.....	38	226	264	.....	.....
New York Deaconess' Home and Training School of the Methodist Episcopal Church.....	34	3	37	.....	.....
New York Foundling Hospital.....	2,128	1,803	3,931	.....	354
New York Infant Asylum.....	607	851	1,458	15	.....
New York Juvenile Asylum.....	1,066	535	1,601	.....	45
New York Mothers' Home of the Sisters of Misericorde.....	93	557	652	6	.....
Nursery and Childs' Hospital, New York.....	692	989	1,681	3	.....
Ogdensburg City Hospital and Orphan Asylum.....	93	161	254	12	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida.....	15	2	17	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	22	1	23	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Waterford.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	222	63	285	5	7
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	57	30	87	1	4
Open Door Mission, Albany.....	10	4	14	.....	.....
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	15	2	17	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	317	130	447	1	6
Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	198	42	240	.....	7
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamsburg.....	46	4	50	2	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.....	1,628	315	1,943	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	109	33	142	.....	.....
Orphans' House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.....	87	13	100	1	3
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York.....	17	5	22	.....	.....
Orphanage of Our Lady of Mercy, North Tarrytown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	39	46	85	7	.....
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	23	5	28	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	37	40	77	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home for the Aged in the City of Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	47	7	54	.....	.....
Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents, White Plains.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Protestant Episcopal Church Home, Rochester.....	59	19	78	.....	.....

(Continued).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1895.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
2	41	4		3	1	6			3	58	61
26	12	20	7	246	4	295	81	1			82
187	4			25	5	102		16			16
8		21		43	7	241		77	447	601	1,137
30	2	10		245	15	281	78	83			161
4		2		150		168		25			25
80	3	1			2	86			198	232	425
2				18		24			9	9	18
46	1	132		303	1	40		65			65
					4	4		25			25
				1		1		20			20
36		1		9	12	22	77	34	17	7	135
					1	37		15	14		29
					5	5	7	43			50
24		67		1	18	14	20	89			109
268	3	7	20	124	15	437		45		19	64
185	3	1		7	11	301			1,451	140	1,591
31	2	2	5	15		55			684	520	1,213
756	20	13		7	22	1,000		82		59	141
				233		233	31		1,774	729	2,503
			4		1	5					31
141		4		491	789	1,779		32			32
168	5	7	6	509	147	857		279	925	948	2,152
401	7	6	110	2	6	547		213	218	170	601
84	1	55		394	27	567		837	217	1,054	85
468	6	30	2	280	265	1,054	14	62	11	12	85
10		1	4	72	21	120	20	184	237	192	627
					1	1		33	39	42	134
					1	1		16			16
					1	1		22			22
54	3	1		8	2	80		8			8
24				7		36		16	119	70	205
	1	1	1	5		8		35	16	51	51
					2	2		6			6
113		3	3			126		15			15
23		2	3		1	36			189	132	321
									119	85	204
4						6			30	14	44
536	3			3	43	585			721	637	1,358
18		1		3	1	23			67	52	119
15		4		1	1	25			49	26	75
4						4		5		13	18
36		1		7		51			24	10	34
					4	4		24			24
20				7		36			20	21	41
					8	8		46			46
25				2		27		24	14	13	51

TABLE No. 21—

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the Institution October 1, 1894.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.	
				By adoption.	By indenture.
Riverside Rest Association, New York					
Rochester Home of Industry	100	61	161		1
Rochester Orphan Asylum	154	142	296		
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	1,742	558	2,300	1	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	1,071	232	1,303	1	
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet	400	50	450		
St. Barnabas' House, New York					
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York					
St. Christopher's Day Nursery, Brooklyn					
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry					
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	143	71	214	1	
St. Elizabeth's Industrial School, New York	60	35	95	1	
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo	266	135	401		
St. James' Home, New York	108	10	118	1	
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	141	43	184		
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush	98	29	127		
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse	102	43	145		
St. Joseph German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	105	47	152	1	
St. Joseph's Home, South Troy	42	76	118	1	
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	348	26	374		
St. Joseph's Infant Home, Syracuse	12	26	38	1	
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca	184	125	309	2	
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Corning					
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York	734	164	898		
St. Joseph's Orphan Home, Long Island City	91	60	151	1	
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	57	3	60		
St. Malachy's Home, Brooklyn	152	162	314		
St. Margaret's Home, Red Hook					
St. Margaret's House, Albany	59	64	123		
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	145	52	197	7	
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton	88	12	100		
St. Mary's Maternity and Children's Home, Brooklyn	212	223	435		
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	14	2	16		
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	54	78	132		
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis	88	34	122	17	
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.	69	8	77		
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	105	24	129	10	
St. Peter's German Roman Catholic Association, Rondout					
St. Phoebe's Mission, Brooklyn					
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York					
St. Vincent de Paul Day Nursery, New York					
St. Vincent de Paul's Industrial School, New York					
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	241	75	316	1	
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	175	46	221	1	
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	213	46	259		
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	132	52	184	5	
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	210	80	290	8	
St. Vincent's Home for Boys, Brooklyn	30	165	195		
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica	210	71	281		
St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	118	227	345	15	
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	117	45	162		
St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women, New York					
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, New York	45	39	84	1	
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.	875	107	982		
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York	40	2	42		
Saratoga Home for Children	20	16	36		
Sheltering Arms, New York	158	79	237		
Sheltering Arms Nursery Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	72	104	176	2	
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse	30	22	52		
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York	61	35	96		
Silver Cross Day Nursery, New York					

(Continued).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1895.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
2		2		64		69		63		29	92
130	1			34	2	167			84	45	129
277	39	60	6	185	8	576			1,186	538	1,724
171		2		30	6	210			568	525	1,093
78				4	4	92			138	220	358
45		1		6	7	60			78	76	154
10				8		19				76	76
				73	42	115	124	162			286
7				4	2	14				104	104
31				3	4	53			10	121	131
6	1	12	2	17	4	42			42	43	85
36	3				1	40	5	5	95		105
32	4	6		9	3	58			63	31	94
21					22	44			50	24	74
		3		82	24	109	21	244			265
6		4		3	10	24		3	4	7	14
99	3				1	105			204		204
110	1	4				115			446	326	772
42	6	3		5	9	66			51	34	85
					3	3		57			57
41	1				1	43			190	141	271
34		6			35	75			28	20	48
40	1		1			49			148		148
14	1					15			40	45	85
189		37			9	235			70	130	200
				1		1				15	15
9		2		1		12			28	32	60
7			4		1	29			52	41	93
8						8			41	28	69
10		1		13		34				95	95
70				5	3	79			94	144	237
45				16	1	63		6		152	158
32		3		20	9	64		2	8	185	195
32				12	1	50		37		97	134
25			1	49	2	85				205	205
42	84	19	25			170			25		25
60	1				2	72			209		209
157		6			58	236			41	68	109
42	2				2	49			113		113
10				6		17				67	67
				34	66	100	882				882
					5	5	20	17			37
16		2		1		19		3	10	4	17
82						82			69	86	155
67				7	8	85			42	49	91
7				11		18		24		10	34
50		1				51			34	11	45

TABLE No. 21—

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the institution October 1, 1894.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.	
				By adoption.	By indenture.
Sisters' Home and Training School for Children, New York	30	2	22	.....	.....
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.....	675	79	754	.....	.....
Society for the Aid of Friendless Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....	245	273	518	30	.....
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	114	11	125	.....	4
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	181	91	272	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	79	2	81	.....	.....
Society of St. Johnland, King's Park, L. I.....	116	50	166	.....	.....
Society of St. Martha, New York.....	22	15	37	.....	4
Southern Tier Orphan Home, Elmira.....	17	43	60	3	4
Suffolk County Children's Home, Yaphank.....	24	42	66	1	.....
Sunnyside Day Nursery, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Susquehanna Valley Home, Elinghamton.....	145	79	224	.....	31
Swiss Benevolent Society of New York.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association.....	39	3	42	.....	.....
Syrian Society of the City of New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	64	31	95	1	13
Temporary Home for Men of the Industrial Christian Alliance, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Anchorage, Elmira.....	10	11	21	1	4
The Babies' Shelter of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.....	21	7	28	.....	.....
The Home, Ithaca.....	15	3	18	.....	.....
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany.....	60	28	88	2	3
Training School and Home for Young Girls, Brooklyn.....	24	36	60	.....	.....
Trinity Chapel Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	296	63	359	.....	35
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	109	56	165	1	14
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	157	38	195	.....	14
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburgh.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....
Volunteer Firemen's Home Association of the State of New York, Hudson.....	.....	17	17	.....	.....
Wartburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York ..	68	9	77	.....	.....
Wartburg Orphan Farm School, Mt. Vernon.....	130	42	172	.....	13
Watts de Peyster Industrial Home and School for Girls, Tivoli-on-Hudson.....	19	35	54	.....	.....
Wayside Day Nursery, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.....	30	73	112	.....	.....
Webb's Academy and Home for Ship Builders, Fordham Heights.....	23	27	50	.....	.....
West Side Day Nursery and Industrial School, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	127	54	181	14	.....
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	155	139	294	.....	.....
Wilson Industrial School for Girls, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wyoming Benevolent Institute, Genesee Falls.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	40,488	20,869	61,357	303	1,096

(Concluded).

DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1895.				
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	19	19
100	.....	4	.....	.....	2	106	.....	.....	319	329	648
.....
182	6	.....	12	.....	1	221	.....	.....	297	.....	297
18	3	.....	.....	.....	2	27	.....	.....	41	57	98
40	.....	1	14	15	.....	70	.....	.....	120	82	202
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	.....	74	.....	.....	74
24	1	2	.....	17	4	48	42	3	31	42	118
9	2	3	.....	2	.....	16	.....	7	1	13	21
10	1	.....	.....	.....	4	22	.....	.....	23	15	38
25	1	3	6	7	1	44	.....	.....	15	7	22
.....
30	.....	9	.....	5	1	79	.....	.....	130	25	145
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	3	.....	.....	6
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	5	.....	37	.....	.....	37
.....
11	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	.....	.....	38	31	69
.....
6	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	13	.....	5	.....	3	8
.....
4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	7	17	24
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	17	.....	.....	17
8	.....	15	.....	.....	2	30	.....	.....	30	28	58
15	.....	.....	1	32	.....	48	.....	.....	.....	12	12
.....
65	5	.....	.....	.....	1	86	.....	.....	273	.....	273
27	.....	.....	.....	3	1	46	.....	.....	59	60	119
36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50	.....	.....	75	70	145
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	17
.....	.....	1	.....	5	4	10	22	45	.....	.....	67
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	86	73	159
.....
15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	39	39
.....
24	3	4	7	34	1	73	.....	39	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	20	6	22	.....	48
.....
31	3	.....	.....	.....	2	50	.....	4	80	47	131
.....
59	.....	1	.....	50	.....	110	.....	.....	96	58	154
.....
.....
9,740	442	1,100	365	5,963	2,428	21,397	2,562	5,633	17,668	14,007	39,990

TABLE No. 22.
Showing the estimated value of the property of hospitals, and their indebtedness, at the close of the year ending September 30, 1895.

	INSTITUTIONS.		Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
	Real estate.	Personal property.		Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital	\$19,000 00		\$19,000 00	\$6,600 00		\$6,600 00
Albany Hospital	100,000 00	\$90,638 33	190,638 33			
Albany Hospital for Incurables	5,500 00		5,500 00			
All Saints' Convalescent Home for Men and Boys, Verbank	33,000 00	34,000 00	67,000 00		\$141 99	141 99
Amsterdam City Hospital	14,819 64		14,819 64			
Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital, Elmira	98,000 00	108,877 14	206,877 14			
Astoria Hospital, Long Island City	1,200 00		1,200 00			
Auburn City Hospital	25,694 47	45,343 27	71,037 74			
Babies' Hospital of the City of New York	88,000 00	23,083 32	111,083 32	29,000 00		29,000 00
Beth-Israel Hospital and Dispensary, New York	6,000 00		6,000 00		1,303 43	1,303 43
Binghamton City Hospital						
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital	80,000 00	48,000 00	128,000 00		250 00	250 00
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives	90,000 00	86,000 00	176,000 00			
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital	150,000 00	8,500 00	158,500 00	50,000 00		57,500 00
Brooklyn Hospital	192,306 98	157,775 00	350,171 98		14,000 00	14,000 00
Brooklyn Maternity and Child's Hospital	64,411 98	3,619 66	68,031 64	25,000 00		25,000 00
Brooklyn Throat Hospital	3,000 00		3,000 00	500 00		500 00
Brunswick Home, Amityville	100,000 00		100,000 00	35,000 00	18,699 21	43,699 21
Buffalo General Hospital	107,303 37	237,543 72	404,907 09	50,000 00	5,273 72	55,273 72
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity	150,000 00		150,000 00	35,000 00	11,000 00	46,000 00
Buffalo Woman's Hospital	25,000 00		25,000 00	8,000 00	900 00	8,900 00
Bushwick Hospital, Brooklyn		534 42	534 42		500 00	500 00
Central Throat Hospital and Polyclinic Dispensary, Brooklyn	22,500 00		22,500 00	17,500 00		17,500 00
Charity Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital of Erie County, Buffalo						
Children's Hospital of Buffalo						
Childs' Hospital, Albany	55,500 00	13,050 00	68,550 00			
Church Home and Hospital, Geneva	12,000 00	34,004 96	46,004 96			
City of Kingston Hospital	19,644 62	1,320 12	21,064 75	4,000 00		4,000 00
Colored Home and Hospital, New York	150,000 00	80,000 00	230,000 00			
Columbus Hospital in the City of New York	125,000 00		125,000 00	10,500 00		10,500 00

Cortland Hospital Association, Cortland.....	8,066 88	17,300 00	8,066 88	4,000 00	490 00	4,490 00
Eastern District Hospital and Dispensary, Brooklyn, E. D.....	50,000 00	17,300 00	67,300 00	.....	.....	.....
Faxon Hospital, Utica.....	75,000 00	26,000 00	101,000 00	3,000 00	1,468 39	4,468 39
Fitch Accident Hospital, Buffalo*	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Flieger Hospital, Lockport.....	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Flushing Hospital, Flushing, L. I.....	25,500 00	500 00	25,500 00	3,000 00	881 09	3,881 09
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	487,005 67	211,000 00	648,005 67	.....	.....	.....
German Hospital Society of Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hahnemann Homeopathic Hospital, Rochester.....	164,000 00	79,000 00	243,000 00	.....	6,000 00	6,000 00
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Helping Hand Hospital, Peekskill.....	12,500 00	2,700 00	15,200 00	3,200 00	.....	3,200 00
Highland Hospital, Matteawan.....	3,500 00	8,950 00	12,450 00	.....	228 85	228 85
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	333,066 62	409,700 00	762,766 62	.....	.....	.....
Homeopathic Hospital Association of Brooklyn.....	1,100 00	.....	1,100 00	271 48	.....	271 48
Homeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	12,000 00	6,000 00	18,000 00	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00
Hospital Association of the City of Schenectady.....	40,746 45	39,500 00	71,246 45	.....	.....	.....
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York.....	85,500 00	4,327 14	90,327 14	45,500 00	.....	45,500 00
Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.....	40,000 00	8,000 00	48,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Hospital of the Italian Home Association, New York.....	41,673 46	.....	41,673 46	29,000 00	635 35	29,635 35
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....	210,000 00	739,723 73	949,723 73	.....	.....	.....
House of the Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable Children, New York.....	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	24,000 00	534 00	24,534 00
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00
House of the Holy Comforter, New York.....	47,500 00	5,100 00	52,600 00	23,000 00	487 28	23,487 28
House of St. Giles, the Cripple, Brooklyn.....	13,500 00	.....	13,500 00	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00
Ithaca City Hospital.....	10,000 00	8,300 00	18,300 00	.....	.....	.....
Jamaica Hospital, Jamaica, L. I.....	100,000 00	5,000 00	105,000 00	24,000 00	.....	24,000 00
J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, New York**.....	150,000 00	1,433 39	151,433 39	.....	.....	.....
Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	125,000 00	.....	125,000 00	65,900 00	5,796 55	71,696 55
Lebanon Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leonard Hospital, Lausangburgh†.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	230,000 00	30,000 00	260,000 00	30,000 00	20,000 00	50,000 00
Long Island Throat Hospital and Eye Infirmary, Brooklyn.....	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00	8,500 00	375 00	8,875 00
Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lutheran Hospital Association of the City of New York and Vicinity, East New York.....	45,000 00	.....	45,000 00	5,800 00	3,167 20	8,967 20
McDonough Memorial Hospital Association, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	227,000 00	122,670 96	349,670 96	.....	3,930 95	3,930 95
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	151,500 00	5,000 00	156,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Medical and Surgical Hospital, Geneva†.....	4,500 00	.....	4,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	130,000 00	.....	130,000 00	50,000 00	15,000 00	65,000 00
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn.....	816,721 45	194,637 57	1,011,419 02	.....	50,000 00	50,000 00

TABLE No. 22 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.....	\$15,000 00	\$10,000 00	\$25,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, New York.....	388,472 74	14,050 00	402,522 74	.....	.....	.....
Mothers and Babies' Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$494 98	\$494 98
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.....	370,000 00	210,000 00	580,000 00	.....	9,065 45	9,065 45
Mount Vernon Hospital, Mount Vernon.....	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	\$8,500 00	.....	8,500 00
Nathan Littauer Hospital Association, Gloversville.....	50,000 00	10,000 00	60,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	3,000 00	2,718 70	5,718 70	.....	.....	.....
New York Cancer Hospital.....	609,598 05	144,000 00	753,598 05	.....	24,500 00	24,500 00
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	475,000 00	180,000 00	655,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital.....	300,000 00	50,000 00	350,000 00	180,000 00	15,000 00	195,000 00
New York Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	300,000 00	.....	300,000 00	35,000 00	.....	35,000 00
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.....	.....	89,372 74	89,372 74	.....	.....	.....
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	100,000 00	.....	100,000 00	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00
New York Polyclinic Hospital.....	1,500 00	.....	1,500 00	.....	2,800 00	2,800 00
New York Post Graduate Medical School and Hospital.....	533,372 60	16,106 21	549,478 81	440,777 20	29,860 56	470,637 76
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	18,000 00	169,142 18	187,142 18	.....	.....	.....
New York Throat and Nose Hospital.....	25,170 00	115 42	25,285 42	12,000 00	.....	12,000 00
New Rochelle Hospital Association.....	21,000 00	.....	21,000 00	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00
Niagara Falls Memorial Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Non-Sectarian Hospital and Home for Epileptics, Brooklyn.....	18,000 00	356 00	18,356 00	15,000 00	300 00	15,300 00
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess' Home and Hospital, Brooklyn.....	23,600 00	.....	23,600 00	6,700 00	.....	6,700 00
Noyes Memorial Home, Peekskill.....	8,700 00	12,000 00	20,700 00	.....	.....	.....
Nyack Hospital, Nyack.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Old Marion Street Maternity Hospital, New York.....	25,800 00	52,000 00	77,800 00	.....	7,000 00	7,000 00
Oswald Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego Hospital.....	15,000 00	9,400 50	24,400 50	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	1,261,058 56	547,522 74	1,808,581 30	135,000 00	60,000 00	195,000 00
Rochester City Hospital.....	204,625 00	91,590 05	296,215 05	.....	10,000 00	10,000 00
Rochester Homeopathic Hospital.....	224,224 41	10,000 00	234,224 41	67,000 00	4,000 00	71,000 00
Rome Hospital.....	16,000 00	.....	16,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	1,800,000 00	542,000 00	2,342,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Andrew's Infirmary for Women, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	335,708 15	40,500 00	376,208 15	1,000 00	1,000 00
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	40,000 00	5,000 00	45,000 00	2,000 00	2,000 00
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	47,859 28	19,000 00	66,859 28	1,482 45	6,632 45
St. Francis Hospital, New York.....	215,000 00	2,000 00	217,000 00	9,791 92	9,791 92
St. James' Mercy Hospital, Hornellsville.....	8,000 00	73,554 90	81,554 90	350 00	500 00
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	125,000 00	131,750 00	256,750 00	1,000 00	1,000 00
St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.....	50,000 00	6,000 00	56,000 00	385 00	385 00
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	176,125 00	16,477 30	192,602 30	1,300 00	1,300 00
St. Joseph's Hospital, New York.....	200,000 00	1,012,770 42	1,212,770 42	1,300,000 00	1,300,000 00
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	68,500 00	48,500 00	117,000 00	7,035 46	46,035 46
St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers.....	200,000 00	100,000 00	300,000 00	31,000 00	31,000 00
St. Luke's Home and Hosp for Newburgh and New Windsor, Newburgh.....	15,000 00	196,008 10	211,008 10	3,000 00	3,000 00
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	3,598,677 20	10,000 00	3,602,677 20	2,000 00	2,000 00
St. Mark's Hospital, New York.....	62,453 89	10,000 00	72,453 89	13,708 67	63,708 67
St. Martha's Sanitarium and Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	48,500 00	225,000 00	273,500 00	6,000 00	6,000 00
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	100,000 00	11,000 00	111,000 00	38,000 00	38,000 00
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	340,700 00	65,250 00	405,950 00	88,000 00	88,000 00
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	240,000 00	10,000 00	250,000 00	176,000 00	176,000 00
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	225,000 00	7,000 00	232,000 00	38,091 00	38,091 00
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	40,000 00	204,500 00	244,500 00	122,000 00	122,000 00
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	475,200 00	65,250 00	540,450 00	42,000 00	42,000 00
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	434,321 36	10,000 00	444,321 36	6,000 00	6,000 00
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	360,000 00	20,000 00	380,000 00	27,000 00	27,000 00
Sloan's Maternity Hospital, New York.....	250,000 00	204,500 00	454,500 00	170,500 00	170,500 00
Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York.....	100,000 00	65,250 00	165,250 00	5,000 00	5,000 00
St. R. South Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I.....	100,000 00	7,000 00	107,000 00	3,991 00	3,991 00
Staten Island Eye and Ear Hospital, Tompkinsville.....	20,000 00	34,400 00	54,400 00	122,000 00	122,000 00
Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children.....	20,000 00	1,000 00	21,000 00	6,000 00	6,000 00
Tarrytown Hospital Association.....	13,489 32	34,400 00	47,889 32	6,000 00	6,000 00
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown.....	18,000 00	1,000 00	19,000 00	94,679 65	94,679 65
Trinity Hospital, Middletown.....	130,000 00	1,076,659 73	1,206,659 73	1,000 00	1,000 00
Trinity Hospital, New York.....	129,350 00	592,382 44	721,732 44	1,000 00	1,000 00
Ulrich City Hospital.....	84,000 00	1,189,038 94	1,273,038 94	4,012 63	294,012 63
Ulrich Hospital, Brooklyn.....	680,626 50	\$8,460,748 98	\$9,141,375 48	\$1,707,145 78	\$4,296,794 55
Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....					
Westchester Free Hospital.....					
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, Jamaica.....					
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....					
Total.....	\$21,318,687 08	\$8,460,748 98	\$29,779,436 06	\$2,529,618 77	\$1,707,145 78

* No real estate, branch of Charity Organization Society.
 ** Formerly Manhattan Dispensary and Hospital.
 † Finances with St. Vincent's Infant Orphan Asylum.
 ‡ On former tables as Asylum for Lying-in Women.
 § Opened September 23, 1896.

TABLE

Showing the receipts of hospitals for

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand Octo-ber 1, 1894.	From appropri-ations by boards of supervisors.	From appropri-ations by cities.
Albany City Homoeopathic Hospital.....	\$157 20		\$2,211 98
Albany Hospital.....	1,772 94	\$398 85	2,885 71
Albany Hospital for Incurables.....	1,086 71	280 00	2,390 00
All Saints' Convalescent Home for Men and Boys, Verbank	295 88		
Amsterdam City Hospital.....			
Arnold-Ogden Memorial Hospital, Elmira.....	175 98	956 00	4,917 00
Astoria Hospital, Long Island City.....	254 65		1,435 79
Auburn City Hospital.....	5,668 94	45 14	2,683 71
Babies' Hospital of the City of New York.....	447 59		4,739 43
Beth-Israel Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	149 80		189 00
Binghamton City Hospital.....	2,368 44		1,699 00
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	810 64		2,485 11
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.....	261 59	5,357 91	
Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital.....	1,101 90		5,360 00
Brooklyn Hospital.....	638 61	3,414 81	5,360 00
Brooklyn Maternity and Child's Hospital.....	3,628 63	1,132 92	4,010 73
Brooklyn Throat Hospital.....			4,252 00
Brunswick Home, Amityville.....	490 91	37,483 34	
Buffalo General Hospital.....	8,146 40		
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	10,262 79		
Buffalo Woman's Hospital.....	98 02		
Bushwick Hospital, Brooklyn.....	19 11		
Central Throat Hospital and Polyclinic Dispensary, Brook-lynn.....	129 00		3,000 00
Charity Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital of Erie County, Buffalo.....			
Children's Hospital of Buffalo.....	3,916 23		2,393 94
Child's Hospital, Albany.....	1,866 32		1,386 23
Church Home and Hospital, Geneva.....	6,728 16		
City of Kingston Hospital.....	3,791 13		
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.....	5,910 84		17,801 05
Columbus Hospital in the City of New York.....	1,549 53		
Cortland Hospital Association, Cortland.....	29 72		
Eastern District Hospital and Dispensary, Brooklyn, E. D.....	6,231 75	250 10	6,086 39
Faxton Hospital, Utica.....	392 92		
Fitch Accident Hospital, Buffalo.....			
Flagler Hospital, Lockport.....			500 00
Flushing Hospital, Flushing, L. I.....	836 04	1,525 00	
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	4,700 36		
German Hospital Society of Brooklyn.....			
Hahnemann Homoeopathic Hospital, Rochester.....			
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	12,733 47		
Helping Hand Hospital, Peekskill.....	8,355 76	19 29	445 30
Highland Hospital, Matteawan.....	214 62	642 00	
Home for Incurables, Fordham.....	35,390 53		
Homoeopathic Hospital Association of Brooklyn.....	229 27		
Homoeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	824 74	738 09	4,774 91
Hospital Association of the City of Schenectady.....	1,070 18		1,000 00
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York.....	970 30		200 00
Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.....	1,157 14	909 67	2,120 32
Hospital of the Italian Home Association, New York.....	27 70		250 00
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....	84,816 09		27,306 00
House of the Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable Children, New York.....	402 98		
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown.....	5 42		
House of the Holy Comforter, New York.....	828 84		
House of St. Giles the Cripple, Brooklyn.....	5 51		2,542 64
Ithaca City Hospital.....	911 87		
Jamaica Hospital, Jamaica, L. I.....	2,731 54		500 00
J. Howard Wright Memorial Hospital, New York.....	110 16		
Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	1,319 05		
Lebanon Hospital, New York.....	1,086 57		
Leonard Hospital, Lansingburgh.....			
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....			5,732 25
Long Island Throat Hospital and Eye Infirmary, Brooklyn.....	192 70		4,145 73
Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives, New York.....			
Lutheran Hospital Association of the City of New York and vicinity, East New York.....		1,314 95	1,500 00
McDonough Memorial Hospital Association, New York.....			
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	2,244 08		300 00
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	408 70	1,402 95	2,960 70
Medical and Surgical Hospital, Geneva.....	4,535 48		

No. 23.

The year ending September 30, 1895.

By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From individuals for the support of patients.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
.....	\$2,339 63	.....	.....	\$2,000 00	\$114 70	\$7,723 46
\$3,955 33	19,048 90	\$2,663 14	.....	.....	100 00	31,824 87
2,170 37	824 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,841 08
2,432 42	1,986 20	74 59	.....	.....	1,436 56	9,235 35
7,800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,648 80	11,648 80
1,899 70	3,663 89	4,526 16	.....	.....	313 18	16,451 91
4,172 88	256 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,137 23
16,908 15	2,709 02	3,735 53	\$6,257 00	.....	.....	37,379 49
12,265 37	95 00	132 60	265 00	.....	38 00	17,975 98
1,667 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	*12,261 71	14,179 12
.....	.....	.....	.....	433 16	.....	3,796 80
407 00	.....	2,350 58	.....	250 00	4,356 84	10,170 17
5,288 80	.....	4,505 11	.....	.....	4,370 01	19,773 42
10,345 02	.....	425 00	.....	.....	14,089 47	31,461 39
4,447 70	9,804 71	8,903 35	.....	5,500 00	8,956 88	47,096 06
16,803 25	537 34	161 08	.....	25,000 00	.....	53,278 17
.....	900 00	.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	6,282 00
.....	10,750 87	.....	.....	23,150 00	129 86	71,954 98
9,473 00	44,809 65	11,879 55	6,400 00	.....	1,808 80	82,517 40
2,000 00	.....	.....	.....	41,000 00	46,745 02	100,037 81
.....	8,403 26	.....	.....	.....	42 33	8,543 61
702 24	1,087 00	.....	.....	500 00	39 95	2,348 30
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,129 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,740 94
2,835 91	4,033 16	372 80	.....	.....	.....	11,903 94
4,297 94	4,003 25	.....	350 10	.....	.....	18,322 07
1,512 00	1,305 64	1,590 08	5,899 11	.....	1,787 08	8,551 84
2,192 37	537 34	79 45	.....	.....	1,911 65	52,585 07
*25,941 37	342 31	2,590 00	.....	13,000 00	113 46	22,926 02
7,590 54	672 50	.....	.....	100 00	71 40	4,883 32
3,727 13	704 97	.....	.....	.....	1,328 36	20,375 87
2,423 77	470 00	797 48	3,104 12	.....	1,461 77	13,342 19
1,735 20	7,581 76	1,090 54	60 00	1,000 00	3,706 92	6,918 43
5 00	3,206 51	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00
.....	.....	281 25	.....	.....	2,543 60	10,380 74
5,194 85	.....	9,490 58	.....	.....	8,420 56	89,490 10
38,500 80	28,377 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
9,912 77	10,505 13	5,072 23	14,000 00	6,000 00	8 75	58,232 35
996 88	176 44	632 69	.....	.....	909 06	11,475 42
3,600 56	38 50	338 96	.....	.....	542 68	5,577 32
36,322 71	35,844 35	17,692 13	.....	.....	97,500 00	222,749 77
999 46	.....	.....	.....	.....	10 00	1,298 73
601 95	4,932 33	497 60	300 00	.....	.....	12,112 05
33,578 62	1,291 61	433 33	.....	640 00	300 59	38,214 33
3,984 23	8,466 50	.....	.....	6,401 27	.....	20,022 30
740 23	4,589 81	.....	.....	.....	3,050 16	12,567 93
5,840 20	656 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,774 17
37,910 76	6,489 50	34,850 80	1,066 67	.....	.....	192,342 22
8,125 99	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 54	8,531 51
500 00	109 50	30 00	500 00	.....	246 55	1,391 50
5,545 22	.....	157 50	60 00	437 28	991 01	8,019 85
2,511 67	.....	.....	.....	.....	213 07	5,573 09
331 25	3,953 88	497 60	.....	.....	438 80	5,332 10
1,890 48	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,622 02
12,047 80	2,562 45	375 00	.....	.....	4,461 51	20,056 92
9,908 95	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	.....	11,228 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,991 07	22,077 64
603 42	5,332 74	238 78	.....	21,273 85	35,290 57	71,471 64
12,953 00	178 00	.....	.....	.....	330 31	4,668 74
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	13,156 00
2,300 31	2,106 93	.....	.....	.....	5,004 68	12,226 87
29,434 50	5,284 17	6,536 15	2,000 00	.....	4,985 78	53,784 67
235 00	19,729 59	250 00	.....	1,317 75	.....	21,307 62
539 65	.....	254 65	.....	.....	.....	5,529 78

TABLE No. 23—

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand Octo- ber 1, 1894.	From appropri- ations by boards of supervisors.	From appropri- ations by cities.
Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Brooklyn	\$5,825 84	\$586 58	\$4,091 26
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn	5,050 08	.....	6,159 45
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York	1,002 38	.....	.....
Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, New York	29,878 14	.....	.....
Mothers and Babies' Hospital, New York	106 20	.....	2,745 00
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York	14,871 69	.....	.....
Mount Vernon Hospital, Mount Vernon	282 49	.....	500 00
Nathan Littauer Hospital Association, Gloversville	41 37	.....	.....
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York	2,642 02	.....	100 00
New York Cancer Hospital	1,680 02	.....	.....
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	1,010 51	.....	150 00
New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital	61 87	.....	.....
New York Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....
New York Infirmary for Women and Children	305 10	.....	3,425 00
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	449 57	.....	4,743 39
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute	572 74	.....	.....
New York Ophthalmic Hospital	5,846 64	.....	.....
New York Polyclinic Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital	8,988 17	.....	5,211 70
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....
New York Throat and Nose Hospital	149 21	.....	.....
New Rochelle Hospital Association	42 32	.....	.....
Niagara Falls Memorial Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....
Non-Sectarian Hospital and Home for Epileptics, Brooklyn ..	560 21	.....	80 53
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess' Home and Hospital, Brooklyn	1,554 15	.....	7,190 23
Noyes Memorial Hospital, Peekskill	470 56	.....	.....
Nyack Hospital, Nyack .....	.....	.....	.....
Old Marion Street Maternity Hospital, New York	108 49	.....	4,650 00
Ossining Hospital Association, Sing Sing .....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego Hospital	610 62	147 39	284 63
Presbyterian Hospital, New York	7,994 28	.....	.....
Rochester City Hospital	606 16	1,231 29	2,162 17
Rochester Homeopathic Hospital	17,960 44	118 08	2,254 49
Rome Hospital	3,072 77	.....	500 00
Roosevelt Hospital, New York	12,798 01	.....	.....
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, New York	281 62	.....	.....
St. Andrew's Infirmary for Women .....	.....	.....	.....
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn	905 74	.....	10,749 02
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York .....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica	300 06	.....	.....
St. Francis' Hospital, New York .....	.....	.....	.....
St. James' Mercy Hospital, Hornellsville	193 15	.....	1,000 00
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	5,100 00
St. John's Hospital, Long Island City	11,973 41	.....	5,502 42
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers	234 98	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, New York .....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse .....	.....	1,899 06	3,172 72
St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers	2,608 61	.....	.....
St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburgh and New Windsor, Newburgh	97 89	.....	.....
St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Utica .....	.....	.....	.....
St. Luke's Hospital, New York	15,821 30	.....	.....
St. Mark's Hospital, New York	317 08	.....	.....
St. Martha's Sanitarium and Dispensary, Brooklyn	9 83	.....	4,000 00
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn	633 55	.....	13,552 90
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York	446 13	.....	.....
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn	119 86	5,500 00	5,585 63
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester .....	.....	.....	8,409 91
St. Mary's Lying-In Hospital, Buffalo .....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany .....	.....	.....	6,198 14
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn .....	.....	.....	11,340 56
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York	3,153 88	.....	.....
Seton Hospital, New York	300 00	.....	.....
Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York	3,219 14	.....	4,763 29
Society of the Lying-In Hospital of the City of New York ..	12,458 86	.....	.....
S. B. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I.	7,253 34	300 00	.....
Staten Island Eye and Ear Hospital, Tompkinsville .....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children	1,174 43	796 45	1,265 45
Tarrytown Hospital Association	613 58	.....	.....
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown	9,335 87	.....	.....
Thrall Hospital, Middletown	1,173 18	.....	1,250 00
Trinity Hospital, New York .....	.....	.....	.....
Troy Hospital	6,382 39	2,062 00	8,474 49
Utica City Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....
Utica Homeopathic Hospital .....	.....	.....	.....

(Continued).

By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From individuals for the support of patients.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
\$1,770 01	\$2,637 45	\$7 60	.....	\$42,000 00	\$5,696 04	\$63,614 78
52,128 40	12,984 71	8,666 72	\$8,800 00	10,000 00	9,519 45	93,308 81
1,020 00	.....	630 60	.....	.....	10,000 00	12,632 98
36,000 54	2,381 25	1,222 61	.....	.....	52,816 44	122,298 98
1,632 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,503 36
77,357 86	22,860 38	13,250 76	.....	.....	32,273 30	160,613 99
3,641 49	284 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,707 98
1,868 46	1,638 36	480 00	.....	.....	2,148 00	6,196 19
1,563 25	30 00	.....	.....	.....	7,234 38	11,569 65
14,039 20	15,821 47	6,396 47	.....	4,500 00	.....	42,457 16
34,387 28	12,159 05	10,664 68	38,987 50	5,500 00	67,950 51	170,809 53
4,575 00	3,000 00	2,000 00	.....	1,287 08	18,765 87	29,689 89
.....
34,896 72	7,386 13	32 60	.....	5,000 00	17,225 70	58,391 27
4,335 00	2,679 73	.....	.....	.....	2,809 18	15,016 87
7,227 30	18,332 20	1,416 35	.....	.....	197 82	27,946 41
9,641 97	6,136 20	223 59	7,694 01	.....	.....	29,542 41
.....	796 00	.....	.....	2,800 00	11,412 55	15,008 55
31,473 23	27,672 88	.....	.....	190,528 64	104,993 19	368,867 81
2,282 17	1,147 40	810 67	.....	.....	2,164 82	6,405 06
2,068 21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,207 42
3,909 18	453 37	110 69	2,790 62	16,000 00	795 03	24,101 21
.....
187 89	1,277 00	.....	.....	.....	2,486 30	4,541 63
.....
4,297 00	3,933 50	26 33	.....	.....	2,310 29	19,311 50
1,958 61	.....	500 00	.....	.....	.....	2,949 17
.....
2,581 58	.....	2,293 50	.....	2,000 00	144 60	11,838 17
.....
5,028 70	1,128 77	258 09	.....	.....	14 32	7,472 52
116,427 54	29,534 61	27,851 29	6,556 63	50,000 00	60 00	238,424 35
17,620 40	19,395 98	4,823 01	.....	14,000 00	566 00	60,405 01
43,663 67	16,850 01	875 69	.....	12,000 00	1,485 61	95,207 99
1,355 50	1,029 50	97 91	.....	.....	104 00	6,139 68
8,591 19	23,145 41	31,883 20	72,226 00	.....	73,491 65	224,135 46
1,746 89	41 00	150 00	.....	.....	178 35	2,367 56
.....
41,975 19	7,180 80	1,939 17	6,000 00	.....	3,811 65	72,561 57
.....	4,700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,700 00
6,061 87	3,711 59	.....	.....	.....	38 67	10,107 19
28,730 00	1,190 00	.....	.....	.....	3,803 18	33,743 18
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,335 27	2,528 42
12,303 66	6,486 76	3,670 96	.....	.....	.....	27,561 38
2,104 41	536 43	.....	.....	.....	.....	20,416 67
6,288 56	3,862 46	4,154 28	.....	450 00	2,648 35	16,638 63
22,919 74	1,226 00	.....	8,383 62	.....	1,134 26	33,663 62
13,971 44	4,686 92	.....	.....	.....	2,332 61	26,062 75
10,913 68	5,345 10	.....	.....	2,069 00	8,356 04	32,292 43
.....
2,135 73	1,674 96	758 54	.....	1,300 00	264 00	6,131 12
.....
79,223 86	12,745 97	47,689 61	284,587 69	600,000 00	.....	1,060,068 43
14,954 08	13,283 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	28,537 06
453 55	3,711 00	.....	.....	2,000 00	200 00	10,374 38
1,144 00	1,101 14	.....	.....	.....	15,101 25	31,532 84
25,422 49	.....	9,343 02	30,000 00	2,000 00	7 47	67,219 11
12,209 94	16,167 24	.....	.....	3,000 00	.....	42,582 67
400 00	14,940 00	.....	.....	.....	380 00	24,129 91
.....
2,954 28	2,935 76	530 00	.....	.....	60 33	12,673 51
31,994 00	1,815 00	.....	.....	.....	4,835 42	49,984 98
17,608 91	8,308 49	3,413 12	.....	.....	37,022 09	69,508 49
67,394 96	2,900 00	16,712 00	3,362 50	.....	.....	90,869 46
2,675 00	.....	12,500 00	.....	.....	91 76	23,251 10
30,438 00	5,000 00	13,452 24	.....	3,727 98	6,890 94	61,968 02
37,156 03	.....	3,366 23	.....	.....	.....	47,975 60
.....
11,877 32	.....	182 59	.....	.....	1,193 82	19,198 91
3,154 24	2,700 00	271 54	.....	7,500 00	105 50	14,344 86
100 00	.....	1,462 87	.....	.....	.....	11,498 74
299 80	2,005 40	68 14	.....	.....	2,232 26	7,028 78
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,878 60	9,878 60
386 00	7,232 91	.....	.....	20,000 00	1,056 14	45,593 87
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,727 77	6,727 77

TABLE No. 23 —

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand October 1, 1894.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.
Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	\$29,917 48	.....	.....
Westchester Free Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, Jamestown.....	.....	\$68 98	\$158 00
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....	88,040 36	.....	.....
Total.....	\$256,179 54	\$98,510 75	\$272,644 00

*Of this sum \$4,336.37 was from dues of members.

**Of this sum 23,019.23 was from the estate
conform to the fiscal

(Concluded).

By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From individuals for the support of patients.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts.
.....	\$377 70	\$51,083 05	\$13,452 77	.....	\$16,368 94	\$111,099 94
\$2,605 96	1,699 79	.....	.....	.....	1,671 28	6,199 01
40,349 19	32,009 68	21,399 30	17,375 00	.....	47 50	199,221 03
\$1,443,022 92	\$677,806 74	\$429,497 80	\$540,418 34	\$1,141,174 77	\$857,953 84	\$5,986,608 78

of Mary Stewart.
year of the State.

†Represents only current receipts.

‡Represents 17 months in order to

TABLE No. 24.

Showing the expenditures of hospitals for the year ending September 30, 1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness, principal and in- terest on real estate.	For other indebt- edness existing October 1, 1894.	For salaries, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For medicines and medical supplies.
Albany City Homeopathic Hospital.....	\$280 00	.....	\$1,742 90	\$2,432 38	.....	\$836 16	\$502 85
Albany Hospital.....	9,250 55	10,002 86	.....	2,307 56	3,345 84
All Saints' Convalescent Home for Men and Boys, Verbank.....	550 00	4,405 25	\$320 00	280 00	875 00
Amsterdam City Hospital.....	\$1,000 00	491 41	3,747 53	93 77	.....	42 06
Arnot-Ogden Memorial Hospital, Elmira.....	1,423 19	1,020 00	.....	.....	350 00	300 00
Astoria Hospital, Long Island City.....	4,005 88	3,646 38	.....	2,034 80	1,087 02
Auburn City Hospital.....	2,294 15	1,687 65	944 75	430 57	445 88
Babies' Hospital of the City of New York.....	2,901 94	3,133 52	.....	703 67	801 85
Beth-Israel Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	5,476 42	5,411 02	.....	1,303 29	703 85
Binghamton City Hospital.....	829 10	3,214 59	2,285 19	.....	661 69	1,876 04
Brooklyn Eye and Ear Hospital.....	1,467 81	1,007 90	138 48	140 86	398 50
Brooklyn Home for Consumptives.....	2,605 90	2,383 56	.....	746 34	1,024 23
Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital.....	4,384 17	7,987 02	.....	1,612 08	875 00
Brooklyn Maternity and Child's Hospital.....	1,000 00	4,852 45	7,433 12	.....	2,746 76	2,791 75
Brooklyn Throat Hospital.....	4,000 00	8,978 54	12,609 29	.....	2,047 76	4,056 54
Brunswick Home, Amityville.....	2,200 34	3,375 22	.....	534 03	61 82
Buffalo General Hospital.....	984 00	1,280 00	922 00	.....	435 00	630 00
Buffalo Hospital of Sisters of Charity.....	20,550 00	10,684 07	14,642 92	2,083 57	2,708 68	550 38
Buffalo Woman's Hospital.....	7,929 06	17,605 35	18,005 34	92 39	4,362 17	3,905 04
Bushwick Hospital, Brooklyn.....	5,402 42	11,149 95	812 09	1,184 74	1,774 06
Central Throat Hospital and Polyclinic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	454 05	1,945 09	2,085 13	.....	533 07	887 91
Charity Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital of Erie County, Buffalo.....	410 48	431 54	.....	84 61	133 68
Children's Hospital of Buffalo.....	800 00	216 00	.....	.....	154 30	385 95
Church Home and Hospital, Geneva.....	2,655 12	1,984 01	145 44	505 77	738 85
City of Kingston Hospital.....	3,150 23	3,303 79	419 63	1,290 54	530 11
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.....	2,892 70	6,007 87	.....	565 34	108 97
Columbus Hospital in the City of New York.....	1,487 27	673 58	.....	491 36	884 61
Cortland Hospital Association, Cortland.....	5,012 80	14,909 84	1,553 51	1,423 40	892 48
Cortland District Hospital and Dispensary, Brooklyn, E. D.....	1,486 25	636 14	841 08	488 29	641 42
.....	9,060 70	450 60	.....	287 11	148 42
.....	2,899 00	2,874 84	.....	788 70	1,130 59

Faxon Hospital, Utica.....	2,273 00	3,517 81	3,431 37	808 05	1,285 27
Fitch Accident Hospital, Buffalo.....	.....	2,308 35	1,222 28	103 10	1,106 30
Fiegler Hospital, Lockport.....	60 00	117 79	.....	.....	.....
Flushing Hospital, Flushing, L. I., New York.....	.....	2,759 71	3,287 60	657 82	1,077 05
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York.....	.....	21,063 60	23,808 80	7,705 87	14,704 58
German Hospital Society of Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hahnemann Homeopathic Hospital, Rochester.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.....	180 00	8,348 88	5,631 19	2,520 40	2,283 31
Helping Hand Hospital, Peekskill.....	.....	541 43	.....	170 10	75 40
Highland Hospital, Matteawan.....	148 75	666 67	589 73	98 34	85 94
Home for incurables, Fordham.....	.....	10,325 22	26,676 75	8,763 00	2,498 48
Homeopathic Hospital Association of Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Homeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.....	300 00	331 00	454 47	43 12	1,115 07
Hospital of the City of Schenectady, New York.....	.....	2,730 05	1,792 21	1,182 88	1,512 07
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York.....	7,514 10	2,240 88	2,375 44	1,692 08	1,475 07
Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.....	.....	2,414 06	3,554 94	670 35	1,378 06
Hospital of the Italian Home Association, New York.....	1,300 00	3,188 00	2,633 40	608 74	380 30
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.....	.....	1,357 00	.....	451 91	700 00
House of the Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable Children, New York.....	.....	24,620 88	15,719 44	8,153 48	9,850 01
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown.....	4,153 00	330 85	630 95	175 60	33 00
House of the Holy Comforter, New York.....	125 00	415 14	322 77	109 50	5 43
House of St. Giles the Cripple, New York.....	1,130 00	2,326 02	3,060 32	606 49	230 98
Ithaca City Hospital.....	400 10	900 00	701 58	103 34	192 72
Jamaica Hospital, Jamaica, L. I.....	.....	2,307 66	1,566 74	251 70	237 34
J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, New York.....	1,680 00	6,090 81	6,334 75	88 18	18 25
Lebanon Hospital, New York.....	.....	2,973 04	4,018 83	1,371 23	1,785 20
Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	3,326 50	6,468 43	5,568 10	1,388 20	649 68
Leonard Hospital, Lansingburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....	1,350 00	12,532 64	11,945 47	1,371 23	1,994 02
Long Island Throat Hospital and Eye Infirmary, Brooklyn.....	2,331 00	2,407 22	700 00	2,407 21	2,407 21
Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives, New York.....	.....	1,040 61	.....	13 51	146 61
Lutheran Hospital Association of the City of New York and Vicinity, East New York.....	290 00	5,620 69	3,780 72	603 37	359 71
McDonough Memorial Hospital Association, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	.....	8,931 03	8,232 39	2,910 64	594 14
Marshall Infirmary, Troy.....	.....	8,056 89	8,590 99	2,316 86	586 42
Medical and Surgical Hospital, Geneva.....	.....	1,531 75	4,758 38	731 22	633 28
Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Brooklyn.....	9 44	10,923 80	10,881 28	4,790 78	4,391 95
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn.....	1,928 57	16,429 00	.....	68 25	.....
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York.....	122 30	10,668 54	28,280 87	7,933 74	3,904 09
Montefiore Home for Chronic Invalids, New York.....	.....	15,188 25	2,547 33	55 74	55 74
Mothers and Babies Hospital, New York.....	.....	39,043 70	26,517 75	7,978 28	17,625 38
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York.....	175 00	1,192 96	1,661 76	307 37	851 06
Mount Vernon Hospital, Mt. Vernon.....	.....	1,979 54	.....	150 05	20 96
Nathan Littauer Hospital Association, Gloversville.....	.....	819 75	15,907 39	3,719 87	5,186 42
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York.....	.....	13,597 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Cancer Hospital.....	.....	11,576 93	10,166 90	4,207 32	4,599 80
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 24 — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness, principal and in- terest on real estate.	For other indebted- ness existing October 1, 1894.	For salaries, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For medical supplies.
New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital.....	\$4,500 00	.....	\$6,514 62	\$9,083 07	.....	1,356 74	1,143 31
New York Hospital.....	.....	.....	9,381 29	10,093 93	.....	\$3,786 66	\$1,815 84
New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....	1,750 00	.....	2,015 70	3,285 07	.....	540 96	540 96
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	.....	.....	3,351 10	7,679 00	.....	1,063 81	610 07
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.....	961 65	.....	6,888 11	4,247 70	.....	1,848 66	1,782 14
New York Polytechnic Hospital.....	.....	.....	3,100 00	6,000 00	.....	5,500 00	1,800 00
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.....	18,878 26	.....	27,919 66	14,269 81	.....	5,721 92	8,838 54
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital*.....	559 00	.....	2,466 50	3,013 85	.....	599 71	8,247 72
New York Throat and Nose Hospital.....	557 50	132 75	130 00	.....	.....	227 66	708 09
New Rochelle Hospital Association.....	775 00	.....	1,566 58	516 41	.....	401 21	333 70
Niagara Falls Memorial Hospital.....	.....	.....	566 47	890 98	.....	153 14	29 00
Non-Sectarian Hospital and Home for Epileptics, Brooklyn. Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess' Home and Hospital, Brooklyn.....	2,418 33	.....	2,724 00	5,394 13	.....	613 00	1,196 93
Noyes Memorial Home, Peekskill.....	.....	.....	.....	1,964 15	.....	181 87	29 55
Nyack Hospital, Nyack.....	.....	.....	.....	6,933 19	.....	400 00	459 37
Old Marion Street Maternity Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	1,187 65	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ossining Hospital Association, Sing Sing.....	.....	.....	.....	1,000 90	.....	530 37	252 39
Oswego Hospital.....	.....	40,000 00	1,471 85	.....	.....	21,754 06	15,373 12
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	.....	13,816 44	59,219 71	40,304 04	.....	3,800 39	2,969 38
Rochester City Hospital.....	448 53	100 00	10,798 70	15,879 07	.....	8,707 96	1,501 15
Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital.....	2,621 39	.....	9,017 32	9,883 07	.....	148 00	177 71
Rome Hospital.....	.....	.....	952 57	718 21	.....	8,432 42	14,724 70
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	42,227 37	32,082 10	743 55	144 01	53 26
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	296 37	951 23	.....	.....	.....
St. Andrew's Infirmary for women, New York.....	.....	.....	8,924 57	30,223 79	3,342 18	3,889 58	3,649 45
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	395 06	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	363 94	.....	1,147 74	2,828 93	537 00	796 21	497 16
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	1,080 48	2,405 06	1,080 00	9,251 00	4,161 08	8,734 04	1,987 00
St. Francis Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	911 00	624 86	72 18	222 50	161 21
St. James' Mercy Hospital, Hornellville.....	.....	.....	6,701 34	6,023 46	.....	1,698 65	1,993 15
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	704 70	7,034 40	7,014 57	144 60	1,692 80	1,143 80
St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.....	.....	.....	3,578 04	.....	94 20	1,707 00	1,028 08
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	.....	289 00	1,590 00	9,587 00	4,420 00	8,048 90	9,068 10
St. Joseph's Hospital, New York.....	.....	.....	1,590 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	908 09	1,301 98	7,971 40	494 51	1,301 14	1,342 67
St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers.....	.....	1,719 00	6,121 70	668 99	949 92	1,146 15
St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburgh and New Windsor, Newburgh.....	500 67	1,890 04	1,882 72	.....	612 81	441 04
St. Luke's Home and Hospital, Utica.....	.....	39,775 98	83,829 56	.....	8,693 34	10,757 65
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	3,940 63	4,436 09	6,290 75	.....	1,593 00	2,382 32
St. Martha's Sanitarium and Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	2,300 00	2,140 25	2,561 45	.....	313 41	180 88
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	3,139 00	12,386 88	2,502 84	1,840 32	1,631 08
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	17,800 00	4,922 00	14,534 47	.....	1,862 43	945 03
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	3,000 00	4,867 33	16,679 08	1,792 12	3,889 07	3,794 81
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	.....	5,240 00	8,140 00	760 00	3,140 00	1,308 00
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	484 53	1,983 01	4,493 45	151 17	1,016 33	830 33
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	.....	1,400 10	10,008 15	1,103 91	1,709 14	2,008 19
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	13,610 06	7,035 32	19,722 10	754 24	4,766 84	3,902 62
Satou Hospital, New York.....	15,000 00	1,086 00	3,335 16	.....	715 74	429 93
Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York.....	.....	4,479 75	14,335 44	.....	1,150 00	645 37
Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York.....	24,932 33	9,097 83	5,466 42	.....	1,235 01	2,498 96
S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I.....	.....	6,378 36	.....	.....	1,847 70	1,393 13
Staten Island Eye and Ear Hospital, Tompkinsville.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children.....	.....	3,416 49	2,181 82	.....	578 31	560 21
Syracuse Hospital Association.....	1,500 00	1,354 30	741 00	.....	247 81	96 91
Tarrytown Hospital, Cooperstown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Therapeutic Hospital, Middletown.....	.....	1,096 36	1,376 04	.....	648 64	859 61
Trinity Hospital, New York.....	.....	2,246 33	3,666 54	73 33	909 91	1,337 33
Trinity Hospital.....	.....	3,139 81	7,401 41	637 36	1,282 05	711 78
Trinity Hospital.....	.....	2,256 44	1,529 95	419 63	264 03	311 13
Utica City Hospital.....	.....	12,964 15	3,727 24	.....	1,109 16	1,030 27
Utica Homoeopathic Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Wassar Brothers Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	.....	2,011 25	1,368 11	.....	458 69	368 84
Westchester Free Hospital.....	383 05	22,405 61	22,770 58	.....	5,949 07	8,067 08
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, Jamestown.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$395,295 77	\$738,500 40	\$862,851 29	\$32,668 30	\$230,341 83	\$232,434 93

* Includes only current expenditures.

Flushing Hospital, Flushing, L. I.	245 00	250 00	187 83	.....	.....	370 10	8,732 08	1,653 06
German Hospital and Dispensary, New York	66 91	1,060 94	.....	.....	.....	6,300 30	76,063 87	12,827 23
German Hospital Society of Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hahnemann Homoeopathic Hospital, Rochester	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hahnemann Homoeopathic Hospital, New York	2,07 35	2,446 68	16,433 98	.....	.....	400 90	40,638 78	17,608 57
Heligland Hospital, Peekskill	40 71	117 55	5,201 35	.....	.....	282 90	9,684 11	1,703 31
Home for Incurables, Matineau	14 25	36 31	.....	.....	.....	36 10	5,344 23	1,353 00
Home for Incurables, Fordham	1,104 33	4,152 91	41,922 07	.....	.....	3,984 60	155,077 45	67,722 32
Homoeopathic Hospital Association of Brooklyn	.....	175 83	.....	.....	.....	632 61	1,207 35	1 38
Homoeopathic Hospital, Buffalo	171 78	725 53	400 00	.....	.....	.....	11,399 50	173 49
Hospital Association of the City of Schenectady	145 00	118 60	116 40	.....	.....	.....	35,601 79	2,532 54
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York	.....	302 05	.....	.....	.....	.....	16,927 83	854 54
Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse	.....	346 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,016 34	651 50
Hospital of the Italian Home Association, New York	206 12	137 87	430 00	.....	.....	.....	7,100 84	.....
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
House of the Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable Children, New York	1,300 48	5,538 87	5,082 24	.....	.....	6,832 49	134,940 90	67,401 32
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown	501 06	144 97	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,253 00	1,298 42
House of the Holy Comforter, New York	.....	67 96	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,318 79	73 72
House of St. Giles, the Cripple, Brooklyn	.....	227 91	1,475 51	.....	.....	.....	8,019 85	515 15
Ithaca City Hospital	297 00	126 63	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,080 51	483 58
Jamaica Hospital, Jamaica, L. I.	77 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,671 80	660 30
J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, New York	.....	414 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,154 13	3,467 89
Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, New York	.....	254 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	19,851 14	205 78
Lebanon Hospital, New York	.....	525 07	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,704 64	1,433 36
Leonard Hospital, Lansingburgh	299 99	560 76	184 50	.....	.....	.....	20,803 58	1,274 06
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Island Throat Hospital and Eye Infirmary, Brooklyn	161 06	603 82	3,307 41	.....	.....	.....	71,471 64	700 54
Louis Sanitarium for Consumptives, New York	.....	23 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,878 20	83 07
Lutheran Hospital Association of the City of New York and Vicinity, East New York	1,454 74	1,685 40	.....	.....	.....	48,195 90	11,336 04	1,819 96
McDonough Memorial Hospital Association, New York	.....	798 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital, New York	278 91	.....	.....	.....	.....	842 72	15,394 07	.....
Marshall Infirmary, Troy	211 08	1,586 12	4,151 00	.....	.....	.....	48,674 30	5,110 37
Medical and Surgical Hospital, Geneva	141 88	1,025 65	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,307 02	.....
Memorial Hospital for Women and Children, Brooklyn	.....	513 50	44,036 37	.....	.....	.....	54,655 67	5,359 78
Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn	68 60	718 53	18,749 96	.....	.....	.....	81,039 24	8,909 11
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York	433 95	18 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,942 37	11,079 57
Metropolitan Throat Hospital, New York	.....	7 21 74	5,377 72	.....	.....	.....	88,517 35	1,710 61
Monterrose Home for Chronic Invalids, New York	2,065 68	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38,781 63	.....
Mother and Babies' Hospital, New York	103 78	8,598 08	1,307 84	.....	.....	.....	3,732 21	771 15
Mount Sinai Hospital, New York	2,000 63	16 88	.....	.....	.....	.....	122,485 15	38,138 84
Mount Vernon Hospital, Mt. Vernon	66 18	508 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,108 15	1,539 83
Nathan Littauer Hospital Association, Gloversville	.....	508 84	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,174 19	.....
New Amsterdam Eye and Ear Hospital, New York	34 83	87 80	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,651 17	3,018 48
New York Cancer Hospital	.....	1,178 85	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,205 18	251 98
New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	848 08	.....	2,900 79	.....	.....	.....	169,312 91	1,406 62
New York Homoeopathic Medical College and Hospital	.....	1,083 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	29,564 46	63 49
New York Hospital	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Infirmary for Women and Children	282 10	1,557 31	1,200 86	.....	.....	25,625 92	55,690 70	2,630 57

TABLE No. 24 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.

INSTITUTIONS.	For Furniture, beds and bedding.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1893.
New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....	\$2,418 46	\$883 29	.....	.....	\$7,374 10	\$14,685 40	\$81 38
New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.....	.....	1,431 86	.....	.....	10,019 84	26,578 67	1,372 74
New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....	398 79	943 88	.....	.....	2,214 19	19,285 12	10,257 20
New York Polyclinic Hospital.....	300 00	503 00	.....	.....	3,000 00	17,200 00	.....
New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.....	7,341 19	1,357 63	\$44,356 81	.....	10,768 73	364,216 24	4,651 57
New York Skin and Cancer Hospital.....	7,371 46	1,159 73	.....	.....	871 37	12,350 24	.....
New York Throat and Nose Hospital.....	1158 41	216 11	.....	.....	152 09	2,341 21	.....
New Rochelle Hospital Association.....	392 47	29 91	19,300 44	.....	807 06	24,002 90	8 31
Niagara Falls Memorial Hospital.....	.....	103 83	.....	.....	3,156 59	5,195 57	.....
Non-Sectarian Hospital and Home for Epileptics, Brooklyn.....	298 56	630 51	.....	.....	1,849 97	15,577 48	3,794 02
Non-Sectarian Lutheran Deaconess' Home and Hospital, Brooklyn.....	750 32	393 97	.....	.....	45 77	2,047 81	301 86
Noyes Memorial Home, Peekskill.....	.....	388 20	548 00	.....	1,461 73	11,468 23	369 94
Nyaack Hospital, Nyack.....	.....	111 71	.....	.....	188 80	6,943 73	508 79
Old Marion Street Maternity Hospital, New York.....	34 71	7,922 45	.....	\$3,000 00	12,800 20	218,387 59	29,036 76
Oswego Hospital Association, Sing Sing.....	8,585 35	1,030 93	7,398 57	.....	4,090 21	59,814 40	5,000 52
Oswego Hospital.....	1,417 68	.....	.....	4,973 05	.....	88,640 59	6,567 40
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	2,351 77	45,233 60	.....	16,000 00	1,074 33	2,326 13	3,893 56
Rochester City Hospital.....	115 67	164 12	.....	.....	49 84	.....	3,893 56
Rochester Homoeopathic Hospital.....	2,722 30	6,498 35	.....	40,000 00	.....	165,500 42	58,689 04
Rome Hospital.....	.....	82 55	.....	.....	120 24	1,018 20	749 36
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	.....	2,571 93	1,364 95	6,300 00	.....	62,861 56	6,700 01
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, New York.....	681 57	.....	.....	.....	5,063 74	5,087 09	.....
St. Andrew's Infirmary for Women, New York.....	.....	747 10	1,083 15	.....	4,022 03	9,554 02	553 17
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	18 00	2,277 00	.....	.....	4,628 00	23,743 18	.....
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	4,382 00	303 00	.....	.....	117 83	2,470 29	58 19
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	.....	641 73	.....	10,100 23	333 03	27,711 97	16,191 16
St. Francis' Hospital, New York.....	.....	689 35	.....	3,200 00	.....	10,101 57	4,225 69
St. James' Mercy Hospital, Hornellsville.....	381 80	.....	.....	.....	117 83	16,191 16	58 19
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	506 93	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.....	62 85	143 17	.....	.....	1,870 51	15,906 00	731 73
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	2,304 75	1,430 70	.....	3,074 60	2,901 62	15,906 00	10,741 64
St. Joseph's Hospital, New York.....	.....	1,480 25	.....	.....	.....	15,906 00	10,741 64
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	.....	149 05	.....	.....	.....	1,140 94	10,741 64
St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers.....	.....	200 16	.....	.....	.....	58,081 81	10,741 64

	40 50	175 95	100 00	302 87	6,000 00	04 52
St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburgh and New Windsor, Newburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	881 48	924 46	60,850 00	21,877 66	933,808 01	86,230 42
St. Mark's Hospital, New York.....	42 62	403 84	.....	2,191 39	27,579 24	907 82
St. Maria's Sanitarium and Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	294 44	388 33	290 00	784 70	10,356 48	17 90
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	311 49	2,337 01	.....	3,501 53	29,225 95	2,306 89
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	2,245 94	394 88	5,858 85	867 22	66,887 84	331 27
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	1,403 46	3,691 45	.....	3,456 62	42,573 94	8 73
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	400 00	1,040 00	.....	141 91	24,129 01	.....
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	858 72	1,255 89	.....	002 13	12,670 55	2 96
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	305 16	216 14	908 10	206 95	49,981 98	.....
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	1,121 03	2,310 70	2,000 00	4,199 00	67,535 50	1,972 90
Selton Hospital, New York.....	8,095 42	.....	8,844 36	1,749 59	90,809 77	59 69
Sloan's Maternity Hospital, New York.....	.....	1,964 09	.....	426 75	23,021 90	229 30
Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York.....	2,973 78	.....	4,328 97	9,469 62	60,002 92	1,965 10
S. R. Smith Maternity Hospital, New Brighton, S. I.....	.....	4,993 15	284 78	7,326 46	41,823 58	6,152 02
Staten Island Eye and Ear Hospital, Tompkinsville.....	.....	158 13	.....	1,478 02	9,039 47	10,158 11
Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children.....	224 62	.....	441 67	250 45	14,016 45	838 41
Tarrytown Hospital Association.....	219 90	.....	4,094 82	.....	6,612 55	4,886 19
Tham's Hospital, Middletown.....	.....	101 25	6,612 55	203 64	5,347 48	1,081 80
Trinity Hospital, New York.....	361 94	997 56	100 00	552 41	9,878 60	.....
Trinity Hospital, Middletown.....	823 82	1,446 47	10,817 68	378 12	26,228 50	19,305 37
Trinity Hospital.....	.....	829 50	732 59	364 59	6,727 77	.....
Utica City Hospital.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica Homoeopathic Hospital.....	105 55	1,032 06	28,049 39	14,575 31	80,009 88	31,097 06
Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester Free Hospital.....	73 78	.....	135 75	96 86	5,472 73	726 28
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, Jamestown.....	4,938 31	5,844 47	3,000 00	13,136 62	108,903 59	90,257 41
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$92,756 70	\$130,867 54	\$503,319 46	\$988,950 54	\$5,218,161 16	\$778,957 10

† Of this sum, \$10,000.51 was expended for care, repairs, etc., to real estate other than hospital buildings, salaries and running expenses, and \$3,800 for purchase of land.

‡ Of this sum, \$2,868.40 was for

Quarley Eye, Ear and Throat Hospital of Erie County, Buffalo.	22	97	119	90	2,048	30	46	...	3	8	5	5	91	15	13	...
Children's Hospital of Buffalo.	63	121	184	180	23,797	87	18	9	...	...	8	122	31	31	62	...
Child's Hospital, Albany.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Church Home and Hospital, Geneva.	...	...	...	60	789	61	18	9	1	...	...	...	5	5	...	...
City of Kingston Hospital, New York.	230	581	811	811	...	...	...	...	...	426	114	540	108	103	271	10
Colored Home and Hospital, New York.	20	339	339	314	6,752	158	112	36	4	...	14	324	24	11	35	...
Columbus Hospital in the city of New York.	4	44	48	15	485	21	11	5	...	...	6	43	3	5	...	...
Cortland Hospital Association, Cortland.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eastern District Hospital and Dispensary, Brooklyn, E. D.	12	451	463	457	4,009	377	22	11	10	...	27	447	15	1	16	...
Faxton Hospital, Utica.	17	443	460	76	478	323	96	9	...	...	19	447	5	8	13	...
Fitch Accident Hospital, Buffalo.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fitcher Hospital, Lockport.	3	22	25	15	32	25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Flaeger Hospital, Lockport.	16	236	242	194	4,922	168	25	4	2	...	21	920	10	12	...	...
Flushing Hospital and Dispensary, New York.	125	2,339	2,464	1,760	42,538	1,155	388	147	20	439	174	2,323	89	52	141	...
German Hospital Society of Brooklyn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hahnemann Hospital, Rochester.	51	1,871	1,922	1,644	4,785	1,467	295	73	2	...	26	1,863	13	46	59	...
Hahnemann Hospital, New York.	2	51	53	34	518	40	1	...	...	...	6	51	4	1	2	...
Helping Hand Hospital, Peekskill.	5	65	70	67	1,449	39	15	...	...	...	7	65	4	1	5	...
Highland Hospital, Matteawan.	105	81	276	52	17,244	4	16	6	5	...	46	77	104	199	...	...
Home for Incubables, Fordham.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Homeopathic Hospital Association of Brooklyn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Homeopathic Hospital, Buffalo.	28	448	476	278	5,495	313	68	14	10	37	10	443	20	14	34	...
Homeopathic Association of the city of Schenectady.	4	149	153	109	2,351	106	28	2	...	...	...	146	3	4	7	...
Hospital of the French Benevolent Society, New York.	44	545	589	426	12,948	...	...	...	...	...	7	466	75	548	26	15
Hospital of the House of the Good Shepherd, Syracuse.	32	531	553	275	7,620	284	66	24	6	82	51	513	13	27	40	...
Hospital of the Italian Home Association, New York.	16	258	274	258	4,745	246	...	...	...	...	11	271	3	...	8	...
Hospital for the Relief of the Ruptured and Crippled, New York.	108	363	531	531	62,750	113	219	23	...	...	17	372	78	81	159	...
House of the Annunciation for Crippled and Incurable Children, New York.	9	6	15	15	4,416	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	13	13
House of the Good Samaritan, Watertown.	2	50	52	43	1,095	40	6	1	1	...	48	4	...	...	...	...
House of the Holy Comforter, New York.	33	8	41	41	12,476	...	...	...	...	...	5	10	...	31	31	...
House of St. Giles, the Cripple, Brooklyn.	41	19	60	60	14,400	6	7	4	3	...	21	26	13	39	...	...
House of St. Ignace, the Cripple, Brooklyn.	8	293	211	18	184	135	55	5	...	...	6	8	2	...	...	...
Theresa City Hospital.	4	293	211	18	184	135	55	5	...	...	6	8	2	...	...	...
Jamaica Hospital, Jamaica, L. I.	5	34	29	21	193	26	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
J. Hood Wright Memorial Hospital, New York.	46	630	676	590	12,436	392	237	22	9	...	70	640	25	11	36	...
Laura Franklin Free Hospital for Children, New York.	34	120	154	154	15,452	63	28	3	4	...	4	102	18	34	52	...
Lebanon Hospital, New York.	40	564	604	532	14,222	391	151	20	2	...	23	557	21	26	47	...
Leonard Hospital, Lansingburgh.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Long Island Throat Hospital and Eye Infirmary.	115	3,759	3,874	3,048	27,755	635	2,903	1	15	89	118	3,762	59	53	112	...
Bloomington.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives, New York.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lutheran Hospital Association of the City of New York and Vicinity, East New York.	44	173	217	165	18,855	87	36	16	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	3	23	26	3	182	...	1	1	15	1	18	3	5	8
Non-Sectarian Hospital and Home for Epileptics, Brooklyn.....	3	1,013	1,646	...	7,000	1,297	199	51	...	45	1,600	31	15	46
Norwegian Lutheran Deaconess' Home and Hospital, Brooklyn.....	38	45	47	47	5,125	28	7	...	...	...	35	...	12	12
Noy's Memorial Home, Peekskill.....	...	...	...	...	9,935	479	...	...	...	...	511	6	19	25
Nyack Hospital.....	32	504	536	536	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Old Marion Street Maternity Hospital, New York.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ossining Hospital, Ossining.....	12	70	91	16	404	46	95	9	...	4	...	...	...	...
Presbyterian Hospital, New York.....	371	4,450	4,691	4,230	51,977	3,361	605	98	...	288	4,440	170	51	251
Rochester City Hospital.....	44	783	826	186	6,540	608	151	94	...	94	776	31	29	50
Rochester Homeopathic Hospital.....	39	935	904	284	6,474	698	95	57	3	34	827	18	59	77
Rome Hospital.....	8	42	45	36	1,405	30	10	...	10	...	36	2	7	9
Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....	154	3,085	3,189	2,898	48,197	1,832	1,144	148	...	388	3,053	76	60	136
St. Andrew's Convalescent Hospital, New York.....	3	125	138	...	2,310	84	24	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Andrew's Infirmary for Women, New York.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	150	2,058	2,308	1,945	61,577	1,278	505	46	...	393	2,054	106	48	154
St. Elizabeth's Hospital, New York.....	16	212	278	21	340	241	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Home, Utica.....	28	374	402	183	4,040	248	78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Francis Hospital, New York.....	290	2,360	2,530	2,430	80,976	1,333	561	89	43	47	2,277	115	126	248
St. James' Mercy Hospital, Hornellsville.....	8	69	77	35	1,630	51	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. John's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	38	570	608	496	13,947	362	184	19	...	6	557	94	27	51
St. John's Hospital, Long Island City.....	35	540	576	562	10,456	309	157	30	...	...	577	24	6	33
St. John's Riverside Hospital, Yonkers.....	23	300	323	259	7,165	305	64	31	...	...	577	24	6	33
St. Joseph's Hospital, New York.....	279	1,323	1,502	1,459	107,690	...	654	...	...	...	1,215	137	150	287
St. Joseph's Hospital, Syracuse.....	60	666	736	86	2,887	421	132	45	...	...	1,653	51	22	73
St. Joseph's Hospital, Yonkers.....	24	357	381	220	6,355	288	37	6	...	...	356	14	11	25
St. Luke's Home and Hospital of Newburgh and New Windsor, Newburgh.....	12	164	176	72	...	104	39	5	...	...	165	7	4	11
St. Luke's Hospital, New York.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Mark's Hospital, New York.....	191	1,676	1,870	1,448	5,382	659	755	150	...	...	1,759	55	56	111
St. Martha's Sanitarium and Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	15	370	1,385	963	11,359	833	349	58	...	...	1,850	19	17	35
St. Mary's Female Hospital, Brooklyn.....	15	30	45	17	3,647	3	4	...	...	...	25	8	...	...
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....	28	279	307	286	9,508	321	26	10	...	...	973	...	34	34
St. Mary's General Hospital, Brooklyn.....	182	584	673	673	30,869	445	86	4	...	...	586	41	46	87
St. Mary's Hospital, Rochester.....	139	1,455	1,587	1,092	49,140	888	922	80	...	...	1,462	56	69	125
St. Mary's Hospital, Buffalo.....	180	740	920	182	507	94	...	...	...	...	792	70	88	158
St. Mary's Lying-in Hospital, Buffalo.....	44	118	137	32	2,434	91	...	...	...	...	95	...	...	...
St. Peter's Hospital, Albany.....	39	395	404	61	1,692	148	105	60	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Peter's Hospital, Brooklyn.....	300	2,283	2,538	2,543	71,357	1,224	693	90	...	...	2,270	190	123	313
St. Vincent's Hospital, New York.....	124	2,334	2,438	1,653	31,412	1,248	777	98	...	...	2,335	66	57	123
Saton Hospital, New York.....	108	108	108	50	3,537	17	38	21	...	...	89	11	8	19
Sloane Maternity Hospital, New York.....	37	905	942	942	14,000	848	...	...	...	...	897	...	45	45
Society of the Lying-in Hospital of the City of New York.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I.....	27	544	571	...	...	...	109	17	...	...	...	14	19	20
Staten Island Eye and Ear Hospital, Tompkinsville.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Syracuse Hospital for Women and Children.....	33	296	241	47	6,696	150	21	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarrytown Hospital Association.....	3	57	60	...	...	47	1	...	...	...	56	2	2	4

TABLE No. 25 — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Number of patients in the institution October 1, 1894.	Number of patients received during the year.	Total under treatment.	Number of beneficiary patients.	Total number of days the latter were supported.	DISCHARGED DURING THE YEAR.						REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1895.			
						Recovered.	Improved.	Unimproved.	Transferred to other institutions.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Thanksgiving Hospital, Cooperstown *	7	137	134	53	1,078	92	15	12	12	...	9	198	9	4	202
Thrall Hospital, Middletown	24	339	344	...	...	179	103	13	...	...	84	319	13	12	331
Trinity Hospital, New York	103	584	689	88	2,904	357	198	28	5	...	96	584	54	51	635
Troy Hospital	22	275	297	255	4,808	213	31	3	16	...	30	283	4	10	293
Utica City Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Utica Homoeopathic Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vassar Brothers' Hospital, Poughkeepsie	32	380	302	289	8,670	178	50	30	...	5	30	353	9	10	363
Westchester Free Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Woman's Christian Association Hospital, James town	12	146	138	96	937	89	13	9	7	15	15	148	4	6	154
Woman's Hospital in the State of New York, New York	78	849	927	295	2,066	436	248	106	...	32	47	859	...	68	927
Total	6,492	74,496	80,918	52,546	1,460,405	42,904	18,222	2,941	670	3,135	6,854	74,256	3,275	3,387	6,662

*Not yet open to patients.

TABLE No. 26.
Showing the value of the property of dispensaries, and their indebtedness, September 30, 1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	INDEBTEDNESS.			
	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	
Albany City Homeopathic Dispensary *	.....	.....	.....	.....
Albany Hospital Dispensary *	\$1,400 00	.....	\$1,400 00	.....
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn	13,000 00	.....	13,000 00	\$5,000 00
Bedford Dispensary, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bloomington Clinic, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn City Dispensary	15,000 00	.....	15,000 00	5,000 00
Brooklyn City Dispensary	8,000 00	.....	8,000 00	.....
Brooklyn Diet Dispensary	1,100 00	.....	1,100 00	.....
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary	5,600 00	.....	5,600 00	.....
Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary, E. D.	17,000 00	.....	17,000 00	.....
Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital Dispensary *	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary +	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo City Dispensary	.....	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary	500 00	1,858 54	1,858 54	.....
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00	.....
Central Homeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn	20,000 00	1,807 03	21,807 03	.....
Church Hospital and Dispensary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	2,250 00	.....	2,250 00	125 00
Columbus Dispensary, New York	.....	.....	.....	750 00
Denault Dispensary, New York	355 00	.....	355 00	.....
Dispensary of the Beth-Israel Hospital, New York	45,000 00	114,784 53	159,784 53	.....
Dispensary of the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn; E. *	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the French Benevolent Hospital, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York *	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Italian Home Association, New York *	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Lebanon Hospital Association, New York *	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn *	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Mount Sinai Hospital for Consumptives, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Mount Sinai Hospital for Consumptives, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn *	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York *	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital *	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children	.....	.....	.....	.....

Albany Square Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	800 00	.....	800 00	.....	8,477 29
Trinity Dispensary of Trinity Church Association, New York.....	88 90	.....	88 90	.....	27 40
Twenty-sixth Ward Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	5,000 00	.....	5,000 00	.....	210 86
Blackwell Clinic, New York.....	200 00	.....	512,000 00	.....	.....
Blackwell Clinic, New York.....	50,000 00	.....	55,000 00	.....	500 00
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Side Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$831,663 90	\$884,763 22	\$1,716,426 12	\$77,500 00	\$98,356 45

*Finances with Hospital.

†Finances with Brooklyn Hospital.

‡Maintained by Charity Organization Society.

TABLE

Showing the receipts of dispensaries for

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand October 1, 1894.	From appropriations by board of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.
Albany City Homœopathic Dispensary.....			
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....	\$2,413 60		\$1,300 00
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	1,200 78	\$166 58	1,300 00
Bedford Dispensary, Brooklyn.....			
Bloomingdale Clinic, New York.....			
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	1,010 40		8,150 35
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	528 41		2,138 47
Brooklyn Diet Dispensary.....	536 30		2,321 30
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	604 10		1,500 00
Brooklyn Homœopathic Dispensary, E. D.....	1,937 64		2,006 32
Brooklyn Homœopathic Hospital Dispensary.....			
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary.....			
Buffalo City Dispensary.....	808 37		
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....		1,200 00	
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary.....	1,169 54		2,401 35
Central Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	1,532 56		1,987 30
Church Hospital and Dispensary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	177 94		
Columbus Dispensary.....		549 50	
Demilt Dispensary, New York.....			425 00
Dispensary of the Beth-Israel Hospital, New York.....			
Dispensary Department of the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, E. D.....			
Dispensary of the French Benevolent Hospital, New York.....			
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York.....			
Dispensary of the Italian Home Association, New York.....			
Dispensary of the Lebanon Hospital Association, New York.....			
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....			
Dispensary of the Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives, New York.....			
Dispensary of the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn.....			
Dispensary of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn.....			
Dispensary of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.....			
Dispensary of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....			
Dispensary of the New York Homœopathic Medical College and Hospital.....			
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....			
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....			
Dispensary of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....			
Dispensary of the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.....			
Dispensary of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.....			
Dispensary of the New York Polyclinic.....			
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....			
Dispensary of St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....			
Dispensary of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....			
Dispensary of the Society Lying-In Hospital, New York.....			
Dispensary of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I.....			
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital.....			
Dispensary of the University of the City of New York.....	379 49		
East Side Dispensary, New York.....			200 00
Eclectic College Free Dispensary, New York.....	11 00		
Fitch Provident Dispensary, Buffalo.....			
Free Dispensary of the New York Polyclinic.....			
Gates Avenue Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	1,090 39	305 09	1,540 00
German Poliklinik of the City of New York.....	585 11		100 00
Good Samaritan Dispensary, New York.....	9,929 24		425 00
Harlem Dispensary.....	1,066 48		325 00
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary.....	414 85		100 00
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York.....			
Metropolitan Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children, Yorkville.....			100 00
New York Dispensary.....	2,589 90		
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Rectum.....			
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.....			
New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital.....			
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	1,540 64		425 00
theastern Dispensary, New York.....	1,946 35		425 00
thwestern Dispensary, New York.....	98 34		425 00

TABLE No. 27—

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand Octo- ber 1, 1884.	From appropriate tions by boards of superiora.	From appropriate tions by cities.
Provident Free Dispensary, Rochester.....	\$12 69	.....	\$252 00
Rochester Homoeopathic Free Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Dispensary and Hospital, Brooklyn.....	248 05	\$135 26	1,000 00
Syracuse Free Dispensary.....	15 40	.....	.....
Syracuse Homoeopathic Free Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins Square Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	.....	225 00	.....
Trinity Dispensary of Trinity Church Association, New York.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-sixth Ward Homoeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	17 40	.....	30 00
Utica Dispensary.....	.....	.....	.....
Vanderbilt Clinic, New York.....	5,597 81	.....	.....
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	207 63	.....	225 00
West Side Homoeopathic Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$35,690 21	\$2,561 43	\$24,022 00

(Concluded).

By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From individuals for the support of patients.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total.
\$42 99						\$487 68
11 00					\$829 15	2,223 46
771 12						786 52
20 00	\$290 00					535 00
383 90					844 00	1,227 90
147 19						258 45
					128 00	128 00
		\$5,650 00			17,907 15	27,154 46
252 00	865 00			\$1,375 00	2,722 79	5,547 72
\$57,826 05	\$5,496 54	\$40,970 26	\$96,969 00	\$15,275 00	\$123,857 62	\$408,538 44

TABLE

Showing the expenditures of dispensaries

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate; principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1894.	For salaries of officers, wardens and laborer.
Albany City Homeopathic Dispensary.....
Albany Hospital Dispensary.....
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	\$573 30
Bedford Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	\$250 00	.....	430 00
Bloomingtondale Clinic, New York.....
Brooklyn Central Dispensary.....	2,392 50	.....	1,067 30
Brooklyn City Dispensary.....	1,440 00
Brooklyn Diet Dispensary.....	300 00
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary.....	234 00
Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary, E. D.....	1,130 30
Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital Dispensary.....
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary.....
Buffalo City Dispensary.....
Buffalo Eye and Ear Infirmary.....
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary.....	1,624 20	.....	1,028 00
Central Homeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	400 30
Central Hospital and Dispensary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....
Columbus Dispensary, New York.....	134 00
Demilt Dispensary, New York.....	\$116 25	1,902 00
Dispensary of the Beth-Israel Hospital, New York.....
Dispensary Department of the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, E. D.....
Dispensary of the French Benevolent Hospital, New York.....
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York.....
Dispensary of the Italian Home Association, New York.....
Dispensary of the Lebanon Hospital Association, New York.....
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn.....
Dispensary of the Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives, New York.....
Dispensary of the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn.....
Dispensary of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn.....
Dispensary of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York.....
Dispensary of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.....
Dispensary of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital.....
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children.....
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women.....
Dispensary of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital.....
Dispensary of the New York Ophthalmic and Aural Institute.....
Dispensary of the New York Post-Graduate Medical School and Hospital.....
Dispensary of the New York Polyclinic.....
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York.....
Dispensary of St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn.....
Dispensary of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York.....
Dispensary of the Society Lying-In Hospital, New York.....
Dispensary of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I.....
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital.....
Dispensary of the University of the City of New York.....	1,140 00
East Side Dispensary, New York.....	956 00
Eclectic College Free Dispensary, New York.....	130 00
Fitch Provident Dispensary, Buffalo.....	45 00
Free Dispensary of the New York Polyclinic.....	6,981 30
Gates Avenue Homeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	975 74
German Poliklinik of the City of New York.....	495 00	.....	1,431 00
Good Samaritan Dispensary, New York.....	14,990 35
Harlem Dispensary.....	564 30
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary.....	1,775 00	.....	.....
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York.....
Metropolitan Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children, Yorkville.....	45 00
New York Dispensary.....	14,801 35
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Rectum.....
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin.....
New York Orthopedic Dispensary and Hospital.....	12,943 20
Northern Dispensary, New York.....	4,370 83
Northeastern Dispensary, New York.....	2,443 31
Northwestern Dispensary, New York.....	3,010 84
Provident Free Dispensary, Rochester.....	34 75	24 35
Rochester Homeopathic Free Dispensary.....

TABLE No. 28—

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate: principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1894.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Peter's Hospital Dispensary, Albany.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Dispensary and Hospital, Brooklyn.....	\$332 86	\$75 00	\$500 00
Syracuse Free Dispensary.....	.....	187 89	192 00
Syracuse Homœopathic Free Dispensary.....	.....	.....	60 00
Tompkins Square Homœopathic Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	1,008 00
Trinity Dispensary of Trinity Church Association, New York.....	.....	.....	33 50
Twenty-sixth Ward Homœopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	8,646 57
Utica Dispensary.....	.....	.....	1,472 10
Vanderbilt Clinic, New York.....	.....	.....	.....
West Side German Dispensary, New York.....	675 00	.....	.....
West Side Homœopathic Dispensary, New York.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$7,944 56	\$403 89	\$2,436 12

• And

(Concluded).

For fuel and lights.	For medicines and medical supplies.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1895.
.....
\$35 00	\$321 39	\$23 57	.....	.....	\$145 64	\$1,933 46	\$290 00
52 78	.....	.....	.....	.....	341 72	774 34	12 18
.....
.....	364 10	.....	.....	.....	267 00	691 10	.....
.....	219 90	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,327 90	.....
.....	116 48	.....	.....	.....	131 52	385 85	.....
.....	35 00	4 35	.....	.....	21 70	128 00	.....
20 00	9,140 95	1,233 06	.....	.....	1,583 90	20,769 14	6,385 32
164 66	806 82	237 67	.....	.....	2,171 83	5,630 82	16 90
167 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....
\$7,118 67	\$49,780 82	\$7,779 74	\$34,253 75	\$127,226 57	\$29,563 22	\$356,508 04	\$47,612 83

diets.

TABLE No. 29.

Showing the number of beneficiary patients treated during the year ending September 30, 1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	At the dispensary.	Number of prescriptions prepared.	At their residences.	Number of visits made.	Number of persons vaccinated.
Albany City Homeopathic Dispensary	2,261	2,047	27	47	14
Albany Hospital Dispensary	8,075	5,464	.....	.....	66
Atlantic Avenue Dispensary, Brooklyn	9,187	12,486	519	600	.....
Bedford Dispensary, Brooklyn	11,575	15,464	118	573	126
Bloomington Clinic, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Central Dispensary	25,289	30,713	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn City Dispensary	10,025	19,409	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Diet Dispensary	8,516	160,830	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Eclectic Dispensary	6,826	8,043	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Homeopathic Dispensary, E. D.	26,525	26,525	97	97	8
Brooklyn Homeopathic Hospital Dispensary	11,363	31,612	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Orthopedic Infirmary	451	2,001	.....	.....	.....
Buffalo City Dispensary	.....	69	20	.....	.....
Buffalo Ear and Eye Infirmary	2,791	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bushwick and East Brooklyn Dispensary	7,749	14,901	1,600	1,600	.....
Central Homeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn	11,047	15,910	787	441	.....
Church Hospital and Dispensary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	6,431	9,419	535	1,600	.....
Columbus Dispensary, New York	1,553	2,487	.....	.....	.....
Demilt Dispensary, New York	28,206	64,901	5,555	9,302	1,116
Dispensary of the Beth-Israel Hospital, New York	12,258	29,118	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary Department of the Eastern District Hospital, Brooklyn, E. D.	17,731	20,389	.....	2,009	.....
Dispensary of the French American Hospital, New York	.....	46,446	.....	180	.....
Dispensary of the German Hospital, New York	82,162	8,448	42	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Italian Home Association, New York	2,519	4,438	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Lehigh Hospital Association, New York	17,047	15,221	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Long Island College Hospital, Brooklyn	113	113	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Loomis Sanitarium for Consumptives, New York	59	.....	1	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Memorial Hospital, Brooklyn	3,254	7,897	79	281	.....
Dispensary of the Methodist Episcopal Hospital, Brooklyn	3,785	2,506	87	87	.....
Dispensary of Mt. Sinai Hospital, New York	34,753	86,393	.....	.....	173
Dispensary of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Homeopathic Medical College and Hospital	4,493	17,963	480	1,920	800
Dispensary of the New York Infirmary for Women and Children	12,864	42,171	1,692	11,049	178
Dispensary of the New York Medical College and Hospital for Women	12,265	6,378	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital	15,516	50,980	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Ophthalmic Hospital, Institute	47,433	40,433	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the New York Past Graduate Medical School and Hospital	37,136	78,183	469	903	.....
Dispensary of the New York Polytechnic	39,446	31,162	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Roosevelt Hospital, New York	81,394	65,614	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of St. Catherine's Hospital, Brooklyn	2,241	6,569	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children, New York	7,101	1,901	1,901	9,618	261
Dispensary of the Society Lying-in-Hospital, New York	1,901	.....	.....	27,015	.....

Dispensary of the S. R. Smith Infirmary, New Brighton, S. I.	1,324	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the Troy Hospital	5,995	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dispensary of the University of the City of New York	14,700	.....	.....	.....	.....
East Side Dispensary, New York	15,318	.....	65	.....	1,135
Eclectic College Free Dispensary, New York	7,534	.....	3,769	.....	729
Fitch Provident Dispensary, Buffalo	2,804	.....	.....	.....	.....
Free Dispensary of the New York Polyclinic	39,640	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gates Avenue Homeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn	4,632	.....	.....	.....	.....
German Poliklinik of the City of New York	67,474	.....	.....	.....	.....
Good Samaritan Dispensary, New York	83,126	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Dispensary	11,985	.....	.....	.....	.....
Harlem Eye, Ear and Throat Infirmary	2,080	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Dispensary, New York	1,209	.....	.....	.....	.....
Metropolitan Dispensary and Hospital for Women and Children, Yorkville	47,739	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Rectum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Dispensary for Diseases of the Rectum .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northern Dispensary, New York	2,683	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northeastern Dispensary, New York	9,625	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Dispensary, New York	16,649	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwestern Dispensary, New York	39,106	.....	.....	.....	.....
Provident Free Dispensary, Rochester	149	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rochester Homeopathic Free Dispensary	896	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Utica	45	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Elizabeth's Dispensary, Albany	4,280	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Dispensary and Hospital, Brooklyn	4,600	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Free Dispensary	970	.....	.....	.....	.....
Syracuse Homeopathic Free Dispensary .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tompkins Square Homeopathic Dispensary, New York	6,732	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity Dispensary of Trinity Church Association, New York	2,653	.....	.....	.....	.....
Twenty-sixth Ward Homeopathic Dispensary, Brooklyn	42,143	.....	.....	.....	.....
Utica Dispensary	314	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vanderbilt Clinic, New York	44,497	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Side German Dispensary, New York	21,110	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Side Homeopathic Dispensary, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	1,017,663	1,709,800	41,071	197,187	8,800

*Indoor and at homes. †There were also 533 surgical operations performed.

SUPPLEMENTAL STATISTICAL TABLES.

TABLE "A."

Showing the estimated value of the property of orphan asylums and their indebtedness at the close of the year ending September 30, 1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	\$83,000 00	\$84,850 00	\$147,850 00	\$35,000 00	\$1,000 00	\$36,000 00
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville.....	83,000 00	.....	83,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Auburn Orphan Asylum.....	85,000 00	.....	85,000 00	15,000 00	5,000 00	20,000 00
Berkshire Orphanage, New York.....	85,000 00	.....	85,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Berkshire Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.....	85,000 00	315 50	85,315 50	1,000 00	.....	1,000 00
Berkshire Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.....	85,000 00	205,625 72	290,625 72	.....	.....	.....
Berkshire Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.....	85,000 00	31,370 00	116,370 00	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	76,000 00	.....	76,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Children's Fold, New York.....	16,000 00	.....	16,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Children's Home, Amsterdam.....	10,000 00	1,250 00	11,250 00	.....	2,918 73	2,918 73
Children's Home, Newburgh.....	16,000 00	1,201 00	17,201 00	.....	.....	.....
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	280,000 00	252,000 00	532,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Country Home for Convalescent Babies, Chappaqua.....	141,000 00	217,250 00	358,250 00	.....	.....	.....
Davenport Home for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	75,000 00	11,000 00	86,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	75,000 00	635 50	75,635 50	10,300 00	30,600 00	40,900 00
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy.....	3,000 00	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	.....
German Evangelical Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	109,500 00	.....	109,500 00	3,000 00	4,616 30	7,616 30
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	39,584 00	.....	39,584 00	6,000 00	1,579 11	7,579 11
Gustavus Adolphus Orphan's Home, Jamestown.....	920,000 00	412,500 00	1,332,500 00	336,450 86	20,439 85	356,890 71
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	1,182 09	3,534 60	4,716 69	.....	.....	.....
Hebrew Infant Asylum, New York.....	160,000 00	14,500 00	174,500 00	50,000 00	.....	50,000 00
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	325,000 00	.....	325,000 00	150,000 00	5,078 62	155,078 62
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hiram Deats Memorial Home for Children, New York.....	31,000 00	36,078 83	67,078 83	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	15,000 00	67,310 27	82,310 27	.....	1,418 80	1,418 80
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	7,000 00	.....	7,000 00	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	40,000 00	30,727 11	70,727 11	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	40,000 00	55,245 00	95,245 00	.....	.....	.....
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	34,352 46	88,122 55	122,475 01	5,500 00	4,000 00	9,500 00
Industrial Home of Kingston.....	18,000 00	.....	18,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	30,568 84	23,519 14	54,087 98	.....	.....	.....
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.....	25,000 00	31,286 35	56,286 35	.....	.....	.....
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Childs' Protectory, New York.....	49,561 75	8,181 90	57,743 65	23,690 00	17,735 12	41,425 12
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, Yonkers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York.....	16,000 00	14,000 00	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	687,442 00	.....	687,442 00	.....	.....	.....
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.....	200,000 00	.....	200,000 00	.....	.....	.....

TABLE "A" — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	\$119,281 52	\$30,569 28	\$149,850 80	.....	.....	.....
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	18,700 00	36,629 48	55,329 48	.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	302,000 00	123,886 42	425,886 42	.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	885,520 75	450,591 25	1,336,112 00	.....	.....	.....
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamsburgh	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	25,500 00	132,012 04	157,512 04	.....	\$1,000 00	\$7,000 00
Orphans' Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	56,000 00	362,334 33	418,334 33	.....	.....	.....
Orphans' Home of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	25,000 00	4,481 86	32,481 86	.....	569 46	569 46
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oswego Orphan Asylum	25,000 00	14,645 06	39,645 06	.....	.....	.....
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless	25,000 00	6,245 11	31,245 11	.....	.....	.....
Rochester Orphan Asylum	50,000 00	63,244 92	113,244 92	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	730,000 00	18,557 92	748,557 92	.....	.....	.....
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet	1,581,936 40	.....	1,581,936 40	.....	14,914 51	64,914 51
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York	115,000 00	.....	115,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	46,589 84	.....	46,589 84	33,992 67	400 00	33,992 67
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	42,100 00	.....	42,100 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Greenburgh	10,000 00	.....	10,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Providence, Syracuse	80,000 00	2,000 00	82,000 00	26,500 00	.....	26,500 00
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	18,000 00	35,000 00	53,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Home, South Troy	74,000 00	.....	74,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Corning	275,000 00	.....	275,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York	14,500 00	.....	14,500 00	800 00	.....	800 00
St. Joseph's Orphan Home, Long Island City	28,000 00	.....	28,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	81,648 00	.....	81,648 00	17,500 00	1,414 40	18,914 40
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton	75,000 00	.....	75,000 00	24,000 00	1,600 00	25,600 00
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	30,750 00	.....	30,750 00	7,000 00	200 00	7,200 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	11,000 00	.....	11,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Freeport	60,000 00	.....	60,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.	85,500 00	.....	85,500 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	203,714 45	.....	203,714 45	10,000 00	1,638 80	11,638 80
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	91,500 00	.....	91,500 00	21,500 00	.....	21,500 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	135,000 00	.....	135,000 00	134,260 00	.....	134,260 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	125,000 00	.....	125,000 00	75,000 00	.....	75,000 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	106,075 00	.....	106,075 00	109,075 00	.....	109,075 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	92,000 00	.....	92,000 00	45,000 00	.....	45,000 00
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica	45,000 00	.....	45,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	40,000 00	.....	40,000 00	10,000 00	2,500 00	12,500 00
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, West York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Saratoga Home for Children.....	6,000 00	.....	6,000 00	.....	.....	.....	21,500 00
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	223,429 54	153,457 35	376,918 81	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sheltering Arms, Nursery of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	38,250 00	38,000 00	66,250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.....	11,500 00	.....	11,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.....	344,947 00	.....	344,947 00	.....	.....	8,978 24	.....
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	1,000 00	129,945 00	130,945 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Half Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	232,255 65	233,211 94	465,447 59	.....	.....	.....	.....
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	35,000 00	3,650 00	38,650 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Suffolk County Children's Home, Yaphank.....	2,500 00	.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	40,000 00	1,000 00	41,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	20,000 00	1,350 00	21,350 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany.....	32,000 00	100,000 00	132,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles.....	32,600 75	.....	32,600 75	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy Children's Orphan Asylum.....	106,216 75	18,413 95	124,630 70	.....	.....	5,806 32	.....
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	200,000 00	144,773 25	344,773 25	.....	.....	.....	70,000 00
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	50,000 00	162,886 67	212,886 67	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warburg Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon.....	100,000 00	3,000 00	103,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watts de Peyster Industrial Home and School for Girls, Tivoli.....	15,500 00	.....	15,500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	52,227 37	5,500 00	57,727 37	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	.....	.....	3,000 00	.....
Total.....	\$11,633,623 10	\$3,866,881 00	\$14,920,504 10	\$1,154,243 63	\$250,508 06	.....	\$1,404,311 69

TABLE "B."
Showing the receipts of orphan asylums for the year ending September 30, 1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	\$1,188 14	\$48,849 47	\$39,951 44	\$790 70	\$3,300 00
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville.....	1,095 48	6,378 00	.....	.....	.....
Auburn Orphan Asylum.....	583 10	6,340 84	.....	674 32	.....
Bethlehem Orphanage, New York.....	508 93	.....	.....	.....	4,095 54
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.....	675 62	.....	.....	.....	3,893 94
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	5,018 81	2,117 00	.....	1,530 00	1,468 14
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	1,018 08	4,250 00	.....	723 40	15,483 53
Children's Field, New York.....	1,233 94	.....	17,413 42	.....	1,736 13
Children's Home, Amsterdam.....	58 75	502 00	7,704 96	547 50	816 00
Children's Home, Newburgh.....	.....	5,070 14	.....	148 50	.....
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	1,892 39	.....	17,753 93	4,233 57	24,201 53
Country Home for Feeble-minded Babies, Chappaqua.....	1,557 62	.....	.....	.....	7,077 53
Davenport Home for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	2,553 70	1,500 00	.....	1,116 00	8,883 88
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	583 70	8,064 88	525 81	235 75	1,307 36
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy.....	583 06	3,352 50	.....	184 46	5,307 82
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	7,375 81	7,185 00	1,000 00	524 00	5,138 13
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	2,409 83	.....	.....	594 00	8,071 40
Gustavus Adolphus Orphan Home, Jamestown.....	11,809 84	.....	79,127 92	.....	50,575 03
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	4,251 12	29,126 00	8,353 00	10,893 00	4,978 01
Hebrew Infant Asylum, New York.....	.....	.....	84,977 41	313 00	543 27
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,740 68
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hiram Deats Memorial Home for Children, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	2,800 98	3,814 71	.....	.....	109 17
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	68 19	.....	.....	449 00	791 02
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....	9 47	8,564 96	.....	312 00	1,927 12
Home of the Good Shepherd, Union.....	28 02	2,586 11	.....	444 50	744 00
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	245 03	4,397 13	4,089 27	1,080 57	4,500 62
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	254 38	3,944 49	.....	.....	.....
Industrial Home of Kingston.....	122 00	1,068 73	342 60	893 50	1,304 42
Jackson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	850 84	3,139 75	.....	.....	.....
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.....	1,384 35	.....	131 15	71 80	3,885 04
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....	5,006 48	.....	36,922 00	321 40	603 10
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Fredonia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Fredonia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Memorial Home for Little Children, New York.....	99 41	2,800 00	100 00	1,071 50	2,161 00

Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York	3,218 79	24,458 99	92,890 85	3,198 12	4,903 08
Monastic Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York	15,113 22	86,059 71	86,059 71	1,189 25	4,177 89
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	6,409 66	7,583 51	7,583 51	741 40	10,899 80
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	194 86	1,585 14	11,042 31	4,780 87	16,589 41
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	12,542 18	47,228 71	973 05	510 27	23,042 23
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	27	105,501 50	6,444 19	8,139 33	1,092 40
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York East Williamsburgh	5,190 54	4,845 05	60 43	982 15	2,612 93
Orphan's Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	457 76	576 57	104 00	776 95	2,584 06
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	37 10	787 98	4,101 70	2,635 64	419 44
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York	909 20	3,455 49	26,995 88	522 97	38 36
Oswego Orphan Asylum	1,211 30	80,159 25	9,017 61	776 95	5,234 84
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless	11,496 50	1,253 46	27,815 70	2,635 64	30,327 68
Rochester Orphan Asylum	1,233 51	2,295 02	351 90	776 95	77,286 58
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	2,295 02	480 00	14,897 17	317 00	2,940 75
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	480 00	603 60	13,145 75	269 85	1,140 00
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet	603 60	49 39	5,853 10	210 00	1,480 98
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York	49 39	99 95	4,854 05	1,107 80	1,707 50
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry	99 95	276 50	4,153 35	688 30	1,707 50
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	276 50	156 62	1,861 93	733 70	3,900 00
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	829 50	7,842 50	68,822 31	846 82	3,973 70
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush	16,574 11	529 00	1,898 50	1,419 00	2,631 37
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse	2,240 57	1,969 59	14,040 25	304 25	2,940 75
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	407 60	7,770 15	5,173 98	1,288 35	3,092 43
St. Joseph's Home, South Troy	255 58	1,217 00	1,400 00	115 50	183 00
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca	2 00	3,292 46	5,284 29	65 18	253 75
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York	333 90	4,511 50	5,284 29	1,349 00	633 75
St. Malachy's Home, East New York	333 90	1,547 51	5,176 09	776 55	2,000 00
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	333 90	2,415 42	10,613 43	6,235 10	2,530 70
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	333 90	16,479 93	7,261 49	1,056 77	8,333 12
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	333 90	3,667 98	1,900 00	184 00	1,445 09
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis	333 90	2,109 25	12,100 50	1,300 50	3,321 83
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.	333 90	8,843 66	428 47	11,000 51	1,854 08
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	333 90	10,831 00	428 47	7,700 10	1,854 08
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	70 15	633 80	2,802 93	5,411 50	18,554 94
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	1,878 29	1,103 58	2,802 93	3,307 73	1,380 70
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Albany	92 68	1,379 82	5,000 00	1,250 80	192 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	1,394 64	1,379 82	5,000 00	1,250 80	192 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	1,420 78	1,379 82	5,000 00	1,250 80	192 00
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	200 70	1,379 82	5,000 00	1,250 80	192 00
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica	200 70	1,379 82	5,000 00	1,250 80	192 00
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	229 41	1,379 82	5,000 00	1,250 80	192 00
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, West Park	475 08	1,379 82	5,000 00	1,250 80	192 00
Saratoga Home for Children	1,103 58	1,379 82	5,000 00	1,250 80	192 00
Sheltering Arms, New York	1,379 82	1,379 82	5,000 00	1,250 80	192 00
Sheltering Arms Nursery of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	1,379 82	1,379 82	5,000 00	1,250 80	192 00
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York	1,021 44	1,379 82	5,000 00	1,250 80	192 00

TABLE "B" — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York	\$5,724 18	.....	\$55,337 40	\$997 00	.....
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton	26,668 08	.....	.....	437 75	\$39,476 98
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	47,604 36	.....	.....	5,560 00	24,707 83
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira	604 43	.....	10 87	860 50	24,986 09
Suffolk County Children's Home, Yaphank	316 62	\$2,119 60	.....	.....	.....
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton	.....	2,500 00	.....	.....	.....
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola	1,606 43	13,343 55	91 00	.....	800 00
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany	1,784 27	.....	.....	4,838 80	366 58
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles	210 28	.....	.....	1,615 70	.....
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	2,394 42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Troy Orphan Asylum	3,340 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ulrica Orphan Asylum	17 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warburg Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon	.....	4,278 14	17,887 29	819 34	80 55
Watts de Peyster Industrial Home and School for Girls, Tivoli	.....	1,486 66	6,861 59	1,868 26	1,406 48
Western New York Home, Randolph	.....	8,676 21	.....	.....	2,864 49
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains	.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	14,927 00
.....	227 58	11,988 61	.....	8,585 75	4,173 36
Total	\$238,105 80	\$318,305 80	\$791,610 67	\$115,181 68	\$522,116 73

TABLE "B" — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
Albany Orphan Asylum.....	\$5,137 45	\$6,000 00	\$4,000 00	.....	\$99,780 86
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville.....	.....	.....	3,444 58	.....	44,805 50
Auburn Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1,791 63	8,714 29
Berachah Orphanage, New York.....	.....	.....	6,000 00	2,537 52	18,143 29
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.....	.....	.....	.....	1,531 23	7,594 11
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.....	.....	24,300 00	.....	.....	44,805 50
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.....	11,257 70	.....	.....	.....	37,461 70
Children's Fold, New York.....	5,641 69	11,815 00	.....	.....	20,375 83
Children's Home, Amsterdam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,474 17
Children's Home, Newburgh.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,927 64
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.....	12,216 99	.....	.....	3,574 85	63,849 99
County Home for Convalescent Babies, Chappaqua.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,677 55
Davenport Home for Female Orphan Children, Bath.....	.....	13,950 00	.....	140 00	20,582 68
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.....	13,903 05	.....	.....	.....	14,835 68
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy.....	583 61	450 00	6,500 00	35 69	17,632 18
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	188 00	17,594 20
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	214 22	22,338 21
Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, Jamestown.....	.....	.....	.....	179 91	7,251 64
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	30,160 31	45,025 00	48,500 00	23,125 86	227,840 56
Hebrew Infant Asylum, New York.....	66 95	.....	.....	.....	6,981 22
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	433 78	.....	.....	10,111 28	49,540 10
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York.....	92 43	.....	.....	.....	94,139 50
Hiram Deats Memorial Home for Children, New York.....	.....	835 91	.....	108 01	9,838 97
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.....	2,000 80	.....	.....	38 75	4,256 30
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.....	2,919 41	.....	.....	.....	3,106 55
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh.....	1,743 22	.....	.....	.....	5,599 26
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.....	.....	1,000 00	.....	63 75	15,853 07
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.....	4,146 38	9,500 00	.....	258 55	18,145 69
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association.....	.....	.....	.....	350 44	3,701 25
Industrial Home of Kingston.....	.....	480 00	.....	228 38	7,058 49
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	1,142 85	.....	.....	81	7,588 61
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.....	2,225 43	.....	.....	.....	42,914 98
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, Yonkers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York.....	.....	.....	450 00	1,300 00	5,241 91
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	103,943 75	274,054 59
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York.....	593 23	.....	.....	8,397 25	136,370 29

TABLE "B" — (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.		From in- terest and dividends on invest- ments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other invest- ments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, in- cluding cash on hand.
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	.....	\$842 39	.....	.....	.....	\$33,764 55
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Onondaga	.....	4,000 00	.....	.....	.....	6,915 85
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	.....	5,102 94	.....	.....	.....	54,872 85
Orphan Asylum Society, New York	.....	18,237 13	\$33,100 00	.....	108,347 34	221,628 46
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamsburgh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,585 08
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	.....	5,633 06	9,100 00	\$10,200 00	1,753 32	146,991 94
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York,	.....	22,913 54	.....	.....	341 39	27,133 59
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	.....	294 41	.....	569 46	1,114 06	10,300 11
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,000 00	3,050 90
Oswego Orphan Asylum	.....	948 00	1,543 23	.....	195 21	4,804 95
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless	.....	3,624 48	3,847 83	.....	2 45	6,919 62
Rochester Orphan Asylum	.....	2,112 46	.....	.....	5 62	22,869 97
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	20,000 00	1,157 39	148,533 71
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	.....	.....	.....	25,000 00	59,820 60	168,410 81
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet	.....	.....	.....	.....	325 00	53,872 60
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,237 12	16,924 59
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	.....	.....	.....	450 00	8,143 74	20,019 48
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,836 18	9,019 88
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	2,140 17	16,354 80
St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	.....	2,840 14	5,787 98	.....	178 24	16,318 22
St. Joseph's Home, South Troy	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,072 05
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca	.....	.....	.....	.....	742 24	14,283 01
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Corning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York	.....	2,028 57	1,500 00	14,000 00	966 97	107,952 33
St. Joseph's Orphan Home, Long Island City	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,731 75
St. Malachy's Home, East New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	172 50	16,453 22
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Rochester	.....	.....	.....	.....	790 88	12,629 83
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton	.....	.....	.....	.....	499 00	8,629 83
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,410 18
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	.....	.....	.....	1,500 00	675 00	8,669 60
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Fort Jervis	.....	.....	.....	1,907 65	192 09	6,799 64
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,104 41
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,889 64	10,493 90
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,000 00
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,013 65
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	.....	.....	.....	4,000 00	97 97	69,462 14

STATE BOARD OF CHARITIES.

St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,274 12	10,570 34
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,800 95	21,107 19
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,578 14	50,608 02
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,000 17
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, West Park	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,821 05	9,824 19
Saratoga Home for Children	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,069 29
Sheltering Arms, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35,711 90
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,884 30	17,910 58
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	580 54	7,440 45
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,343 78	65,879 45
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,083 01	50,523 93
Southern Tier Orphan Home, Elmira	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,008 45	5,626 98
Suffolk County Children's Home, Yea Bank	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	41 54
Susquehanna Valley Children's Home, Binghamton	.....	.....	.....	.....	707 05	9,529 55
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola	.....	.....	.....	.....	308 77	14,528 02
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,550 97
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles	.....	.....	.....	.....	*10,171 02	10,651 70
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,031 96	34,388 30
Troy Orphan Asylum	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,227 82	30,973 52
Utica Orphan Asylum	.....	.....	.....	.....	46 65	21,048 50
Warburg Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,246 00
Watts de Perrier Industrial Home and School for Girls, Tivoli	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,158 50
Western New York Home for Destitute Children, Randolph	.....	.....	.....	.....	314 01	10,194 11
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,722 57	21,542 57
Total	\$108,541 03	\$158,843 95	\$181,303 86	\$481,489 91	\$9,250,039 57	

* Of this sum \$10,915.32 was received from the State.

TABLE "C."

Showing the expenditures of orphan asylums for the year ending September 30, 1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate; principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1894.	For salaries of officers, and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
Albany Orphan Asylum.	\$1,575 00	.....	\$10,809 91	\$23,056 90	\$6,927 35	\$4,080 43	\$1,054 72
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville.	.....	.....	4,592 77	29,270 43	3,440 63	1,480 40	219 13
Auburn Orphan Asylum.	.....	.....	728 63	4,545 54	3,943 68	1,002 67	392 49
Berachah Orphanage, New York.	527 50	.....	2,118 15	1,840 59	338 26	578 89	136 10
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	1,551 05	.....	1,073 00	2,709 71	2,092 77	178 24	113 11
Buffalo Orphan Asylum.	.....	.....	4,911 89	4,027 97	1,928 22	973 15	539 96
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn.	\$600 00	.....	2,169 28	2,577 80	313 80	1,400 98	137 04
Children's Fold, New York.	2,732 16	.....	4,130 01	5,863 11	197 00	980 42	690 00
Children's Home, Amsterdam.	.....	.....	890 85	749 46	129 55	149 26	18 73
Children's Home, Newburgh.	.....	.....	1,433 00	1,949 71	726 34	456 07	31 16
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York.	.....	.....	11,556 71	10,571 57	2,409 64	4,106 38	81 70
Country Home for Convalescent Babies, Chappaqua.	.....	.....	4,000 52	449 02	68 14	36 00	1,058 39
Davenport Home for Female Orphan Children, Bath.	.....	.....	4,397 73	2,711 39	.....	483 08	.....
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo.	.....	.....	2,125 16	1,625 45	1,050 15	487 74	.....
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy.	.....	.....	4,667 74	5,705 01	1,500 11	1,298 82	838 65
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.	.....	.....	108 15	603 20	250 99	141 55	21 80
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.	.....	545 00	2,364 00	4,946 58	1,125 28	892 95	.....
German Adolphus Orphans' Home, Jamestown.	360 00	.....	1,552 18	1,311 46	279 65	58 01	21 65
Gustavus Adolphus Orphan Asylum Society, New York.	.....	.....	30,142 29	31,747 63	8,580 55	7,065 00	417 78
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum, New York.	375 00	.....	437 81	549 25	276 46	36 39	839 00
Hebrew Infant Asylum, Brooklyn.	2,250 00	.....	7,141 78	10,019 14	2,515 94	2,038 69	1,065 57
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn.	23,589 16	11,111 59	15,169 12	28,605 39	3,610 12	5,239 95	1,361 47
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hiram Deats Memorial Home for Children, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Lockport.	3,571 32	.....	1,759 42	1,156 29	812 74	353 55	50 91
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh.	.....	390 00	1,326 07	1,826 10	34 15	959 42	135 08
Home for the Friendless, Northern New York, Plattsburgh.	.....	.....	1,066 35	1,351 99	94 17	537 14	54 10
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.	.....	.....	1,196 89	1,754 36	213 61	527 31	107 51
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica.	.....	.....	4,665 71	6,196 10	816 91	703 74	107 51
Howard Orphan and Relief Association.	291 27	.....	2,305 49	2,656 01	893 91	534 55	81 65

TABLE "C" — (Continued).

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate; interest.	For other indebtedness, October 1, 1894.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy.....	\$1,028 00	\$4,000 00	\$600 00	\$8,245 50	\$513 40	\$2,346 80	\$2,546 80
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica.....	2,906 19	.....	4,478 90	6,180 83	3,518 35	1,540 22	414 90
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	.....	.....	1,654 80	5,025 87	1,566 00	1,218 60	325 72
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, West Park.....	.....	.....	3,234 69	2,808 88	1,179 02	306 00	395 22
Saratoga Home for Children.....	.....	.....	561 90	467 98	45 90	103 30	8 79
Sheltering Arms, New York.....	1,075 00	.....	5,364 88	8,002 90	1,574 86	1,551 02	439 20
Sheltering Arms Nursery of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn.....	.....	.....	2,590 00	3,021 08	237 08	641 80	.....
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York.....	.....	.....	480 90	4,031 54	.....	.....	.....
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York.....	6,508 13	2,182 62	8,247 94	281,803 70	5,551 66	4,716 37	2,230 31
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton.....	.....	.....	4,017 93	5,423 90	741 34	456 54	315 32
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York.....	.....	.....	9,075 16	8,156 65	1,338 81	2,411 07	303 80
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira.....	.....	.....	1,701 15	903 89	35 23	500 01	21 56
Southern Tier Children's Home, Yaphank.....	.....	.....	731 58	844 37	255 33	245 57	186 00
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton.....	.....	571 58	3,503 78	4,007 55	1,109 06	925 06	222 90
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola.....	1,070 83	.....	1,751 50	1,893 40	461 16	335 36	231 23
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany.....	.....	.....	2,879 54	2,698 12	141 90	500 00	177 00
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles, Troy.....	.....	7,842 55	6,338 98	3,720 55	1,948 14	1,138 80	890 84
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	6,027 74	5,109 03	2,608 50	1,736 40	745 41
Troy Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	6,540 08	5,706 44	1,647 43	2,783 37	215 35
Utica Orphan Asylum.....	.....	.....	4,568 53	5,247 07	1,303 72	1,759 67	167 13
Warburg Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon.....	.....	.....	3,850 00	2,948 00	114 00	677 00	243 00
Watts de Peyster Industrial Home and School for Girls, Tivoli.....	214 91	.....	1,401 00	1,980 00	800 00	290 00	460 00
Western New York Home, Randolph.....	.....	.....	5,248 90	3,117 75	459 54	413 08	648 84
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains.....	1,023 39	.....	5,076 88	6,144 65	1,430 15	825 74	928 70
Total.....	\$143,916 37	\$115,854 82	\$419,206 59	\$811,225 70	\$290,309 55	\$139,085 29	\$61,676 53

Industrial Home of Kingston.....	1,348 50	829 60	61 58	103 58	100 70
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown.....	1,815 90	2,010 02	735 94	1,117 88	51 94
Juvenile Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester.....	1,752 99	1,516 71	745 93	425 27	898 14
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York.....	8,705 27	5,366 15	1,903 53	1,432 93	15 00
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, Yonkers.....	1,000 25	812 65	.....	523 90	.....
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro.....	1,244 00	1,550 60	80 78	254 08	.....
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York.....	33,543 48	81,970 87	17,007 01	16,553 60	6,182 17
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York.....	11,619 92	53,107 00	23,077 10	5,207 32	5,007 14
Ontario County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	3,985 64	5,730 00	2,209 46	1,504 86	311 10
Ontario County Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	2,458 25	1,982 37	776 81	545 88	.....
Orphan Asylum Society, Bro.-Klyn.....	11,395 47	11,882 31	2,695 47	2,019 17	1,847 60
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamsburgh.....	12,664 48	11,755 40	3,500 00	1,008 00	1,841 00
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D. New York.....	1,223 53	655 12	83 12	189 84	50 28
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York.....	8,500 00	70,315 31	19,400 25	3,900 69	1,644 47
Orphan House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown.....	6,650 13	7,585 93	2,386 95	1,188 54	.....
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York.....	2,615 54	3,253 96	647 15	1,088 72	90 80
Oswego Orphan Asylum.....	1,149 16	1,002 74	110 69	181 04	45 65
Paughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless.....	1,178 70	919 08	218 12	301 78	132 66
Rochester Orphan Asylum.....	1,847 55	2,306 81	347 95	360 31	371 06
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn.....	4,935 56	3,927 80	1,387 87	1,711 89	167 57
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York.....	29,696 79	66,882 58	13,417 89	9,402 07	2,431 18
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nantuet.....	15,782 17	45,096 80	4,661 77	5,035 31	.....
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York.....	1,484 83	13,575 75	2,646 05	945 98	1,263 38
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry.....	1,333 10	4,054 45	1,098 94	1,131 26	611 82
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy.....	1,575 65	5,751 79	4,371 01	287 11	487 32
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica.....	700 00	9,000 00	730 00	660 64	470 00
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse.....	1,216 75	3,270 33	562 84	1,353 54	439 35
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	630 00	7,153 00	.....	530 75	.....
St. Joseph's Home, South Troy.....	800 00	1,300 05	300 35	200 12	160 00
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca.....	1,568 18	4,174 95	1,851 61	.....	603 63
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Corning.....	13,312 46	25,305 78	7,353 19	3,397 17	9,704 64
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	2,416 00	2,446 78	1,500 00	237 51	240 19
St. Joseph's Orphan Home, Long Island City.....	1,417 47	8,094 81	2,953 56	217 35	555 12
St. Malachy's Home, East New York.....	1,261 00	5,072 99	1,545 43	1,543 32	508 87
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	180 00	3,457 87	971 69	1,435 57	.....
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Blughamton.....	83 24	800 00	189 20	25 00	45 50
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua.....	1,600 00	2,000 00	189 20	650 00	150 00
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk.....	4,500 00	3,353 00	1,875 02	475 75	278 50
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.....	2,576 64	3,353 00	543 57	515 40	183 00
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester.....	970 35	2,901 00	803 46	801 18	1,087 16
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York.....	2,940 00	7,702 67	1,740 59	882 84	.....
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse.....	279 00	3,972 89	1,504 23	1,381 54	1,060 47
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany.....	1,471 84	5,890 13	2,135 53	1,130 16	496 62
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo.....	1,000 00	3,354 25	655 01	728 94	421 04

St. Malachy's Home, East New York	999 46	1,694 00	.....	496 55	10,978 94	174 96
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Rochester	360 10	1,186 51	.....	975 84	505 00	12,194 74
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton	70 55	.....	.....	456 34	7,887 95	751 98
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canastota	60 50	1,800 00	.....	177 00	1,409 79	9 39
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dundee	546 22	500 00	.....	655 00	7,695 50	404 10
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Fort Jervis	506 30	280 58	.....	346 00	6,706 94	.....
St. Mitchell's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.	525 60	1,379 29	846 71	598 66	9,101 94	.....
St. Patrick's Home for Destitute Children, Rochester	839 32	.....	.....	1,199 06	10,113 10	297 89
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	365 94	13,158 39	.....	1,268 77	27,584 34	1,446 30
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	2,998 76	.....	.....	762 17	96,180 63	4 20
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	1,145 01	.....	.....	8,859 34	22,272 38	1,179 76
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	1,940 65	.....	.....	2,493 50	10,515 44	63 80
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica	1,998 46	189 00	.....	1,065 50	50,588 23	578 96
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	425 50	.....	.....	3,595 00	23,981 84	2,716 18
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, West Park	393 42	.....	.....	1,680 99	11,006 48	453 09
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, West Park	41 64	171 99	250 00	545 66	8,908 59	920 60
Shelburne Home for Children	1,592 28	.....	.....	53 78	1,705 18	337 05
Sheltering Arms, New York	128 83	11,025 12	.....	3,407 43	94,692 75	1,079 24
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York	49 00	.....	.....	316 02	6,935 41	4,281 17
Slavery of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York	401 89	3,538 89	2,570 00	588 75	5,159 28	2,280 96
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton	.....	.....	.....	7,078 29	66,828 89	43 56
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	.....	.....	39,000 00	1,405 06	51,300 05	13,805 21
Southern Tier Orphan's Home, Elmira	691 40	5,498 49	59,538 75	1,067 85	88,073 58	2,530 35
Suffolk County Children's Home, Yaphank	26 62	.....	1,500 00	483 95	4,873 41	814 57
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton	82 00	.....	.....	172 13	2,517 07	310 90
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola	906 73	574 89	.....	436 90	12,918 04	1,614 51
The Lathrop Memorial Orphan Asylum	171 35	.....	.....	6,355 11	7,319 70	1,180 27
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles	294 93	435 00	.....	113 12	7,319 70	1,180 27
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	210 97	1,812 01	.....	2,944 65	48,934 34	737 45
Troy Orphan Asylum	872 23	905 65	.....	4,580 01	34,088 12	390 17
Utica Orphan Asylum	216 66	10,538 67	.....	5,680 94	33,349 44	8,024 49
Utica Orphan Asylum	1,657 84	6,536 00	2,296 94	1,318 64	18,384 59	2,713 91
Wardour Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon	1,197 00	.....	2,000 00	1,388 00	17,353 00	1,093 00
Watts de Peyer Industrial Home and School for Girls, Tivoli	100 00	2,227 37	.....	804 59	4,135 59	76 23
Western New York Home, Randolph	791 30	875 79	5,500 00	1,287 40	10,117 84	76 23
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains	.....	.....	.....	4,305 63	21,401 19	141 38
Total	\$96,092 46	\$296,969 91	\$401,474 92	\$294,970 33	\$3,067,761 57	\$199,359 67

TABLE

Showing the number of persons reported in the orphan asylums

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the institution October 1, 1894.	Received during the year.	Total supported.
Albany Orphan Asylum	540	160	700
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville	481	29	510
Auburn Orphan Asylum	127	42	169
Berachah Orphanage, New York	56	9	65
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	86	31	117
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	111	238	349
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	86	36	122
Children's Fold, New York	167	70	237
Children's Home, Amsterdam	26	14	40
Children's Home, Newburgh	46	33	79
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York	308	69	377
Country Home for Convalescent Babies, Chappaqua	81	81	162
Davenport Home for Female Orphan Children, Bath	66	8	74
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo	90	14	104
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy	115	61	176
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	23	6	29
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	200	150	350
Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, Jamestown	71	17	88
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York	684	155	839
Hebrew Infant Asylum, New York	23	23	46
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	205	108	313
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York	809	222	1,031
Hiram Deats Memorial Home for Children, New York	34	55	89
Home for the Friendless, Lockport	44	25	69
Home for the Friendless, Newburgh	45	9	54
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh	49	15	64
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica	144	41	185
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	57	17	74
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association	47	24	71
Industrial Home of Kingston	77	90	167
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown	22	6	28
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester	441	79	521
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York	27	15	42
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, Yonkers	34	32	66
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro	1,065	363	2,328
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York	34	32	66
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York	1,258	256	1,514
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York	222	61	283
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	57	30	87
Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	317	139	456
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	198	42	240
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamsburgh	46	4	50
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	1,628	345	1,973
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	109	33	142
Orphans' House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	87	13	100
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York	17	5	22
Oswego Orphan Asylum	39	46	85
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless	37	40	77
Rochester Orphan Asylum	154	142	296
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	1,742	538	2,280
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	1,071	932	1,903
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet	400	50	450
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry	.....	.....	.....
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	144	71	215
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	141	43	184
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush	98	29	127
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse	102	43	145

"D."

and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1895.

DISCHARGED.									REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1895.		
By adoption.	By indenture.	Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
2	67	118	.....	.....	1	.....	10	198	335	167	502
.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	77	87	346	433
.....	.....	32	.....	.....	5	5	2	44	62	63	125
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	9	30	26	56
.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	6	1	28	50	39	89
21	1	144	5	27	.....	20	8	226	63	60	123
.....	5	29	.....	1	.....	.....	1	36	49	37	86
.....	.....	78	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	79	97	61	158
4	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	17	9	26
4	15	22	6	4	.....	3	.....	54	15	10	25
.....	19	44	.....	.....	.....	3	3	69	180	128	308
.....	.....	61	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	65	10	6	16
.....	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	66	66
.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	47	45	92
.....	21	39	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	64	77	35	112
.....	.....	6	.....	.....	2	2	.....	10	8	11	19
28	9	116	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	155	113	62	195
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	10	43	35	78
.....	.....	120	4	.....	.....	16	.....	141	424	274	698
.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	4	7	7	12	19
.....	.....	51	.....	2	.....	.....	1	54	151	108	259
.....	.....	305	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	307	488	296	784
4	.....	25	.....	2	.....	20	4	56	18	15	33
4	.....	20	2	1	.....	4	.....	31	20	18	38
.....	3	6	.....	1	.....	3	.....	18	20	21	41
2	.....	8	.....	.....	3	3	.....	17	19	28	47
.....	4	50	2	2	.....	.....	1	59	72	54	126
.....	2	4	.....	6	.....	3	.....	15	32	27	59
.....	.....	7	.....	3	9	7	1	27	25	19	44
.....	31	30	2	2	.....	.....	.....	65	73	29	102
.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	11	12	23
.....	.....	80	3	1	.....	.....	2	86	193	232	425
2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	18	.....	24	9	9	18
.....	.....	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	37	15	14	29
.....	.....	208	3	7	20	124	15	437	1,451	140	1,591
.....	94	185	3	1	.....	7	11	301	684	529	1,213
5	7	54	3	1	.....	8	2	80	119	86	205
1	4	24	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	36	35	16	51
1	6	113	.....	3	3	.....	.....	126	189	132	321
.....	7	23	.....	2	3	.....	1	36	119	85	204
2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	30	14	44
.....	.....	536	3	.....	.....	3	43	585	721	637	1,358
.....	.....	18	.....	1	.....	3	1	23	67	52	119
1	3	15	.....	4	.....	1	1	25	49	26	75
.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	18	18
7	.....	36	.....	1	.....	7	.....	51	24	10	84
.....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	36	20	21	41
.....	.....	130	1	.....	.....	34	2	167	84	45	129
1	.....	277	39	60	6	185	8	576	1,186	538	1,724
1	.....	171	.....	2	.....	30	6	210	568	525	1,093
.....	6	78	.....	.....	.....	4	4	92	138	220	358
.....
1	.....	45	.....	1	.....	6	7	60	78	76	154
.....	.....	31	.....	7	8	3	4	53	10	121	131
.....	.....	6	1	12	2	17	4	42	42	43	85
.....	.....	36	3	.....	.....	.....	1	40	100	5	105

TABLE

Showing the number of persons reported in the orphan asylums

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the Institution October 1, 1894.	Received during the year.	Total supported.
Albany Orphan Asylum	540	160	700
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic, Blauveltville	481	29	510
Auburn Orphan Asylum	127	42	169
Berachah Orphanage, New York	56	9	65
Bethlehem Orphan and Half-Orphan Asylum, College Point, L. I.	86	31	117
Buffalo Orphan Asylum	111	238	349
Cayuga Asylum for Destitute Children, Auburn	86	36	122
Children's Fold, New York	167	70	237
Children's Home, Amsterdam	26	14	40
Children's Home, Newburgh	46	33	79
Colored Orphan Asylum and Association for the Benefit of Colored Children, New York	308	69	377
Country Home for Convalescent Babies, Chappaqua	81	81	81
Davenport Home for Female Orphan Children, Bath	66	8	74
Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Orphan Home, Buffalo	90	14	104
Fairview Home for Friendless Children, West Troy	115	61	176
German Evangelical Lutheran Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	23	6	29
German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	200	150	350
Gustavus Adolphus Orphans' Home, Jamestown	71	17	88
Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, New York	684	155	839
Hebrew Infant Asylum, New York	23	23	23
Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	205	108	313
Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society, New York	869	222	1,091
Hiram Deats Memorial Home for Children, New York	34	55	89
Home for the Friendless, Lockport	44	25	69
Home for the Friendless of Northern New York, Plattsburgh	45	9	54
House of the Good Shepherd, Utica	49	15	64
Howard Colored Orphan Asylum, Brooklyn	144	41	185
Hudson Orphan and Relief Association	57	17	74
Industrial Home of Kingston	47	24	71
Jefferson County Orphan Asylum, Watertown	77	90	167
Jewish Orphan Asylum of Western New York, Rochester	22	6	28
Ladies' Deborah Nursery and Child's Protectory, New York	441	70	511
Leake and Watts Orphan Asylum, Yonkers	27	15	42
Madison County Orphan Asylum, Peterboro	34	32	66
Messiah Home for Little Children, New York	1,665	363	2,028
Mission of the Immaculate Virgin, New York	1,258	256	1,514
Missionary Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis, New York	222	61	283
Onondaga County Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	57	30	87
Ontario Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	317	130	447
Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	198	42	240
Orphan Asylum Society of the Reformed Churches of Brooklyn and New York, East Williamburgh	46	4	50
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Holy Trinity Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	1,628	315	1,943
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	109	33	142
Orphans' House of the Holy Saviour, Cooperstown	87	13	100
Orphanage of the Church of the Holy Trinity, New York	17	5	22
Oswego Orphan Asylum	39	46	85
Poughkeepsie Orphan House and Home for the Friendless	37	40	77
Rochester Orphan Asylum	154	142	296
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, Brooklyn	1,742	558	2,300
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum Society, New York	1,071	232	1,303
St. Agatha's Home for Children, Nanuet	400	50	450
St. Benedict's Home for Destitute Colored Children, New York	.....	.....	.....
St. Christopher's Home, Dobbs Ferry	143	71	214
St. Colman's Industrial School and Orphan Asylum, West Troy	141	43	184
St. John's Female Orphan Asylum, Utica	98	29	127
St. John's Orphan Asylum, Greenbush	102	43	145
St. Joseph's Asylum and House of Providence, Syracuse

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DISCHARGED.							REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1895.		
Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other insti- tutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise dis- charged.	Died.	Total.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
32	4	6		9	3	58	63	31	94
21					22	44	50	24	74
99	3				1	105	204		204
110	1	4				115	446	326	772
42	6	3		5	9	66	51	34	85
41	1				1	43	130	141	271
40	1		1			49	148		148
14	1					15	40	45	85
9				1		1		15	15
7		2		1		12	28	32	60
8			4		1	29	52	41	93
19		1				8	41	28	69
70				13		34		95	95
45				5	3	79	93	144	237
32				16	1	63		158	158
32		3		20	9	64	8	187	195
25				12	1	50		134	134
60	1		1	49	2	85		205	205
42	2				2	72	209		209
10				6		49	113		113
16		2		1		17		67	67
82						19	10	7	17
67				7	8	85	42	49	91
50		1				51	34	11	45
100		4			2	106	319	329	648
18	3				2	27	41	57	98
40		1	14	15		70	120	82	202
10	1				4	22	23	15	38
25	1	3	6	7	1	44	15	7	22
30		9		5	1	79	120	25	145
11	* 1					26	38	31	69
8		15			2	30	30	28	58
14						14	52	52	104
65	5				1	86	273		273
27				3		46	50	60	119
36						50	75	70	145
15						13	86	73	159
31	3				2	15		39	39
59		1		50		50	80	51	131
						110	96	58	154
5,102	119	212	89	795	241	7,168	11,832	8,570	20,402

TABLE "D"

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the institution October 1, 1894.	Received during the year.	Total supported.
St. Joseph's German Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Rochester	105	47	152
St. Joseph's Home, South Troy	42	76	118
St. Joseph's Male Orphan Asylum, West Seneca	184	125	309
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Corning			
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, New York	724	163	887
St. Joseph's Orphan Home, Long Island City	91	60	151
St. Malachy's Home, East New York	152	162	314
St. Mary's Boys' Orphan Asylum, Rochester	145	52	197
St. Mary's Catholic Orphan Asylum, Binghamton	88	12	100
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Canandaigua	14	2	16
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Dunkirk	54	18	72
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Port Jervis	88	34	122
St. Michael's Home for Destitute Children, Green Ridge, S. I.	69	8	77
St. Patrick's Female Orphan Asylum, Rochester	105	24	129
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, New York	241	75	316
St. Vincent de Paul's Orphan Asylum, Syracuse	175	46	221
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Albany	213	46	259
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Buffalo	132	52	184
St. Vincent's Female Orphan Asylum, Troy	210	80	290
St. Vincent's Industrial School, Utica	210	71	281
St. Vincent's Male Orphan Asylum, Albany	117	45	162
Sacred Heart Orphan Asylum, West Park	45	39	84
Saratoga Home for Children	20	16	36
Sheltering Arms, New York	158	79	237
Sheltering Arms Nursery of the Protestant Episcopal Church, Brooklyn	72	104	176
Shepherd's Fold of the City of New York	61	35	96
Sisters of the Third Order of St. Dominic, New York	675	79	754
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen, West New Brighton			
Society for the Relief of Half-Orphan and Destitute Children, New York	114	11	125
Southern Tier Orphans' Home, Elmira	181	91	272
Suffolk County Children's Home, Yaphank	17	43	60
Susquehanna Valley Home, Binghamton	24	42	66
Temporary Home for Children of Queens County, Mineola	145	79	224
The Lathrop Memorial, Albany	64	31	95
Thomas Asylum for Orphan and Destitute Indian Children, Versailles	60	28	88
Troy Catholic Male Orphan Asylum	101	17	118
Troy Orphan Asylum	296	63	359
Utica Orphan Asylum	109	56	165
Wartburg Orphan Farm School, Mount Vernon	157	38	195
Watts de Peyster Industrial Home and School for Girls, Tivoli	130	42	172
Western New York Home, Randolph	19	35	54
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains	127	54	181
Westchester Temporary Home for Destitute Children, White Plains	125	139	264
Total	20,768	6,802	27,570

—(Concluded).

DISCHARGED.									REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1895.		
By adoption.	By indenture.	Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
1	3	32	4	6		9	3	58	63	31	94
1		21					22	44	50	24	74
12		99	3				1	105	204		204
		110	1	4				115	446	326	772
1		42	6	3		5	9	66	51	34	85
		41	1				1	43	130	141	271
7		40	1		1			49	148		148
		14	1					15	40	45	85
						1		1	15	15	15
		9		2		1		12	28	32	60
17		7			4		1	29	52	41	93
		8						8	41	28	69
10		19		1		13		34		95	95
1		70				5	3	79	93	144	237
1		45				16	1	63		158	158
		32		3		20	9	64	8	187	195
5		32				12	1	50		134	134
8		25			1	49	2	85		205	205
	9	60	1				2	72	209		209
	3	42	2				2	49	113		113
1		10				6		17		67	67
		16		2		1		19	10	7	17
		82						82	69	86	155
3		67				7	8	85	42	49	91
		50		1				51	34	11	45
		100		4			2	106	319	329	648
	4	18	3				2	27	41	57	98
		40		1	14	15		70	120	82	202
3	4	10	1				4	22	23	15	38
1		25	1	3	6	7	1	44	15	7	22
	34	30		9		5	1	79	120	25	145
1	13	11	1					26	38	31	69
2	3	8		15			2	30	30	28	58
		14						14	52	52	104
	15	65	5				1	86	273		273
1	14	27				3	1	46	59	60	119
	14	36						50	75	70	145
	13							13	86	73	159
		15						15		39	39
14		31	3				2	50	80	51	131
		59		1		50		110	96	58	154
171	439	5,102	119	212	89	795	241	7,168	11,832	8,570	20,402

TABLE "E."
Showing the estimated value of the property of reformatories, and their indebtedness, at the close of the year ending September 30, 1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.	\$80,000 00	.....	\$80,000 00	\$37,000 00	\$4,816 90	\$41,816 90
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.	58,300 00	.....	58,300 00	4,094 95	1,182 40	5,277 44
Bethany Lodging House for Homeless Women, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,489 07	3,489 07
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan.	35,000 00	.....	35,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Charlton Industrial Farm School, Charlton.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day Star Industrial Home for Friendless and Destitute Women, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Door of Hope, New York.	38,000 00	.....	38,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Florence Crittenton Mission, New York.	30,000 00	.....	30,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Helping Hand of Brooklyn.	2,000 00	.....	2,000 00	.....	416 38	416 38
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.	58,000 00	.....	58,000 00	.....	.....	.....
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany.	90,000 00	100 00	90,100 00	9,000 00	12,000 00	21,000 00
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.	200,000 00	.....	200,000 00	22,000 00	34,000 00	56,000 00
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.	105,500 00	.....	105,500 00	16,500 00	25,444 10	41,944 10
House of Mercy, New York.	350,000 00	.....	350,000 00	6,000 00	9,800 00	15,800 00
House of Nazareth, White Plains.	136,950 00	.....	136,950 00	.....	57,000 00	193,950 00
House of Shelter, Albany.	20,000 00	.....	20,000 00	71,000 00	.....	91,000 00
Ingliside Home, Buffalo.	20,000 00	24,550 00	44,550 00	.....	.....	.....
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.	95,000 00	8,000 00	103,000 00	21,000 00	1,000 00	22,000 00
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.	90,000 00	8,706 00	98,706 00	.....	.....	.....
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York.	270,000 00	.....	270,000 00	35,000 00	.....	35,000 00
Midnight Mission, New York.	22,000 00	5,319 81	27,319 81	.....	.....	.....
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.	30,000 00	8,400 00	38,400 00	.....	.....	.....
New York Catholic Protectory.	90,000 00	.....	90,000 00	50,000 00	7,300 00	57,300 00
New York House of Refuge.	931,733 47	245,321 61	1,177,055 08	220,000 00	27,371 81	247,371 81
New York Juvenile Asylum.	835,000 00	35,563 00	870,563 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women, New York.	825,000 00	127,466 00	952,466 00	.....	.....	.....

Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse.....	13,500 00	1,700 00	15,200 00	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.....	186,827 93	14,249 07	201,077 00	19,856 02	20,856 02	.....
Temporary Home for Men of the Industrial Christian Alliance, New York.....	8,500 00	.....	8,500 00	.....	2,500 00	.....
The Anchorage, Elmira.....	974,177 05	19,734 34	203,911 39	.....	.....	.....
The House of Refuge for Women, Hudson.....	476,808 12	118,067 29	595,475 41	.....	.....	.....
The State Industrial School, Rochester.....	18,000 00	.....	18,000 00	8,000 00	8,000 00	.....
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.....	131,492 25	9,981 68	141,473 93	.....	.....	.....
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$4,891,888 82	\$704,142 09	\$5,596,030 91	\$495,094 95	\$169,476 67	\$664,571 62

The New York State Reformatory at Elmira, which appeared on these tables last year, has been transferred to the care of the Commissioners of Prisons.

TABLE "F."
Showing the receipts of reformatories for the year ending September 30, 1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.	\$7 90		\$907 71	\$7,100 20	\$3,177 96	\$6,000 28
Asylum of our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.	275 75		2,149 92			2,714 70
Bethany Lodging House for Homeless Women, New York.						
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan.	123 92				3,818 54	15,161 25
Charlton Industrial Farm School, Charlton.						
Day Star Industrial Home for Friendless and Destitute Women, New York.						
Door of Hope, New York.	142 43				9,467 00	5,075 42
Florence Crittenton Mission, New York.				202 24		
Helping Hand of Brooklyn.	52 43					577 35
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.	2,216 92		6,454 80			1,885 93
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany.			515 25		150 00	3,000 00
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.	1,146 30		19,451 29	4,738 79	1,508 50	16,040 23
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.	8,091 85		22,458 38	29,891 13	4,391 93	174 50
House of Mercy, New York.	2,246 76		12,675 62			7,356 40
House of Nazareth, White Plains.			883 15	18,051 13	94 00	1,237 00
House of Shelter, Albany.	570 10		253 97		132 00	3,254 81
Ingleside Home, Buffalo.	24 25		1,513 08	8 15	156 30	4,322 95
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.	2,736 67				2,849 77	
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.	9,423 60					4,993 87
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York.	1,827 72				2,811 18	2,014 74
Midnight Mission, New York.	632 29				305 00	1,888 50
Mt. Magdalen School of Industry and Reform of the Good Shepherd, Troy.	31 36		11,295 22			
New York Catholic Protective.	16,356 44		17,518 32	258,047 46		
New York House of Refuge.	53,880 50	\$150,971 95		\$6,336 20		
New York Juvenile Asylum.	100 00				899 37	29,110 23
St. Zias's Home for Friendless Women, New York.					625 00	
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse.	64 59		331 82	2,019 16		2,035 30
Soc'y for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.			10,490 53		149 00	40,392 63
Temporary Home for Men of the Industrial Christian Alliance, New York.					1,257 73	
The Anchorage, Elmira.	5 32				44 25	1,185 59
The House of Refuge for Women, Hudson.	17,747 09					
The State Industrial School, Rochester.	534 43					
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.	2,800 93		2,044 45	432 74		515 98
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion.						
Total	\$127,208 64	\$442,860 51	\$109,440 12	\$406,797 99	\$39,309 17	\$128,041 27

TABLE "F" (Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other investments.	From money borrowed.	From all sources.	Total receipts including cash on hand.
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York.				\$1,515 15	\$15,501 33
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo.				13,576 75	23,195 08
Bethany Lodging House for Homeless Woman, New York.				4,850 44	23,857 15
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan.					5,217 85
Charlton Industrial Farm School, Charlton.				618 62	10,085 62
Day Star Industrial Home for Friendless and Destitute Women, New York.				1,181 57	2,013 59
Door of Hope, New York.				1,081 72	11,619 37
Florence Crittenton Mission, New York.				33,807 09	3,715 25
Helping Hand of Brooklyn.				48,012 82	76,791 30
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York.				8,583 89	112,983 61
Home of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany.				24,750 33	30,904 43
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.				40 94	53,871 73
House of the Good Shepherd, New York.	\$41 67			844 95	3,466 09
House of Mercy, New York.		\$1,282 08		4,851 00	7,591 17
House of Nazareth, White Plains.		673 75		2,908 07	13,088 79
House of Shelter, Albany.		6,250 00			16,554 82
Ingleside Home, Buffalo.					4,677 49
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York.	479 93			7,753 95	13,594 95
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York.	4,044 82			10,164 44	39,846 94
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York.				13,314 97	307,430 69
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy.			\$500 00	6,703 81	172,880 17
New York Catholic Protectory.				316 28	175,077 57
New York House of Refuge.	48 61			1,738 00	2,463 00
New York Juvenile Asylum.	5,155 99			434 71	4,970 00
St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women, New York.				1,789 42	63,400 92
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse.					1,234 95
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca.				4,708 55	74,864 69
Temporary Home for Men of the Industrial Christian Alliance, New York.				13,908 14	214,456 03
The Anchorage, Elmira.				908 97	4,536 17
The House of Refuge for Women, Hudson.				1,086 22	33,947 15
The State Industrial School, Rochester.					
Wayside Home, Brooklyn.					
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion.					
Total.	\$9,985 46	\$8,155 83	\$500 00	\$220,050 87	\$1,515,353 07

TABLE "G."
Showing the expenditures of reformatories for the year ending September 30, 1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate; interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1894.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York	\$4,975 00		\$645 00	\$1,781 02	\$1,580 15	\$1,222 80	\$489 05
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo		\$6,750 78	525 25	8,120 83	492 39	397 72	83 79
Bethany Lodging House for Homeless Women, New York							
Burkham Industrial Farm, Canaan							
Charlton Industrial Farm School, Charlton		4,074 39	5,910 32	6,151 71	925 98	817 35	409 88
Day Star Industrial Home for Friendless and Destitute Women, New York							
Door of Hope, New York							
Florence Christian Mission, New York			2,599 00	3,005 00	225 00	300 00	300 50
Helping Hand of Brooklyn			825 00	3,021 09	331 87	433 05	81 29
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York	1,172 50		1,998 58	484 95		105 82	
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany	1,480 00		800 00	1,500 00	686 04	683 06	36 50
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	26,069 01		7,836 39	23,312 59	4,569 56	4,676 23	2,268 71
House of the Good Shepherd, New York	2,221 78		8,398 00	41,805 23	9,579 50	6,227 16	4,073 97
House of Mercy, New York	9,189 51		8,022 50	9,352 33		3,898 51	
House of Mercy, White Plains	4,414 32	6,905 61	2,029 73	3,092 40	1,845 13	1,856 09	1,802 21
House of Shelter, Albany			620 00	1,234 97	107 53	517 31	
Inglede Home, Albany	1,030 00	910 00	1,003 34	1,003 60	133 55	365 57	103 13
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York			2,016 00	2,544 21	224 09	422 88	
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York	1,005 83		2,092 40	2,948 85		1,861 69	
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York			720 00				
Midnight Mission, New York							
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy			590 35	4,116 40		853 34	69 81
New York Catholic Protectory	3,039 50	7,897 75	2,300 00	3,888 97	1,017 57	1,037 54	385 34
New York House of Refuge	9,900 00	323,953 09	52,577 37	27,559 60	35,225 90	19,082 14	7,843 17
New York Juvenile Reformatory			58,895 77	67,594 55	1,425 00	12,512 33	4,204 34
St. Ann's Home for Friendless Women, New York			41,907 60	41,918 60	14,050 10	8,511 33	5,400 70
St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women, New York			73 00	871 00		190 00	85 00

Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse	1,194 00	1,351 44	540 04	428 57	120 50
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca	1,689 60	18,263 48	335 94	.....	4,266 08
Temporary Home for Men of the Industrial Christian Alliance, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Anchorage, Elmira	135 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
The House of Refuge for Women, Hudson	.....	353 78	5 25	84 38	.....
The State Industrial School, Rochester	.....	10,005 45	4,794 88	7,553 59	590 68
Wayside Home, Brooklyn	448 00	86,193 94	17,938 55	16,305 77	11,156 94
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion	.....	1,116 86	188 20	373 00	107 37
.....	.....	10,367 79	737 05	3,763 40	.....
Total	\$46,704 55	\$500,886 11	\$97,587 94	\$36,061 36	\$48,437 51

TABLE "G"—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.	For ordinary re- pairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other pur- poses.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1895.
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York	\$1,379 98			\$3,599 20	\$15,581 20	\$10 04
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo	403 30	\$4,700 00		490 58	81,935 24	359 84
Bethany Lodging House for Homeless Women, New York						
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan	408 97	8,987 16		1,988 72	24,581 28	
Charlton Industrial Farm School, Charlton						
Day Star Industrial Home for Friendless and Destitute Women, New York						
Door of Hope, New York		53 00				
Florence Crittenton Mission, New York	150 10			930 59	4,933 09	284 76
Helping Hand of Brooklyn	745 26			2,874 06	10,086 63	
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York	53 08			979 85	1,933 15	91 44
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany	99 56			2,902 97	10,866 11	753 26
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	1,320 00	300 00		250 00	6,590 00	
House of the Good Shepherd, New York	9,917 87			2,899 33	74,006 38	2,758 82
House of Mercy, New York	8,990 43	13,494 45	\$15,000 00	5,393 28	110,123 79	2,870 83
House of Nazareth, White Plains	611 05			1,909 19	26,063 09	2,871 84
House of Shelter, Albany	1,943 98	10,649 50		4,607 90	37,743 85	16,193 88
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York	72 81		300 00	264 87	3,116 99	849 10
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York	68 45			1,478 51	6,736 15	
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York	604 71		550 00	1,480 83	17,393 71	746 06
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York	1,145 31		11,000 00	336 55	10,370 33	6,384 40
Midnight Mission, New York				2,940 68	9,900 68	1,716 81
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shep- herd, Troy	635 45			4,313 67	10,474 93	3,119 64
New York Catholic Protectory		354 00		944 97	26,581 53	15 41
New York House of Refuge	1,185 99			22,974 11	297,643 89	9,787 40
New York Juvenile Asylum	87,737 43			20,589 97	168,793 89	4,081 81
St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women, New York	5,687 98	37,168 04	35,818 50	11,365 61	163,893 51	10,341 86
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse				719 00	2,033 00	465 00
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Savannah	313 98	503 02		786 77	4,918 96	
	746 68	16,697 71		4,086 74	68,693 77	717 15

	\$78,278 37	\$115,617 84	\$93,069 50	\$159,509 58	\$1,441,594 71	\$76,918 07
Total						
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion	297 13	899 50		7,846 47	38,663 38	5,364 77
Wayssite Home, Brooklyn	317 86			313 56	4,893 06	809 09
The State Industrial School, Rochester	4,794 40	21,864 86		26,554 05	213,647 59	7,171 84
The House of Refuge for Women, Hudson	2,032 31	5,180 60		12,354 83	67,793 85	30 03
The Anchorage, Elmira.	99 84			909 35	1,904 94	
Temporary Home for Men of the Industrial Christian Alliance, New York.....						

TABLE

Showing the number of persons supported in the reformatories,

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the Institution, October 1, 1891.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	By adoption.
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls, New York	134	247	281	.....
Asylum of Our Lady of Refuge, Buffalo	161	52	213	.....
Bethany Lodging House for Homeless Women, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....
Burnham Industrial Farm, Canaan	60	22	82	.....
Charlton Industrial Farm School, Charlton	.....	.....	.....	.....
Day Star Industrial Home for Friendless and Destitute Women, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....
Door of Hope, New York	25	275	300	.....
Florence Crittenton Mission, New York	27	325	352	.....
Helping Hand of Brooklyn	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls, New York	62	273	335	.....
House of the Good Shepherd and St. Ann's School of Industry, Albany	50	13	63	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn	527	246	773	.....
House of the Good Shepherd, New York	875	364	1,239	.....
House of Mercy, New York	149	47	196	.....
House of Nazareth, White Plains	218	197	415	.....
House of Shelter, Albany	14	85	99	.....
Ingle-side Home, Buffalo	32	86	118	7
Isaac T. Hopper Home, New York	29	164	193	.....
Magdalen Benevolent Society, New York	31	74	105	.....
Margaret Strachan Home for Fallen Women, New York	26	481	507	.....
Midnight Mission, New York	66	184	250	.....
Mount Magdalen School of Industry and Reformatory of the Good Shepherd, Troy	155	41	196	.....
New York Catholic Protectory	2,477	1,026	3,503	.....
New York House of Refuge	616	503	1,119	.....
New York Juvenile Asylum	1,066	535	1,601	.....
St. Zita's Home for Friendless Women, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....
Shelter for Unprotected Girls, Syracuse	30	22	52	.....
Society for the Protection of Destitute Roman Catholic Children, West Seneca	245	273	518	20
Temporary Home for Men of the Industrial Christian Alliance, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....
The Anchorage, Elmira	10	11	21	1
The House of Refuge for Women, Hudson	318	99	417	.....
The State Industrial School, Rochester	733	44	1,207	.....
Wayside Home, Brooklyn	39	73	112	.....
Western House of Refuge for Women, Albion	36	49	85	.....
Total	8,211	6,341	14,452	28

"H."

and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1895.

DISCHARGED.								REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1895.			
By indenture.	Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institutions.	Sent out of the state.	Otherwise discharged.	Died.	Total.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
.....	96	.....	183	1	33	1	314	50	1	16	67
.....	46	.....	2	.....	13	1	62	106	.....	45	151
.....	31	3	1	2	4	.....	41	.....	41	.....	41
.....
.....	6	.....	15	4	246	3	279	20	.....	1	21
.....	31	55	54	35	141	1	317	35	.....	.....	35
.....	80	.....	44	.....	153	.....	277	56	.....	2	58
.....	9	.....	.....	.....	1	2	12	12	.....	39	51
.....	83	.....	4	.....	194	5	286	334	.....	153	487
.....	166	.....	.....	.....	128	23	316	501	.....	422	923
.....	38	.....	5	.....	15	2	60	115	.....	21	136
.....	73	.....	11	.....	3	12	104	25	68	218	311
.....	23	7	4	4	42	1	81	12	4	2	18
.....	26	12	20	7	25	5	102	16	.....	.....	16
.....	8	.....	10	.....	150	.....	168	25	.....	.....	25
.....	2	.....	7	.....	30	1	40	65	.....	.....	65
.....	46	1	132	.....	303	.....	482	25	.....	.....	25
.....	24	.....	67	.....	95	.....	186	45	.....	19	64
.....	31	2	2	5	15	.....	55	82	.....	59	141
.....	183	756	20	13	7	22	1,000	.....	1,774	739	2,503
.....	15	401	7	6	385	2	547	.....	642	92	734
.....	7	.....	.....	110	2	6	.....	.....	837	217	1,054
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	18	24	.....	10	34
.....	182	6	.....	12	.....	1	221	.....	297	.....	297
.....	4	6	.....	.....	.....	2	13	5	.....	3	8
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	104	9	113	292	.....	12	304
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	404	.....	404	.....	679	124	803
.....	24	3	4	7	34	1	73	39	.....	.....	39
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	76	.....	.....	76
201	2,200	121	584	187	2,547	97	5,965	1,960	4,343	2,184	8,487

Home for the Friendless, Rochester	30,000 00	48,905 96	76,905 96	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady	3,500 00	40,999 11	46,499 11	.....	.....
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga	13,000 00	2,943 50	15,943 50	.....	.....
Home for the Homeless, Oswego	25,000 00	8,732 13	33,732 13	.....	.....
Home for the Homeless in the City of Utica	27,000 00	118,050 00	145,050 00	.....	.....
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York	44,000 00	83,000 00	127,000 00	.....	.....
Isabella Heimath, New York	579,151 71	290,464 47	870,116 18	.....	.....
Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.	28,000 00	916 00	28,916 00	.....	.....
Martha Wilson Home, Mount Vernon	11,000 00	28,000 00	39,000 00	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn	10,000 00	68,000 00	78,000 00	.....	.....
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York	150,000 00	68,860 00	218,860 00	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida	4,500 00	11,275 00	15,775 00	.....	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie	25,000 00	45,000 00	70,000 00	.....	.....
Open Door Mission, Albany	17,000 00	.....	17,000 00	.....	.....
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown	13,525 00	8,410 50	21,935 50	.....	77 00
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	11,706 00	16,500 00	28,206 00	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy	.....	221,800 00	221,800 00	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York	125,000 00	.....	125,000 00	.....	.....
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo	145,000 00	.....	145,000 00	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York	250,000 00	15,000 00	265,000 00	.....	81,200 80
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York	81,000 00	187,407 89	268,407 89	.....	105,739 80
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.	40,000 00	46,287 50	86,287 50	.....	.....
Samartian Home for Aged Men and Women, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn	75,000 00	80,000 00	155,000 00	.....	.....
Syracuse Home Association	55,000 00	53,100 00	108,100 00	.....	.....
The Home, Ithaca	10,250 00	31,386 00	41,636 00	.....	.....
Trinity Chapel Home, New York	50,000 00	115,000 00	165,000 00	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie	40,000 00	45,000 00	85,000 00	.....	.....
Vilus Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburgh	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Volunteer Firemen's Home Association of the State of New York, Hudson	35,000 00	.....	35,000 00	.....	11,500 00
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York	32,000 00	.....	32,000 00	.....	199 33
Total	\$4,729,412 43	\$2,776,198 12	\$7,505,540 55	\$296,475 98	\$298,485 23

TABLE "J."
Showing the receipts of homes for the aged for the year ending September 30, 1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From appropriations by cities.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	\$2,914 25	.....	.....	.....	\$1,212 50
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York.	12,960 85	.....	.....	.....	35,184 97
Baptist Home, Brooklyn	42,554 92	.....	.....	\$5,412 84	2,770 95
Baptist Home Society of the City of New York.	1,736 79	.....	.....	.....	15,242 51
Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,748 81
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People.	1,143 93	.....	\$159 46	1,806 24	3,294 33
Chaplin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.	1,742 68	.....	.....	1,800 00	1,709 83
Church Home of the City of Troy.	513 66	.....	.....	.....	1,313 64
Cortland Home for aged Women, Homer.	191 38	\$78 00	.....	851 59	164 35
Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.	2,636 42	.....	.....	342 69	.....
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn.	.....	1,934 11	.....	7,034 10	4,032 09
Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, Poughkeepsie.	523 68	133 61	.....	200 00	.....
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.	29 13	1,455 00	.....	1,361 50	270 29
German Masonic Home, Tappan.	745 78	.....	.....	.....	138 00
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn.	8 05	.....	72 62	452 00	954 94
Henry Keep Home, Water-town.	650 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Men, Albany.	139 85	.....	.....	2,140 00	2,856 61
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.	1,030 80	.....	390 78	.....	9,133 14
Home for Aged Men, Utica.	1,591 48	.....	.....	.....	19,566 84
Home for the Aged, Elmira.	73 85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged, Hudson.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.	663 90	.....	.....	1,718 00	702 31
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.	11,011 61	.....	.....	.....	30,027 00
Home for the Aged and Infirm of the Independent Order of B'nai Brith, Yonkers.	1,247 94	.....	.....	12,000 00	1,640 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,530 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.	1,226 00	.....	2,842 00	.....	12,100 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.	10,142 00	.....	.....	2,054 00	39,086 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.	1,358 00	.....	.....	404 00	12,454 00
Home for Aged Women of Cohoes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.	592 06	.....	.....	2,302 02	17,381 25
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.	8,981 78	.....	.....	2,477 91	7,178 06
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.	905 49	.....	150 98	1,042 87	7,880 47
Home of the Friendless, Schenectady.	1,006 72	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga.	1,200 02	.....	.....	407 50	177 80
Home for the Homeless, Oswego.	2,789 08	.....	.....	.....	1,900 00
Home for the Homeless in the City of Utica.	2,691 70	.....	.....	943 74	1,853 26

Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	4,291 70	.....	.....	1,500 00	3,206 11
Isabella Helfmuth, New York.....	386 72	.....	.....	3,085 00	4,356 10
Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.....	1,718 75	.....	.....	1,291 28	6,023 04
Martha Wills Home, Mount Vernon.....	907 77	.....	.....	422 25	71 33
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....	1,577 07	.....	.....	.....	0,445 97
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	3,241 02	.....	.....	.....	19,815 61
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida.....	1,355 46	.....	.....	822 94	6,025 34
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	33 32	.....	.....	.....	6,582 40
Old Ladies' Home, Waterford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Open Door Mission, Albany.....	915 20	.....	878 27	423 00	680 00
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	7,823 47	.....	.....	.....	1,396 67
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	1,845 08	.....	3,346 45	.....	2,667 96
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	10,023 85	.....	.....	6,250 32	23,022 73
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....	291 65	1,713 21	.....	8,140 75	12,529 42
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	717 88	.....	7,576 75	27,252 00	6,809 03
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	2,101 43	.....	1,000 00	900 00	49,416 31
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	74,222 75	.....	200 00	.....	5,579 64
Samartian Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	1,375 16	.....	703 07	5,100 87	1,487 75
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	1,010 65	.....	1,842 65	2,356 52	5,037 57
Syracuse Home Association.....	1,275 14	275 57	.....	300 75	390 16
The Home, Ithaca.....	38 30	251 00	30 00	.....	.....
Trinity Chapel Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	1,644 42	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburg.....	844 96	.....	.....	.....	.....
Volunteer Firemen's Home Association of the State of New York, Hudson.....	351 10	.....	.....	.....	5,004 23
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	636 95	413 97	.....	4,034 00	290 00
Total.....	\$234,065 70	\$5,314 47	\$18,922 23	\$10,745 45	\$421,406 93

TABLE "J"—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.		From in- terest and dividends on invest- ments.	From loans, bonds, stocks and other in- vestments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.	.....	\$3,118 90	\$45,000 00	.....	\$1,742 70	\$8,987 74
Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged, Indigent Females, New York.	.....	27,696 88	.....	.....	.....	120,782 10
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.	.....	1,937 80	.....	.....	.....	52,076 51
Baptist Home Society of the City of New York.	.....	2,474 43	.....	.....	4,080 45	23,543 18
Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York.	.....	750 00	.....	.....	105 00	8,390 47
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People.	.....	291 08	1,000 00	.....	2,000 00	9,635 94
Chapin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.	.....	4,584 85	10,000 00	.....	4,483 51	24,320 87
Church Home of the City of Troy.	.....	1,607 50	.....	.....	.....	3,434 80
Cortland Home for Aged Women, Homer.	.....	56 19	.....	.....	158 11	1,490 53
Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.	.....	1,545 37	450 00	.....	.....	4,975 18
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn.	.....	70 65	.....	.....	424 51	13,515 40
Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, Poughkeepsie.	.....	367 55	75 00	.....	5,082 90	6,367 14
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.	.....	584 47	.....	1,000 00	102 00	4,877 30
German Masonic Home, Tappan.	.....	300 00	.....	.....	9,756 91	10,060 69
Greenspoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	577 08	2,065 19
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.	.....	.....	.....	533 07	14,577 45	15,760 52
Home for Aged Men, Albany.	.....	1,541 16	4,500 00	.....	.....	11,167 62
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.	.....	34 60	1,288 16	.....	3,407 00	11,807 48
Home for Aged Men, Utica.	.....	1,173 88	10,864 14	.....	.....	36,391 74
Home for the Aged, Elmira.	.....	1,387 10	.....	.....	1,333 50	2,054 45
Home for the Aged, Hudson.	.....	750 00	.....	.....	.....	3,894 30
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.	.....	330 72	.....	63,000 00	.....	116,509 33
Home for the Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,065 82	15,953 76
Home for the Aged and Infirm of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, Yonkers.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,530 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,300 00	21,078 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,000 00	53,382 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,306 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for Aged Women of Cohoes.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.	.....	1,102 82	5,600 00	.....	250 00	95,028 15
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.	.....	4,857 03	1,430 00	.....	73 75	54,958 53
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.	.....	2,318 61	.....	300 00	23 00	12,070 75
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.	.....	2,437 60	1,075 00	.....	35 90	4,857 12
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,084 41
Home for the Homeless, Oswego.	.....	.....	.....	.....	346 78	6,004 87
Home for the Homeless in the City of Utica.	.....	6,327 08	4,300 00	.....	340 89	17,010 99
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.	.....	6,111 85	87,500 00	.....	.....	92,500 00
Home for the Homeless, New York.	.....	14,964 00	.....	2,500 00	.....	29,000 00
Matineer Family Asylum, Stapleton, L. I.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,401 71

Martha Wilson Home, Mount Vernon	1,588 13	.....	.....	172 26	3,161 74
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn	55 25	.....	.....	.....	11,078 29
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York	3,000 91	.....	9,748 74	.....	35,862 88
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida	529 07	.....	3,087 00	19 50	11,899 31
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie	2,482 66	.....	.....	103 79	9,152 17
Old Ladies' Home, Waterford .....	.....	.....	.....	1,026 09	1,626 09
Open Door Mission, Albany	45 00	.....	.....	51 45	3,001 92
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown	288 40	.....	.....	754 77	10,223 31
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York	615 00	.....	.....	240 00	8,714 49
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York	12,387 05	.....	.....	11,311 73	64,535 68
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo .....	.....	.....	.....	4,806 59	35,067 37
St. Joseph's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York .....	.....	.....	.....	35,403 69	71,272 60
St. Luke's Home for Indigent and Destitute Persons, New York	7,448 11	.....	.....	1,081 56	61,007 41
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York	19,680 97	.....	345,305 23	2,846 96	442,015 91
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.	2,023 69	.....	.....	3,233 96	12,412 45
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York	4,106 17	.....	.....	.....	12,568 51
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn	2,488 55	.....	4,550 00	43 00	18,769 00
Syracuse Home Association	1,225 22	.....	.....	.....	2,286 49
The Home, Ithaca .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trinity Chapel Home, New York	4,643 48	.....	.....	.....	6,287 90
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie	2,823 00	.....	.....	.....	3,167 96
Villas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburgh .....	.....	.....	.....	5,709 45	11,664 78
Volunteer Firemen's Home Association of the State of New York, Hudson .....	.....	.....	.....	239 25	7,154 17
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	\$153,521 57	\$70,219 73	\$487,658 27	\$196,801 71	\$1,629,746 06

TABLE "K."
Showing the expenditures of homes for the year ending September 30, 1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate; interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1894.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.	For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless.	\$1,086 50	\$2,614 50	.....	\$528 06	\$55 25
Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York.	8,323 22	17,056 90	.....	2,500 84	.....
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.	1,716 00	2,731 41	\$941 34	673 64	100 10
Baptist Home, Society of the City of New York.	3,645 81	6,363 48	.....	1,688 00	.....
Baptist Ministers Home Society of New York.	2,000 00	1,493 07	53 08	81 13	.....
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People.	1,000 20	1,495 88	56 61	241 39	67 99
Church Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York.	2,796 00	4,368 25	.....	986 06	.....
Church Home of the City of Troy.	1,041 96	801 47	.....	393 53	.....
Cortland Home for Aged Women, Homer.	831 30	294 45	.....	50 00	.....
Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh.	770 74	831 75	3 50	214 62	57 06
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn.	\$67 94	1,622 60	5,815 53	189 47	1,298 30	145 11
Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, Poughkeepsie.	1,341 73	2,409 43	778 45	143 90	571 74	109 81
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo.	918 00	819 09	325 95	988 64	.....
German Masonic Home, Tappan.	2,006 05	1,739 08	.....	1,050 51	1,618 02
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn.	542 00	649 80	.....	203 12	53 53
Henry Keep Home, Watertown.	3,942 11	2,439 70	171 32	1,200 24	40 60
Home for Aged Men, Albany.	1,322 00	3,019 09	.....	690 33	.....
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn.	269 97	1,786 92	3,404 71	.....	1,410 32	.....
Home for Aged Men, Utica.	1,188 00	1,760 44	1 50	363 50	138 40
Home for the Aged, Elmira.	1,048 76	528 56	74 18	522 66	30 90
Home for the Aged, Hudson.
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York.
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York.	9,772 80	9,353 83	1,200 43	651 93	328 32
Home for the Aged and Infirm of the Independent Order of B'nai B'rith, Yonkers.	4,531 48	4,678 30	275 31	1,480 84	118 06
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany.	230 00	.....	850 00	.....
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn.	2,430 00	.....	9,430 00	824 00	2,000 00	702 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York.	10,334 00	1,006 00	2,001 00	1,006 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.	355 00	46 00	6,341 00	541 00	1,154 00	541 00
Home for Aged Women of Cohoes.
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.	300 00	1,645 10	1,575 50	.....	831 07	81 00

Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	2,390 75	3,285 06	221 29	880 11	212 08
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	2,061 33	3,091 32	100 12	946 08	258 34
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	588 66	581 67	54 10	29 50	.....
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga.....	490 12	564 97	.....	197 08	.....
Home for the Homeless, Oswego.....	912 01	944 81	.....	432 73	82 88
Home for the Homeless in the City of Utica.....	2,060 50	2,814 81	116 28	846 87	536 04
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	2,307 05	2,962 00	.....	656 67	235 86
Isabella, Helmath, New York.....	5,609 30	8,437 52	101 61	3,006 51	.....
Mariners' Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.....	1,342 45	2,394 40	.....	880 84	107 35
Martha Wilson Home, Mount Vernon.....	720 77	2,979 07	173 68	120 62	34 79
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....	2,725 00	2,979 07	.....	759 31	145 52
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	5,138 14	8,434 40	.....	2,402 73	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida.....	583 25	633 10	.....	152 50	.....
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	901 90	1,156 35	54 79	257 41	83 35
Old Ladies' Home, Watford.....	504 00	900 59	.....	155 00	.....
Open Door Mission, Albany.....	370 00	753 00	.....	236 00	.....
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	418 00	880 23	3 50	293 16	50 83
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	1,370 27	1,876 67	.....	311 24	603 27
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	4,000 00	7,387 70	.....	1,308 95	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	545 00	11,206 72	813 11	3,008 23	522 41
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....	4,468 25	31,435 28	2,078 64	2,592 64	433 75
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	2,645 77	6,339 45	148 43	924 01	2,005 90
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	709 73
St. Philip's Parish Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York.....	70,301 88	75,341 59	22,285 54	10,328 70	.....
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	1,813 77	4,169 30	.....	607 71	2,082 96
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	2,564 05	5,096 68	23 15	388 84	103 46
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	2,074 67	2,716 25	.....	819 15	117 61
Syracuse Home Association.....	839 05	770 72	7 25	315 59	.....
The Home, Ithaca.....	.....	2,700 00	.....	.....	24 60
Trinity Chapel Home, New York.....	.....	2,961 38	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	854 48	961 38	5 72	405 71	9 75
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburgh.....	212 00	124 66	.....	158 81	2,683 23
Volunteer Firemen's Home Association of the State of New York, Hudson.....	1,893 75	3,588 31	.....	113 08	277 76
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	1,311 45	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	\$176,555 74	\$296,156 40	\$35,069 98	\$57,557 06	\$17,229 25

TABLE "K"—(Concluded).

INSTITUTIONS.		For ordinary re- pairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For investments.	For all other pur- poses.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand Sep- tember 30, 1895.
Albany Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless	Association for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, New York.	\$603 24	\$70 00	.....	\$1,218 73	102,146 89	\$2,841 35
Baptist Home, Brooklyn.	.....	801 43	.....	\$63,103 33	9,410 60	102,368 56	18,513 54
Baptist Home Society of the City of New York	.....	383 04	360 00	.....	5,785 97	6,713 12	45,903 39
Baptist Ministers' Home Society of New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,910 15	17,007 44	9,935 74
Brooklyn Home for Aged Colored People	.....	40 13	.....	.....	5,120 89	8,323 51	60 96
Chaplin Home for the Aged and Infirm, New York	.....	108 61	783 00	.....	1,637 35	9,049 03	684 91
Church Home of the City of Troy	.....	343 88	.....	1,919 75	5,510 03	13,560 96	10,769 91
Cortland Home for Aged Women, Homer	.....	313 45	.....	.....	31 72	2,585 13	849 67
Deborah Powers Home for Old Ladies, Lansingburgh	.....	136 23	396 33	571 35	26 40	1,300 91	189 62
Evangelical Home for Aged Germans, Brooklyn	.....	816 47	94 00	.....	1,266 82	2,384 88	530 30
Gallaudet Home for Aged and Infirm Deaf-Mutes, Poughkeepsie	.....	3 48	23 64	.....	1,549 93	13,034 82	480 61
German Masonic Home, Buffalo	.....	241 70	1,354 58	.....	1,480 01	6,822 37	.....
German Evangelical Church Home, Buffalo	.....	1,411 48	.....	500 00	402 41	4,360 37	517 02
Greenpoint Home for the Aged, Brooklyn	.....	61 54	.....	.....	1,399 04	9,797 08	1,133 01
Henry Keep Home, Albany	.....	2,724 09	633 06	.....	4,325 54	15,110 32	650 00
Home for Aged Men, Brooklyn	.....	1,570 99	.....	3,500 00	1,676 56	11,160 61	7 01
Home for Aged Men, Utica	.....	101 09	.....	.....	780 95	10,106 11	901 37
Home for the Aged, Hudson	.....	160 97	.....	28,165 04	773 95	32,464 16	3,927 58
Home for the Aged, Hudson	.....	.....	.....	.....	110 86	2,486 39	208 06
Home for the Aged of the Church of the Holy Communion, New York	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Aged and Infirm Hebrews, New York	.....	1,633 42	20,311 57	.....	3,591 20	2,593 20	301 00
Home for the Aged and Infirm of the Independent Order of B'nai Brith, Yonkers	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,053 54	77,648 40	38,920 95
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Albany	.....	1,000 94	.....	.....	3,403 67	15,488 50	465 29
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Brooklyn	.....	943 00	.....	.....	1,100 00	4,430 00	100 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, New York	.....	6,084 00	23,340 00	.....	1,100 00	17,409 00	3,659 00
Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy	.....	1,241 00	741 00	.....	5,010 00	40,765 00	3,517 00
Home for Aged Women, Cohoes	.....	.....	.....	1,541 00	1,405 00	13,905 00	401 00
Home for the Friendless, Auburn	.....	68 21	.....	15,900 00	.....	.....	.....
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo	.....	946 77	9,000 00	.....	946 15	19,170 05	6,789 15
Home for the Friendless, Rochester	.....	166 62	.....	4,982 91	1,185 93	18,030 99	6,037 54
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady	.....	61 91	.....	1,500 00	870 88	12,412 10	358 05
Home of the Good Shepherd, Niagara	.....	.....	.....	.....	100 19	8,119 80	1,797 32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	156 67	1,469 50	614 91

Home for the Homeless, Oswego.....	251 20	.....	.....	601 81	3,345 49	2,752 78
Home for the Homeless in the City of Utica.....	86 33	.....	.....	784 13	13,565 01	4,051 98
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	202 89	.....	.....	4,000 68	54,325 15	784 51
Isabella Holmuth, New York.....	738 70	.....	.....	4,556 37	27,489 91	502 84
Mother's Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.....	762 48	.....	.....	440 11	5,636 03	4,365 08
Martha Wilson Home, Mount Vernon.....	192 03	.....	.....	189 78	2,062 51	1,069 28
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....	240 89	.....	.....	1,054 04	10,739 50	347 79
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	1,683 47	.....	.....	2,312 42	25,517 90	334 98
Old Ladies' Home, Yonkers.....	36 53	.....	.....	237 83	8,653 21	3,186 10
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	156 47	.....	.....	125 59	8,785 86	886 31
Old Ladies' Home, Waterford.....	50 00	.....	.....	16 50	1,638 09	.....
Open Door Mission, Albany.....	113 25	.....	.....	88 70	1,637 95	1,363 97
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	32 19	.....	.....	184 90	1,812 81	8,410 50
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	355 23	.....	.....	699 24	5,234 90	3,489 59
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home, New York.....	899 23	.....	.....	1,537 32	60,284 49	4,251 19
St. Francis Asylum, Buffalo.....	430 32	.....	.....	1,235 64	34,992 52	74 85
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	3,242 30	.....	.....	2,963 56	64,817 39	6,455 21
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	990 10	.....	.....	2,071 44	58,278 77	2,728 64
St. Philip's Home for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Samaritan Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	573 89	.....	.....	87,426 50	330,412 39	121,003 52
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	522 23	.....	.....	470 69	10,690 27	1,722 18
Syracuse Home Association.....	453 68	.....	.....	1,598 47	11,567 08	1,031 43
The Home, Utica.....	217 71	.....	.....	193 88	10,757 33	2,011 67
Trinity Chapel Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	75 20	2,280 18	6 31
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	726 81	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburgh.....	399 79	.....	.....	563 43	3,990 24	2,267 66
Volunteer Firemen's Home Association of the State of New York, Hudson.....	.....	.....	.....	60 88	2,507 16	660 80
Wartburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	331 20	.....	.....	602 58	7,738 88	3,805 99
.....	.....	.....	.....	1,851 70	7,353 50	.....
Total.....	\$35,801 77	\$125,746 97	\$299,143 59	\$176,860 43	\$1,292,063 60	\$337,736 97

Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, Troy.....	207	85	992	9	25	60	87	94	111	205
Home for Aged Women of Cohoes.....	30	4	24	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	21	21
Home for the Friendless, Auburn.....	82	122	204	27	13	5	120	.....	78	78
Home for the Friendless, Buffalo.....	51	7	58	.....	.....	6	6	.....	52	52
Home for the Friendless, Rochester.....	12	3	15	.....	.....	2	3	.....	12	12
Home for the Friendless, Schenectady.....	15	4	19	.....	.....	4	4	.....	13	13
Home of the Good Shepherd, Saratoga.....	17	4	21	.....	.....	8	3	.....	18	18
Home for the Homeless in the City of Utica.....	59	5	64	.....	.....	6	6	.....	58	58
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, New York.....	36	6	42	.....	.....	6	8	.....	33	33
Isabella Heimath, New York.....	165	277	442	21	245	15	281	78	111	161
Martinez Family Asylum, Stapleton, S. I.....	29	4	33	.....	.....	4	4	.....	29	29
Martha Wilson Home, Mount Vernon.....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Methodist Episcopal Church Home of Brooklyn.....	50	5	55	.....	.....	5	5	7	43	50
Methodist Episcopal Church Home, New York.....	113	10	123	.....	.....	13	14	20	59	109
Old Ladies' Home, Oneida.....	15	2	17	.....	.....	1	1	.....	16	16
Old Ladies' Home, Poughkeepsie.....	22	1	23	.....	.....	1	1	.....	22	22
Old Ladies' Home, Watertown.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8
Open Door Mission, Albany.....	10	4	14	1	6	2	8	.....	15	15
Orange County Home for Aged Women, Middletown.....	15	2	17	.....	.....	2	2	.....	15	15
Peabody Home for Aged and Indigent Women, New York.....	23	5	28	.....	.....	4	4	.....	24	24
Presbyterian Home Association, Troy.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Presbyterian Home Association, New York.....	47	7	54	.....	.....	8	8	.....	46	46
St. Francis' Asylum, Buffalo.....	266	135	401	.....	.....	42	115	124	182	286
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, New York.....	348	26	374	3	73	24	109	21	244	365
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, New York.....	57	3	60	.....	.....	3	3	.....	57	57
St. Philip's Parish House for Aged, Infirm and Destitute Persons, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sailors' Snug Harbor, New Brighton, S. I.....	875	107	982	.....	.....	66	100	882	.....	882
Samartian Home for Aged Men and Women, New York.....	40	2	42	.....	.....	5	5	30	17	37
Society for the Relief of Respectable, Aged, Indigent Females, Brooklyn.....	79	2	81	.....	.....	7	7	.....	74	74
Syracuse Home Association.....	29	3	42	.....	.....	5	5	.....	37	37
The Home, Ithaca.....	15	3	18	1	.....	.....	1	.....	17	17
Trinity Chapel Home, New York.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vassar Brothers' Home for Aged Men, Poughkeepsie.....	8	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8
Vilas Home for Old Ladies, Plattsburgh.....	17	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	17
Volunteer Firemen's Home Association of the State of New York, Hudson.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Warburg Home for Aged and Infirm, East New York.....	68	17	37	1	.....	4	10	17	45	67
Total.....	4,804	1,276	6,080	65	14	585	1,329	2,147	2,604	4,751

TABLE "M."

Showing the estimated value of the property of institutions for the deaf, and their indebtedness, at the close of the year ending September 30, 1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	Real estate.	Personal property.	Total.	INDEBTEDNESS.		
				Real.	Personal.	Total.
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf.....	\$172,500 00	\$5,580 25	\$178,080 25	.....	.....	.....
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	176,728 73	.....	176,728 73	\$10,500 00	\$8,600 00	\$19,100 00
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	154,500 00	.....	154,500 00	5,000 00	7,583 00	12,583 00
Le Couteur St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, New York.....	508,000 00	20,000 00	528,000 00	.....	.....	.....
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	85,000 00	.....	85,000 00	.....	.....	.....
St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	288,974 00	.....	288,974 00	60,000 00	.....	60,000 00
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	125,000 00	.....	125,000 00	19,000 00	6,000 00	25,000 00
Total	\$1,446,763 73	\$25,580 25	\$1,472,343 98	\$108,500 00	\$22,183 00	\$130,683 00

TABLE "N."
Showing the receipts of institutions for the deaf for the year ending September 30, 1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	Cash on hand.	From the State.	From appropriations by boards of supervisors.	From individuals for the support of inmates.	By legacies, donations and voluntary contributions.	From interest and dividends on investments.	From money borrowed.	From all other sources.	Total receipts, including cash on hand.
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf.....	.....	.....	\$3,600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$777 60	\$4,377 00
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	\$1,112 15	\$25,083 62	12,917 84	.....	.....	.....	\$1,115 03	67 15	40,296 12
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York.....	17,777 29	29,680 98	24,583 80	\$1,553 00	.....	\$40 83	.....	.....	73,635 90
Le Contenlix St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo.....	303 18	15,202 63	11,347 95	1,946 42	\$117 00	60 56	.....	620 83	29,598 57
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, New York.....	.....	60,300 43	40,411 15	985 00	.....	.....	.....	802 11	103,441 02
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone.....	1 12	17,677 84	7,751 82	.....	.....	.....	1,041 33	1,191 81	26,622 59
St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	2,007 90	40,881 34	47,419 38	392 00	50 00	.....	27,000 00	428 37	118,178 99
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	7,815 72	25,346 12	16,377 04	.....	.....	.....	1,000 00	1,454 46	51,993 34
Total.....	\$99,017 36	\$214,372 96	\$164,408 98	\$4,877 42	\$167 00	\$101 39	\$39,156 33	\$5,312 09	\$448,143 13

* From counties, towns and cities.

TABLE

Showing the expenditures of institutions for the

INSTITUTIONS.	For indebtedness upon real estate; principal and interest.	For other indebtedness existing October 1, 1894.	For salaries of officers, wages and labor.	For provisions and supplies.
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf.....	.....	.....	\$2,650 16	\$896 38
Central New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rome.....	.....	.....	21,640 77	6,692 32
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, New York.....	\$6,589 59	.....	29,303 62	10,568 73
Le Couteulx St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asy- lum, Rome.....	2,350 00	\$2,648 53	12,296 00	5,092 29
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, New York.....	.....	.....	36,723 33	21,296 32
Northern New York Institution for Deaf- Mutes, Malone.....	62 97	2,629 00	10,309 92	4,327 14
St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved In- struction of Deaf-Mutes, Fordham.....	11,785 88	11,169 73	29,705 53	15,135 36
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Rochester.....	1,140 00	.....	18,075 59	7,256 34
Total	\$21,928 44	\$16,447 26	\$160,704 82	\$71,225 48

"O."

deaf, for the year ending September 30, 1895

For clothing.	For fuel and lights.	For furniture, beds and bedding.	For ordinary repairs.	For buildings and improvements.	For all other purposes.	Total expenditures.	Cash on hand September 30, 1895.
\$8 15	\$203 00	\$201 82	\$200 55	.....	\$216 74	\$4,377 00	.....
1,771 10	2,540 39	915 51	830 78	\$1,500 00	4,322 05	40,212 92	\$83 20
1,485 30	2,106 88	387 06	2,801 08	.....	769 29	54,101 61	19,534 29
683 55	1,514 58	468 26	929 40	1,065 92	1,925 07	28,943 60	654 97
10,896 09	4,578 07	5,350 04	8,212 55	.....	16,384 52	103,441 02	.....
885 08	2,043 07	518 19	102 69	.....	3,328 97	24,207 03	2,415 56
3,069 46	1,239 12	2,761 54	3,202 45	33,439 10	5,894 73	117,302 90	786 09
2,434 63	2,871 82	1,252 18	2,388 83	2,393 81	9,418 69	47,232 14	4,761 20
\$21,223 47	\$17,096 93	\$11,854 60	\$18,758 33	\$38,398 83	\$42,290 06	\$419,908 22	\$28,235 31

TABLE "P."
Showing the number of persons supported in the institutions for the deaf and the changes during the year ending September 30, 1895.

INSTITUTIONS.	Number in the insti- tution October 1, 1894.	Received during the year.	Total supported.	DISCHARGED.								REMAINING OCTOBER 1, 1895.			
				Returned to parents or guardians.	Left without permission.	Transferred to other institu- tions.	Sent out of the State.	Otherwise dis- charged.	Died.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Total.
Albany Home School for the Oral Instruction of the Deaf	16	6	21	1	4	2	...	1	2	2	...	1	11	7	19
Central New York Institution for Deaf Mutes, Rome.....	132	13	145	8	...	...	...	...	...	16	...	...	68	61	129
Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, New York	192	24	216	22	...	5	2	2	...	31	...	...	88	87	185
Le Couvent St. Mary's Deaf and Dumb Asylum, Buffalo, New York	136	22	148	21	...	...	...	...	1	22	7	6	56	57	126
New York Institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb, New York	357	73	429	...	...	...	...	64	...	64	...	...	243	122	365
Northern New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Malone. St. Joseph's Institute for the Improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, Rochester	76	14	90	9	...	...	...	...	2	11	24	11	25	19	79
Western New York Institution for Deaf-Mutes, Roch- ester	339	58	397	39	...	2	...	1	3	45	21	31	158	142	352
.....	156	25	181	19	...	5	1	25	27	20	54	55	155
Total	1,394	223	1,627	119	4	14	2	68	9	216	70	69	715	550	1,411

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